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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

VOL. I. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 1, 1864. No. 25.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

CORRECTION.

In the report of County Council for West Chester and Putnam counties, N. Y., which appeared in the last number of BULLETIN, the following names of delegates were omitted. We take pleasure in completing the report by noticing them here.

Delegation from Dobbs Ferry, Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Hotchkiss, Miss Lent.

Delegation from Somers, Miss Brown.

LETTER FROM VERMONT.

The following letter is so full of patriotism, that we must take the liberty of printing it for the encouragement of others. Let all read it.

VICTORY, VT., *Oct.* 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find one dollar as partial remuneration for your very interesting and useful work, which we have received nearly a year. It has been an efficient stimulus to keep up a lively interest in the hearts of the few, in this place, who are striving to aid a little in rendering relief to our suffering soldiers. This section of the country is very thinly settled, no villages or towns, and the people generally poor. At the commencement of the war some three or four ladies, most of them in indigent circumstances, made an effort to form a society for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. Being unable to obtain any assistance from other parts of the town, they felt obliged to abandon the project. But their patriotism could not long be restrained, and they resolved to do what little they could. They were at length joined by others and a few dollars were contributed. By untiring effort they have succeded in filling four boxes. Our offerings are few and meagre compared with those other societies, but we hope they may be of some use where so much is needed. The zeal that for a time moved others to activity seems to have died away, and the few are again left to labor alone. Though they can do but little, I trust their efforts will not cease while this dreadful war continues.

This is simply to let you know that your papers are received and appreciated, for which receive our warmest thanks.

Very truly yours,
MRS. C. W. KNEELAND.

THREE MONTHS CAMPAIGN IN THE SERVICE OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

As humanity is pretty much the same everywhere, and as I am human, I am certain that any facts or incidents which came

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under my observation, and that interested me during my days of service in the Sanitary Commission, is likely to interest those of your readers whose hearts, and hands, and pockets are consecrated to the same noble and christian enterprise. I will occasionally occupy a small space in your columns, and endeavour to present such features of this work, which, though often treated upon, will still bear reiteration.

SUPPLIES.

I recollect well that my first wonder on getting an inside view of the workings of the Sanitary Commission, was at the immense amount of supplies required to meet the demands of each recurring day. I had frequently read in the newspapers manifests of the cargoes of propellers, and steamers, and barges employed by the Sanitary Commission to convey supplies to the water base of the Army of the Potomac, and had been both astonished and gratified; but figures on paper convey only a very remote approximation to the realization of the fact stated.

The first steamboat of the U. S. Sanitary Commission I was ever upon, was the Mary F. Rapley, and she was filled from stem to stern with sanitary stores, not a square foot of available space but had its load. When she left Washington, her manifest, containing a long list of articles, was published in the papers of that city; and to a person uninitiated, it seemed so long and so varied a list that he would think there was enough to supply the sick and wounded of a whole campaign. And yet two days' work at Port Royal exhausted the entire stock. And here let it be understood that these stores were not given out with a prodigal hand, for had they been, the stores on the "Kennedy" and "Hoboken," two Sanitary Commission barges, would also have been well nigh exhausted. No! but rather they were distributed in a manner which, if not parsimonious, was very economical. Every requisition for stores was duly examined, and all the particulars under which the requisition was framed were ascertained, and the articles granted with a due regard to the wants of the case and the condition of our supplies. In this connection it may not be improper to state that Mr. John A. Anderson, in charge of the Rapley, on arriving at Belle Plain on Monday evening, May 23, 1864, found our forces evacuating that place; and having learned the whereabouts of the next military base, he immediately headed his vessel for the place, which was Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. At that place our steamer arrived with its valuable supplies and large corps of nurses. With the exception of two gunboats ours was the third vessel there. Immediately after arrival the relief corps went ashore, pitched tents, built fires, and began at once to succor the wounded; seven hundred of whom had just arrived. The good work was prosecuted until every soldier who could, had taken refreshments; it was 3 A. M. of the 26th before the corps had finished their work.

I conclude this paper with the statement, that if the United States Sanitary Commission had never performed a good deed other than what it accomplished at Port Royal, its mission would have been a noble one. *For twenty-four hours at that point there were no supplies for the sick and wounded other than those furnished by this Commission*, and to get to that place the poor sufferers had ridden in springless army wagons, on corduroy roads, for thirty miles, without food; and had been three days in transit. At the expiration of twenty-four hours, government supplies were on hand in abundance, and were used in common with our own by our relief agents. *During our stay at Port Royal the United States Sanitary Commission was the only benevolent association represented there.* J. J. B.

LETTER FROM CITY POINT, REV. A. CATHER.

I wish to record my gratitude to God for the privilege of taking a trip to the region occupied by the armies operating against Richmond, and of seeing the great field of usefulness there opened up to a benevolent public. Please allow me to give a brief account of my visit, with familiarity, and of my impressions with freedom.

I noticed before reaching City Point that the name of the Sanitary Commission commands great respect among Government officials. My first evening spent at City Point impressed me with the magnitude of the work of the Commission from that stand-point as a base of supplies, and I began to feel impressed that there were influences at work for our brave soldiers of which I had never dreamed. The next day after reaching the Point, Dr. McDonald recommended me to go to the corps hospitals and see the working of the Auxiliary Relief Corps, under the superintendency of Mr. Fay. Thus each hour of that new day new

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wonders opened to my view, and at its close I felt thankful to acknowledge it as one of the happiest days of my life. As I went from ward to ward through the hospitals with the agents, and saw the pleasure it afforded sick and wounded heroes to see us pass among them, I felt that each agent occupies an envious position among his fellow-men. Several incidents illustrate.

AN INDIAN SHARPSHOOTER.

Joy thrilled my heart as I bathed the broad breast of an Indian sharpshooter from Michigan, as I saw the expression of relief and gratitude that played upon his countenance, though he could scarcely speak a word of English. O how small a compensation is the utmost kindness to that son of the forest, be he sick or well, who goes forth to fight the battles of liberty.

AN IRISHMAN.

An Irishman, who seemed very much revived and refreshed by a little cologne poured upon his handkerchief, exclaimed, "O glory be to God." "Thanks be to the Son of God." It seemed to him a sort of climax of the kindness of the Sanitary Commission.

A GERMAN AND OTHERS.

A German, to whom the same little attention was paid, said, with great zest, "Dis like de faderland." Another man who was expressing earnest gratitude for some attention paid to him, was exhorted to render thanks to God, as the thanks did not belong to us, said: "Yes, all good gifts come from God," and seemed happy in the remembrance. One young man said, "Oh, if my mother could only do this for me," and we replied, we wish it could be so, but as it cannot, the Sanitary Commission was aiming to make up for the absence from home and friends. Again and again we heard the invitation, when leaving, the wards "Come again," "come soon again," &c.

The next morn Dr. McD. rode up in haste, saying to Mr. Fay that there had been a battle on the right, and that there were a large number of wounded at Deep Bottom without sufficient supplies and requesting him to be ready as soon as possible with as many agents as he could spare. The tug was soon at the wharf, and in a few minutes afterwards we were under way. The tug itself seemed almost under the inspiration of the hour, as she compelled the waters that a short time before swept by the rebellious city to bear devoted hearts and full supplies for our wounded brave. The scene that presented itself to us when we reached

DEEP BOTTOM.

beggars description. "The garments rolled in blood," "the groans and dying strife," filled the heart with horror for the moment. Three sets of shelter-tents were filled with double rows of wounded white and black men, who laid indiscriminately side by side. Together they fought and fell, and were laid side by side to receive equal attention from surgeon and nurse and agent of Commission. At once the agents went to work dressing wounds and distributing delicacies of food and drink, brought by the tug, as far as possible, according to the wants of each suffering man. The scenes presented at those amputating tables and tents, through those weary days and nights of suffering and storm and cold, can never be forgotten. How thankful were hundreds that the Sanitary Commission was represented by abundant supplies for those most pressing necessities and willing hands to distribute them day and night. Shirts torn and clotted with blood were exchanged for others new and warm, and other under-clothing as it was needed. Men shivering with pain did not forget to express earnest thanks for the well-timed provision. "A thousand thanks," cries one, "O thank you kind friends," cries another. O could the kind donors of these comforts have passed through those tents during those days of pain, and heard the expressions, how abundantly would they have been compensated for their donations, and how inspired would they have felt for new effort in this glorious cause!

Many scenes and incidents presented themselves during those several days, of a deeply interesting and impressive character.

A NEW YORKER.

One young man from New York City, about seventeen years of age was mortally wounded in the abdomen. He frequently exclaimed, "O, I am so sick!" He dictated a letter to his mother, stating that he was wounded the day before, but that he hoped to get along nicely. I inquired if he had anything in his pockets to send to his mother. He replied: "No, I have nothing to send her but my best love." Poor boy! it was his last message. As I told him to trust in God and remember that "Jesus died that he might live," he clasped his hand de-

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voutly. The death agony and sickness came upon him, and in about half an hour after he dictated his last letter the mortal struggle ended. In his pockets were found a likeness of his sister and a few pieces of postage currency, which were sent to his mother.

HAPPY MAN.

Another brave man lay on a stretcher waiting to be laid upon the amputating table. We had done what we could for his comfort. I tried to speak cheering words and words of comfort to his soul. It was feared his wound would prove mortal. He presented a sublime spectacle as he lay suspended between time and eternity. He said, "I would love to live and see my wife and children, but I have peace with God and am not afraid to die, and I am resigned to the will of God." Happy man! Many wounded expressed gratitude that it was not worse with them. Others said they did not regret going into the army, and hoped they would get well so as to go back and see the thing through. Here are our patriots who know the issue in this contest and are willing to meet it, even unto death. Many other cases, equally interesting, I must pass.

THE FRONT.

My visit to the front, both right and left, was full of interest. I found the men cheerful to the utmost, though the men of the right had been suffering from exposure to the drenching rains, without their tents and without full supplies of food. They were confident of success. They say we will trust God and Grant, and will take care of the Johnnies. They requested the people at home not to forget them. Intelligent officers, as well as men, say with emphasis, if the men had more vegetables, &c., they would save many from sickness. Some say send plenty of saurkraut, pickles, and dried fruit, and they will go right to the spot. All along these bristling lines there is intelligence, and courage, and patriotism, and piety that will challenge the admiration of all good men. As I came away from those most interesting and exciting scenes my soul was all a-glow. A man may live a long period in a few days in that great army. Time would fail me to detail all the evidences of Christian heroism that presented itself.

The magnitude of the work and usefulness of the Sanitary Commission, to the souls and bodies of our soldiers, no one can fully know, who is not acquainted with the working of the entire system in all its details. I might speak particularly of the diligence and fidelity, the hard work and long hours at it, and love for it, on the part of those who work the vast and complicated machinery of the Commission with whom I was brought in contact, but cannot now. God bless them all in their great calling.

Of the work of the Commission in Washington I will not dare to give a description. It is so vast and complicated, and yet so systematically done, that the ablest pen would be required to do it justice.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

HOSPITAL 3D DIVISION 2D CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 10, 1864.

DR. MCDONALD,
Chief of Sanitary Commission, Army of the Potomac.

DEAR SIR:—In behalf of the many sick and wounded soldiers of our army who have been in hospitals of the 2d Division 3d Corps, at Fitzhugh House, of the 3d Corps at Potomac Creek, and of the 2d Division 3d Corps at Brandy Station, under my charge, as well as the one where I am now writing, permit me to give my testimony to the usefulness of the United States Sanitary Commission — representing as it does, the expressions of the masses at home, it opens its storehouses to every soldier and gives him freely from its bounteous supplies; and being ever ready, it does not fail to do good wherever there is opportunity. The money so liberally given by the people at home is by no means given in vain — it reaches in a substantial way the tent and the hospital—to the well in the trenches, and to the sick and wounded ones in hospital. The agents of this Commission are always esteemed as gentlemen, and the true friends of the soldier. It has become a fixed institution, and whoever may write the history of this war cannot fail to give a conspicuous place in its pages to the United States Sanitary Commission.

I am, doctor, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON WELLING,
Surgeon in Chief 3d Brigade 3d Division 2d Corps.

UNION PRISONERS IN TEXAS.

Dr. G. A. Blake, agent of the United States Sanitary Commission at New Orleans, under date of September 28, 1864, writes: "General Canby has ordered the quarter-

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masters to forward to our prisoners in Texas clothing and medicines. Our commissioner has arranged with Major Ignatius Szymanski, Commissioner of Exchange for the rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department, an exchange for three thousand four hundred and fifty of our soldiers now in Camp Ford, including naval prisoners. Possibly the number may be reduced, and the naval prisoners be obliged to remain at Camp Ford. Instances of cruelty at Camp Ford have been few, and at the last interview of the commissioner, 13th inst., the rebel commissioner informed ours that he had caused the removal of the captain formerly in command of the camp, as unsuitable to command a camp of prisoners, and better things may be hoped for. The prisoners that have come in from rebeldom west of the Mississippi river present a rugged as well as ragged appearance, and no great amount of sickness among them is reported. Last week the stores ordered by General Canby were forwarded, consisting of a complete outfit for twelve hundred men, including blankets and haversacks. Four hundred canteens, sixty axes and axe-helves, and medicines were also forwarded."—*N. Y. Even. Post, Oct.* 12.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

From Dr. Nichol's Report, Washington.

I have had during past week:

Applicants for pensions, ...	99
Sick soldiers prescribed for and furnished medicines, Lodge 4, . . .	48
Patients treated at Home Hospital, (men,)	104
Patient's treated at Women's Home, (women,)	12

FROM MISS S. L. PHILLIPS.

CAMP PAROLE HOSPITAL,
October 7, 1864.

I have but little to report to you with regard to affairs in this hospital during the past week. There is very little variety in my work, though I take great pleasure in doing all in my power for the comfort of the soldiers.

THREE SOLDIERS.

During the week three of our sick soldiers have died; one after a protracted sickness. He had long been a Christian, was aware he must die, and went willingly, though for the sake of his family, life was desirable. The other two were suddenly called away. One died of diphtheria, and the other of typoid malarial fever. Disease quickly did its work, and they were gone. Both expressed their dependence on the Saviour. Nineteen years was the age of each of these interesting boys. They were truly sacrifices to their country, and when I witness the decline and death of so many young men, whose hopes are as bright, and whose hold on life is as strong as our own, I feel that all *we can give* or *do* for them, is perfectly *paltry* in comparison with the fresh, young lives (their all on earth) that they have given for us.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

We learn from a friend who has been engaged for months past in the relief work in the Military Department of Tennessee, that the relations of the two Commissions are entirely harmonious in that department.

By common consent all the stores are turned over to the Sanitary Commission, and all the literature to the Christian Commission, and the agents of each draw from both alike, as they may need for the men.

The advantage of this arrangement is seen in the economy by which goods are distributed, and the benefit done to soldiers in not duplicating to the same men the issues of stores. In addition to this, the moral effect that is produced upon the army and the people who contribute is manifest. The tract and newspaper distributors draw for physical comforts from the Sanitary Commission. The agents of the Sanitary, in addition to giving physical comfort, draw for religious and other literature upon the Christian Commission for aid in that department of the service. Thus, unity of purpose and harmony of effort are combined for the common good, and the impression upon all who realize it, is favorable to the common cause of our government.

OUR PRISONERS AND REFUGEES.

Extract of a letter from City Point, by Alex. McDonald, M.D.

I have but little time to write, yet there are one or two things which may be of

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interest to you. First, the enclosed letter, which accompanied a towel sent to the Sanitary Commission and issued to a man at the front.

Second, a short notice of our trips to Aiken's Landing, yesterday. At 8 30 A. M. an officer of the navy appeared, and informed us that about one hundred and fifty prisoners, just released from Richmond, were at Aiken's Landing, in want of everything to make them comfortable. Of course we prepared clothing and food for them, and started from this point at 9 30, with stores and relief agents; reached the Landing at 10 30, where we found the flag of truce steamer Mary Washington, loading naval prisoners, who were flocking across the neck from Cox's Landing; and who, on reaching her upper deck and catching sight of our gunboats and the dear old flag, sent up cheer after cheer, which was responded to by manning the rigging of our gunboats, and answering as only sailors can cheer.

The steamer New York was lying in the stream with several hundred released prisoners, soldiers. Most of them were seemingly well, but all showed the marks of confinement and hard fare.

There were about two hundred sick, many of them men wounded in the recent battles before Richmond. Some, sick from disease and long confinement, who can hardly recover, but the greater number were able to walk on board the boats and to keep about after arriving.

Major Mulford was having food prepared for all, and only needed a few stores from our stock; we provided all he wanted and returned to City Point, feeling thankful that there was no greater need of help. The beaming countenances of the men showed their inward feeling, and no one can tell what that feeling is even after having experienced it, and some of these men experienced it to the fullest extent, having just received their liberty after a captivity of fourteen months.

The "New York" passed down the river to-day. I am not sure if the Mary Washington followed her.

We have of late been doing an extensive business in the care of refugee families from the rebel country travelling to civilization. We have on board to-night four women and five children, some of whom have been three weeks on the road. Among the number is a woman seventy-four years of age, who came in almost exhausted by fatigue. They have all been fed, and are now stowed away on the upper deck looking quite comfortable, and evidently much pleased with their quarters.

We have a full house to-night as usual; the bunks are all full and the decks covered with soldiers, who are glad to find a resting place for their feeble, tired bodies, till the morning mail boat takes them North to a more bracing atmosphere and the tender care of home and friends.

October 19, 1864.

HISTORY OF A TOWEL.

It is now June 1st, 1864. The writer of this sits within her quiet and peaceful home, with kind friends to care for and love.

Yet we do not forget those who are laboring and suffering for us. I have had a soldier brother, but he is now at home disabled.

This towel is given by Capt. A. P. Nelson, Co. B, 52d Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

He carried it through a nine months' campaign. It was with him at Donaldsonville, Port Hudson, &c., &c., and he now presents it to the *needy* soldier. May he who receives it be worthy. May God's blessing attend you ever while in the path of duty, is the wish of M. B.

Coleraine, Mass.

RELIEF WORK.

Extract from a report of one of the Auxiliary Relief Corps at City Point.

For the faithful conscientious Relief Agent there is no interval of rest, as long as he holds his position, and the war lasts. He fills his hands and empties them again; he gives sympathy that is his own, and yet the vast ocean of suffering is seemingly as overflowing as before. He grasps his arms *full* of labor, and looking ahead sees an unreached multitude, for whom he can only yearn and beseech Omnipotence. A gentleman, well known at the North, and who has interested himself largely in behalf of the soldiers, said to me but a few days ago, "I fear that many of the people at home think that there is no further need of supplies," and said that he would try to destroy that impression. If any have ceased their efforts while they can do more, they are making an error for which soldiers will suffer, but not atone. In the last fierce struggles which, though they are the last, may

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be prolonged, it is but just that those who may be called upon to suffer should be as well cared for as those who suffered in the earlier of these sad days.

THE COMMISSION IN THE VALLEY.

FROM G. A. MUHLECH.

WINCHESTER, VA., *October* 13, 1864.

You are doubtless in possession of my letter dated Martinsburg, 11th inst. On my arrival here I found, I am happy to say, everything going on smoothly. Large issues have continued to be made to the many hospitals. The early season of frost and bad weather brought on a heavy and sudden pressure for blankets, quilts, underclothing and shoes. As to the hospitals, a further supply of quilts would be most welcome. Most of those cases now remaining at Winchester, are of the most serious nature, and quilts are by far preferable to the rough woolen blankets.

WORTH OF A PAIR OF SHOES.

I continue to send, almost exclusively, all our shoes to the front, knowing that each pair reinforces Sheridan's army by one man, who other wisewould be unfit for active duty. Our inmates of hospitals here, as well as the forces constituting the garrison, can better do without them, because they are sheltered, and are more within reach of the Quarter-Master's supplies. Our woolen socks have given out. There remains a large case at Martinsburg, which I ordered up with the first train. It would be well to forward a further supply, say a thousand pairs. * * *

PACKING HOSPITAL DELICACIES.

As to hospital delicacies, I must renew my old and constant complaint about the miserable mode of package. A large box of jellies, recently forwarded, reached here with almost every jar broken, and the contents entirely lost. This is so much the more to be regretted, as the article is very scarce, and constitutes almost the only kind of food for men shot through the mouth. Please give to it your earnest attention. * * *

FOOD TO ACCOMPANY THE WOUNDED.

Dr. Harris has ordered ten barrels of ale. It will be greeted with delight by our wounded. However, I fear that its transportation will prove difficult on account of its heavy weight. We have also made arrangements to send one team, loaded with food, along with every train of wounded; which, henceforward, will leave Winchester. I will detail two competent agents to care for the proper distribution along the road.

In regard to the hay or straw, recommended by yourself and Dr. Harris to be furnished to ambulances, wagons, and cars destined to transport sick and wounded men, I have seen Medical Director Dr. Hayes at Martinsburg, and put at his disposal the hay you forwarded to me sometime ago, and which I have saved for emergency. I sent instructions to Mr. Bannister to have it shipped by railroad. If this supply is not sufficient, we will either draw or buy at Martinsburg, as it is altogether out of the question to get it *here*, the valley being completely stripped of all food for beasts.

HOSPITAL VISITING.

To the Rev. Mr. Seaver I have entrusted the special superintendence of the hospital visiting. He has done admirably. Messrs. Corbin and Burdell are assigned to the same duty. They all work faithfully, and much to the credit of the Commission. Mr. C. is permanently stationed at the Sheridan field hospital. He has a stock of supplies with him, and comes every morning to our store-rooms to get whatever may be needed. * * *

UNION LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

With great satisfaction do I report to you that our Union Ladies' Association has worked, thus far, with admirable success. All these noble women have been unremitting in their efforts to help and relieve. Their visits are regular and long; their dispensations well adapted to the wants of the patients, while their presence at the sick-bed cheers up the hearts of these brave fellows, and reminds them of the far home and of a mother's or sister's loving care and devotion. They are well supplied by us with delicacies, and the use made by them above suspicion.

A train of four wagons came up last Monday night. I returned them to Martinsburg, yesterday. They will be joined there by the two wagons now under repairs, and will come up again to-morrow with an assortment of stores, which I selected myself before leaving Martinsburg. At the same time I will send, if ready, the two

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teams now here, with to-night's train to bring up forage. * * *

Our mess has been established, and has been in operation about a week. Of course marketing here is difficult and dear, butter at from sixty to seventy cents, meat from seventeen to twenty cents per pound. We have bought the most necessary cooking utensils and table furniture; at any rate it will prove a considerable saving to the Commission. * * *

If at all possible, I will leave for the front (Middletown) early to-morrow morning. Word just now reaches me from Col. Fach that supplies are badly needed. The army is within my reach, and I must see for myself how things look up there. On my return I will start for Martinsburg and Cumberland, unless otherwise directed. Please hurry up *blankets and shoes* and woolen underclothing, principally SHIRTS. * * *

WINCHESTER, VA.
October 16, 1864.

Since my last report nothing of particular interest has to be recorded. The work goes bravely on. A large train, consisting of eleven wagons, heavily loaded, reached us this afternoon. We have had our hands full of work, and at the late hour at which I write you now, we have just finished unloading, counting, repacking and reloading three teams which to-morrow morning will start for the front. I will accompany them myself and look into the condition of affairs there. I take out a liberal supply of underclothing, crackers and farinaceous food. * *

Four empty wagons will return to Martinsburg to-morrow morning to move stores. Please order a further supply of *shoes*, they are badly needed; 500 sheets and 1000 more towels will prove also very welcome. As one of the most important *items* I have to mention, *postage stamps*. There is an immense pressure for them. We are conducting and constitute, *de facto*, the whole post department, and our daily number of letters does not fall much short of 2,000. Besides the surgeons in charge of hospitals and even the Medical Director's office had to fall back on the Commission for this, here so rare an article. * * *

Mr. C., our agent at the "Sheridan" gives great satisfaction. He is agent, storekeeper, hospital visitor, post-master, soldier, adviser—in reality a *fac-totum*, whose services are of immense value, and I am happy to add, fully appreciated by the medical officers, as well as by the poor sufferers. The arrival of our large train has prevented our corps of agents from terminating their reports. I will collect them to-morrow, and after perusal, forward them, together with the tabular statement of all issues (at Winchester) thus far.

On Thursday a train of wounded left for Martinsburg. As I mentioned already in a previous report, I had made arrangements to provide the poor fellows with food on the road. Mr. B. was detailed by me to accompany this train with one of our own teams, loaded with fresh soft bread, chocolate, stimulants, &c. All has been distributed wisely, and received gratefully by the brave boys. This arrangement will continue with each successive train of sick and wounded; while on their arrival at Martinsburg they will find hot coffee, tea or milk punch, with soft crackers, prepared by our agents there, and such help as they can find among our many true union ladies. * * *

The humane and generous work of the Commission, in behalf of the Confederate wounded, has not failed to deeply impress the population of this town; so justly noted down as the abode of the most bitter secesclivities. Respect and gratitude meet us everywhere.

The work of our "Hospital Visitors" will be more fully explained by Mr. Seaver's report, which will be forwarded to you by the first mail train. * * *

FROM NATHANIEL SEAVER, JR.

In the number of patients, the Sheridan stands first, containing as it does one-third of all and one-half of the Union patients in Winchester. Being a field hospital, its claims upon us for comfortable clothing, blankets, &c., are naturally greater than those of hospitals in town, where in most cases comfortable rooms, and in all cases stoves or fire-places, atone in a measure for the want of garments and bed-clothes. Sheridan is the receiving hospital also, for the greater part of those wounded in the more recent engagements. The *first needs* of these men, which are always greater than after they have been for some time in hospital, must of course be supplied at Sheridan. Taking these, as well as other facts, which I will not at present mention, into consideration, it is apparent that this hospital demands much of our attention. At the suggestion therefore, and with the valuable co-operation of Dr. Elisha Harris,

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it was considered expedient to keep a permanent stock of goods upon the ground, and to establish an agent there to attend to their proper distribution, as well as to acquaint himself with the condition and needs of the patients. This plan met with the hearty approval of Dr. Hayden, the surgeon in charge, to whom we are under great obligations for his assistance in providing us with a tent, and with the means of transporting goods. His steward and other officers, have also been ready to aid us in every particular. Our stock of goods has been enlarged by requisitions made upon the local store-house. As agent, I have appointed Mr. Thomas J. Corbin, a gentleman whose experience, renders him peculiarly fitted for such a position.

In other hospitals, it has been customary to fill at the store-houses, general requisisitions made by the surgeons in charge of the five hospital departments, viz: 6th, 8th, 19th, cavalry corps and insurgent hospitals. By this means each receives its fair proportion of goods. In my hospital visiting, however, I have found it also expedient to issue requisitions for individuals, such as nurses, ward-masters, assistant surgeons, friends or visitors, as the case might be, in order the better to meet the varying wants of wards and individuals. By this means cases which would by a general requisition be neglected, are reached, and persons of known benevolent intentions aided in their labors. The things most needed appear to be articles of clothing. There is a constant demand for tobacco, stimulants, shoes, woolen stockings and blankets.

I would suggest that wines, liquors and cordials, be packed in smaller bottles, (say two gills,) or some arrangement made by which they can be dealt out in smaller quantities, in order to provide against fraud, and secure a more even distribution. In addition to my visits, and assistance in the establishment and supply of the tent at Sheridan, I have also partly developed a plan for the safe delivery of letters which come to Winchester in care of the Commission. I am also engaged in drawing up maps of the localities of hospitals for the use of visitors and agents of the Commission, concerning which matters I hope to speak more at large in my next report.

FROM JOHN S. BLATCHFORD.

Having had an opportunity to observe, with great interest and gratification, the operations of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in the Shenandoah Valley, since the battle of Opiquan and Winchester, on the 19th ult., which inaugurated with so signal a victory Gen. Sheridan's successful advance through the valley—a brief relation of its work may afford interest to the many friends of the Commission in this vicinity.

Until the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the 30th ult., to Martinsburg, the Commission's depot of supplies for the army in Western Virginia, was at Harper's Ferry, a little more than thirty miles from Winchester, in the immediate vicinity of which the battle of the 19th was fought, and which became the depot for all our wounded in the valley, including the Confederate wounded left in our hands, and consequently the scene of the active work of the Commission. Martinsburg, its present base of supplies, is twenty-two miles from Winchester.

From these two points its supplies have been steadily sent forward to Winchester, and thence on to the front through a country dangerously infested with guerillas, who hover about all trains watching their opportunity of attack. It employs in this service an independent field train of ten four-horse army wagons, which move with the government trains under escort.

With each Army Corps the Commission has its permanent Relief Service, comprising at least one four-horse army wagon with supplies, and a relief Agent for each wagon. These move always with the advance of the Corps to which they are attached, and are constantly replenished by communication with the base of supplies. Upon the occurrence of the battle on the 19th, each Corps engaged, viz., the 6th, 8th, 19th, and Cavalry Corps, was accompanied by its Sanitary Relief Agent, whose supplies were immediately available and speedily exhausted among the more than four thousand wounded that were gathered into Winchester from an area of some ten square miles fought over.

Col. Muhlech, the efficient official in charge of the Commission's work in the Department of Western Virginia, immediately upon receiving intelligence of the battle, proceeded to Winchester with two wagon loads of supplies from the store-house at Harper's Ferry, which had been well equipped in anticipation of the emergency. He arrived at three o'clock on Tuesday morning—the 20th—the day after the bat-

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tle, and at once established a depot of supplies, taking possession of a building placed at his disposal for the purpose by the military authorities. Dr. Jenkins, the General Secretary of the Commission, with Mr. Knapp, Associate Secretary, arrived on Thursday, the 22d, having first made provision for sending forward additional supplies from its store-houses at Baltimore and Washington, and at once entered upon the work of organizing the service of the Commission, with the view to secure the most careful use and efficient application of its resources. This was especially necessary in view of the inadequate provision of the Medical Department to meet the emergency, the consequent destitution and suffering among the wounded, and the difficulties it experienced, owing to the lack of transportation, in getting forward its supplies. General Sheridan's rapid pursuit of Early's retreating army imposed the heaviest tax upon the entire transportation service in his department in order to move forward his own supplies upon a continually advancing line. It was consequently apparent that the Commission having its own independent transportation, being able to communicate directly with its base of supplies by every opportunity of escort, would have to meet a large demand upon its resources. The organization of its work was so far accomplished, that upon the arrival of the next consignment of supplies on Monday of fourteen wagon loads, a very complete and admirable system of succor was in operation, and their distribution was effected in accordance with a distinct and equitable plan of division so as to reach as far as possible with directness and precision the most needy ones among the multitude of sufferers scattered among some forty different buildings, occupied for hospital use, throughout the town.

The plan of distribution was briefly, as follows: One-fourth of all supplies received was reserved to be sent forward to the front, to replenish the Relief Service with each corps. Another portion—about thirteen-twentieths—were issued directly to the corps hospitals in bulk, according to their ascertained necessities and the relative number of wounded in each. These issues were made to the surgeons in charge of each corps, and by them distributed among their several wards. A certain proportion was also appropriated for the Sheridan General Hospital, designed as the permanent post hospital, to which the severest cases are removed, as they are able, from the temporary depots in the town. The rapid preparation of this hospital, constituting as it did the principal provision for the better care and condition of the wounded, reflects the highest credit upon Dr. Brinton, the Medical Director, and Dr. McKay, the Medical Inspector, under whose immediate supervision it was constructed. Within a little more than four days, between 300 and 400 hospital tents rose into view on one of the beautiful elevations upon the southwestern edge of the town—a village in itself of no mean dimensions, with its broad and regular streets, and offering in comparison with the wretchedly comfortless and foul quarters in the town, a really attractive abiding place for eighteen hundred patients.

The remainder of each consignment of supplies was reserved for the Special Relief service of the Commission. This was organized with the aid of a few uncompromising Union women, residents of the town, who have each of them signally proved their claim to the title. They were without resources, and lacked all proper materials with which to minister to the comfort of the men, such effort as they could make having been directed to the relief of the wounded in one or two of the principal buildings. In order to secure systematic effort over the whole field, the Commission had a map of the town prepared showing every building occupied for hospital purposes, with the number of wounded in each. The whole area was then divided into seven districts, and one representative woman assigned to each, who became responsible for certain Relief work in her district, and to whom the Commission issued daily such articles suitable for the preparation of extra diet, as it was able with regard to the wants of the whole service. Each of the seven called to her aid such additional assistance as she found necessary to perform the service. The supplies issued to these ladies consisted of crackers, farina, condensed milk, beef juice, dessicated egg, stimulants, tea, sugar, &c. Another lady was designated for the same service on behalf of the Confederates wounded.

In addition to this Relief Service the Commission had its regularly organized corps of Hospital Visitors, whose duty it was to visit the wounded and report in detail upon their condition, wants, &c.—to supply such minor wants as writing paper,

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envelopes, tobacco, &c.—to write letters for the disabled, and to perform such other personal service as they could for the comfort of the men. In the Sheridan General Hospital a large tent was assigned for the use of the Commission, and a Special Diet Kitchen established under the direction of Miss Harris, who superintends this service for all the wounded gathered there.

It would be difficult to relate in detail the many opportunities afforded for the peculiar work of the Commission, and the appreciative spirit with which its service was received and acknowledged on all sides. The whole work was organized and, with its minutest details, most ably and faithfully administered under the immediate direction of the General Secretary of the Commission It involved a daily visitation of the hospitals, consultation with the medical officers, as to the most efficient manner in which the Commission could bestow its aid, the character and quantity of the supplies most needed, the daily movement in the population of the hospitals under their charge, and all such information in relation to the disposition of the wounded as would affect its preparations. It received and transported for delivery to the post a daily average of one thousand letters. It was the recipient for transportation to their friends, of the personal effects of deceased soldiers. It was the channel of inquiry and communication by distant friends as to the condition of their wounded. It took steps to secure a more careful system of marking the graves of deceased soldiers, so as to secure with more certainty their future identification, and all these details were performed with a method and thoroughness that might characterize the ordinary transactions of a business establishment.

It worked in thorough harmony and cordial co-operation with the military authorities and the medical officers, whose untiring attention to the wounded, and unceasing efforts to remedy the defects of the situation, deserves a tribute of the highest praise. Each day witnessed an improvement in the condition of the men, and, as a fact that unrecorded, would leave any relation of the scene imperfect, it was stated by more than one surgeon that amid all the discomfort and suffering among our own men, they had not heard *one* utterance of complaint. Its distribution of supplies may be partially indicated by the following list, being those forwarded from Baltimore up to September 28th, and not including heavy consignments from Washington, nor the goods in store at Harper's Ferry, (estimated at about five wagon loads) at the beginning of the battle.

3,242 wool shirts, 3,336 wool drawers, 4,606 handkerchiefs, 3,832 pairs wool socks, 300 blankets, 500 quilts, 896 bed sacks, 2,062 cushions, 618 pillow ticks, 628 pillows, 1,024 pillow cases, 703 cotton drawers, 516 cotton shirts, 480 pairs slippers, 263 sheets, 996 pairs cotton socks, 20 pieces Mosquito netting, 15 pieces oil silk, 36 barrels crackers, 540 lbs. dessicated eggs, 960 lbs. roast beef, 3,264 lbs. condensed milk, 1,196 lbs. beef stock, 2,196 lbs. coffee, 1,832 lbs. sugar, 176 lbs. tea, 384 lbs. peaches, 10 barrels eggs, 20 boxes lemons, 50 boxes chocolate, 8 barrels potatoes, 1 barrel vinegar, 157 barrels dried apples, 120 lbs. corn starch, 288 lbs. Farina, 60 lbs. canned chicken, 47 lbs. butter, 1,678 bottles whiskey, 600 bottles sherry wine, 78 gallons pickles, 112 bottles blackberry brandy, 838 bottles Jamaica ginger, 12 bottles alcohol, 12 bottles Jamaica rum, 150 lbs. candles, 430 lbs. soap, 1,104 tin cups, 260 bed pans, 50 feeding cups, 240 spit cups, 509 tin plates, 144 basins, 108 lanterns, 12 doz. candlesticks, 120 head-rests, 12 bed tables, 41,000 envelopes, 25 reams note paper, 179 doz. chewing tobacco, 179 doz. smoking tobacco, 10 hogsheads ice, 750 pairs of crutches, linen bandages, pails, spoons, knives and forks, brooms, washboards, washtubs, baskets, chisels, tacks, hatchets, axes, saws, hammers, corkscrews, can-openers, lamps, kettles, stoves, oil pans, boilers, blank-books, mucilage, penholders, pens, lead pencils, ink, corn meal, lint, sponges, adhesive plaster, table salt, shoes, oats, hay, reading matter, &c.

These supplies were all issued with due form—a requisition and receipt accompanying each issue—and each night the account of stock in store-house made to correspond with the recorded issues of the day.

Such is a very brief and partial relation of what a few days gave opportunity to observe of the work of the Commission upon one of the many occasions when it carries the bounty and kindly ministrations of our peaceful homes to the suffering heroes of our battle-fields; and I would fain impart something of the satisfaction the observation has afforded to at least a few of the many untiring workers and supporters of the Commission, who do not look upon the

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scenes of its most active and beneficent work.—*Boston Transcript, October 17th,* 1864.

From Thomas J. Corbin.

Sheridan U. S. A. Gen'l. Hospital,
Winchester, Va., October 16, 1864.

The calvary corps hospitals I found in excellent condition, especially the one in the Methodist Church on Market street. The patients in the hospitals of both corps (8th and cavalry) appeared cheerful and contented, and seemed to me to be as comfortable as could be expected, under then existing circumstances. Such supplies as had been drawn from the Sanitary Commission appeared to me, on looking over the requisitions and comparing the quantities drawn, with what I saw in the hospitals in use, to have been faithfully and judiciously applied. In addition I supplied several patients with blankets, under clothing, &c.

The condition of patients in the Sheridan hospital is daily improving. Although they yet lack some of the comforts which could be supplied them further north, yet, upon the whole, they appear to me to be more comfortable than could be hoped. A supply of warm under clothing and shoes is much needed.

The post-office for the camp has been established in the Commission's tent, and promises to become quite a convenience to the men.

The articles enumerated in this statement have gone, as I believe, directly to the patients that they were intended for, and I have heard the highest praise awarded, by both officers and men, to the Commission for the energy and forethought shown in furnishing supplies of all kinds, without which the sick and wounded must have suffered severely. On one occasion I furnished stimulants for one hundred and fifty wounded en route to Martinsburg, there not being any in the dispensary of the hospital. But for the Commission, these men would have been sent without any stimulants whatever.

From Wm. J. Brindell.

* * Met no difficulties until within three quarters of a mile of Woodstock. Here the left flankers were fired upon by guerillas, concealed in the woods, causing only a momentary delay and doing no injury, henceforward we went on more cautiously. Every eye was strained to its utmost capacity—in woods, over hills, first to the left, then to the right, to catch the first sight of Moseby's men. At length we reached New Market. All was in readiness to park, when an unwelcome sound set every nerve to twitching. "Zip, zip," was heard, and we knew so well the meaning of that unspoken language, that it was not a long while before non-combatants got under cover. We were again attacked. Quietness prevailed in a short time, and we retired to rest only to be awakened out of a sleep, in time to hear the command, "Men, rally around the wagons." * * *

Presently the monotony of our ride was broken in upon by the crack of a rifle. This wakened us very soon. We heard three shots fired but could see no one. The reports came from the rear of the train, and we were distant six miles from Harrisonburg. A halt was ordered and the firing ceased; after which we moved on and reached Harrisonburg without molestation. It was only then I found that my travelling companion was missing, together with several others. I went directly to Sheridan's headquarters, and through the kindness of Dr. Geisallen, Medical Director, ascertained the situation of the 8th and 19th corps. The goods were then distributed according to their respective necessities. During my stay in town I visited by request of the Director, the different hospitals, and found that they had already received the benefit of sanitary stores through the promptness of Mr. Hammer, agent for the 19th corps. The round trip occupied eight days.

On my return to Winchester I commenced visiting the sick and wounded scattered in private houses, to the number of fifty-two, the majority of whom were badly wounded, and in great need of delicacies and stimulants; many of the families with whom they were staying had not means sufficient to sustain themselves, much less to provide delicacies for others. Many are lodged in families whose predilections and sympathies are strongly southern, and consequently bitterly opposed to everything northern, yet they are caring for our sick and wounded. Always have I asked particularly, in these latter cases, "Are you being well cared for by the family?" and the answer is given in the affirmative. I have yet to hear the first case of complaint. All the men are improving and in good spirits.

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EXTRACT of a graphic letter from Colonel Muhlech to F. N. Knapp, written after the retreat of our forces from Cedar Creek, Va., on the 18th of October :—

The musketry was perfectly awful for about ten minutes, but the enemy were bloodily repulsed, and at nightfall we held our ground everywhere. All trains had been ordered to the rear, and the capture of every wagon at one time seemed almost inevitable. I had just one day before, sent out three wagons loaded with supplies for our field agents. To hunt up these six corps wagons, was an awful task. However, I succeeded, got them into line, and then a retreat commenced as I never had seen before. Over hills and rocks, through ditches and ravines, the trains went to the rear at a furious speed. The pioneer corps had in some places to cut us a road through the woods, as the pike could not be used on account of the enemy's artillery fire, which was very heavy. However, the whole army train reached Winchester in safety. My wagons and every particle of stores are safe. Near Newtown, about seven miles south of Winchester, one of our loaded wagons broke down. By dint of hard work and strong exertion, we had the goods rapidly unloaded, and put in one of the empty wagons, losing nothing but a barrel of dried apples, which was knocked to pieces, and had to be abandoned. Reaching a point about two miles south of Winchester, the trains awaiting further orders parked on both sides of the road, I ordered our own wagons out of the line, and had them brought into town in charge of Col. Fach, with instructions to keep the loaded wagons untouched, and to have all our empty ones (five) ready at a moment's notice, with the horses harnessed. To the store-house I sent instructions, to quietly pack away all valuable articles, and to keep delicacies on hand, to be hurried over to the hospitals and lady visitors, in case it should have to be evacuated. Seeing all my train safe, (the broken wagon included,) I returned at once to the front, falling in very soon with General Fessenden, and we both, without even an orderly, pushed forward again to the line of battle. My object was to ascertain exactly the condition of our army, and the probabilities for an evacuation, or for a renewed battle to-morrow morning. I am inclined to believe in the latter, as the bulk of the stragglers were driven out of Winchester by the provost guard, and returned to their corps, and as up to this late hour (midnight,) no indication of a retreat has appeared as yet. Whatever may happen, the circumstance shall not find me wanting.

At day-break to-morrow morning, I shall return to the field with one or two loads of such stores as are most needed on the battle-ground. * * *

I have furnished to the hospitals, a daily and quite large supply of poultry, butter, eggs, apple-butter, honey, buttermilk, &c. Besides, the Commission furnishes to the wounded on their way to Martinsburg food and stimulants, as these poor fellows very often are hurried away without a proper supply, and would arrive in Martinsburg in a starving condition. *Soft bread, ham, dried beef, chocolate, etc.*, constitute those supplies.

Four of our teams with wagon-master Clarke, are at Martinsburg. If the army does *not* fall back I shall expect them up to-morrow, with some of the needed goods.

We have no reliable information as yet, as to the total number of our wounded in to-day's battle, however it must be large; we keep there a sufficient stock of stores at my disposition. * * *

Please do not forget the *postage stamps*. We are conducting here the post-office for this whole army, and the number of letters forwarded daily averages between two or three thousand. * * *

FROM G. A. MUHLECH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va.,
October 23, 1864.

Returning late in the evening from the field of battle, I ascertained that but the *slightly* wounded men would be brought to Winchester, while all the severe cases had to be left at Newtown, where a large field hospital was established in great haste. As in almost every case, so here again the government supplies were scanty and entirely inadequate. Long lines of ambulances were coming in every quarter of an hour, until the hastily erected hospital tents and every house of the village were crowded with wounded men. Large numbers were stretched out along the sidewalks, without straw, and many, even without a blanket to cover them. Giving the spur to my horse, I hurried back to Winchester and ordered a wagon to be ready at daylight, to start for Newtown with such stores

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as were most immediately needed. Early next morning Mr. Knowlton (a very excellent young man) left in charge of a very heavy load of assorted goods. He had instructions to ascertain more fully the wants at Newtown by conferring with the surgeon in charge; also to stay and assist in the distribution of these goods. He was expected back in the evening next day; had, however, not arrived yet when I left for Martinsburg. I trust he may not have met with any accident.

Friday last (21st inst.) will be long remembered by our whole Sanitary household. Early in the morning I received information that about two thousand of our brave, bleeding boys were expected to pass through Winchester, on their way to Baltimore. I proceeded at once to the Medical Director's Office, for the purpose of inquiring whether all the necessary arrangements had been made for feeding and providing these men on their long journey. Though assured that orders had been given to have 2,000 rations cooked for them, I felt strongly inclined to think that there might be some delay. Accordingly, I had a large number of wash-boilers brought to our mess room, with a sufficient quantity of sugar and coffee, and our cooks went to work at once. Medical Purveyor Dr. Shields, our friendly neighbor, gladly put his own store at my disposal, and another large quantity of coffee was prepared by us there, too; finally I made an appeal to Mrs. Brittain for the same purpose, and that lady, also, willingly lent a helping hand. I next went to the baker shop, securing there one thousand loaves of *soft* bread. In the meanwhile I had ordered up the whole force of my corps, and given them instructions for a systematic distribution among the different division trains of ambulances. Every hand was now busy. Some looking to the coffee, which had to be carried, boiling, several squares; others carrying large armsful of bread; others again cutting ham and dried beef in large quantity. It was about 5 o'clock when the head of the endless line of ambulances came in through the main street. Those of the 6th Corps stopped right in front of the Taylor Hotel and of our store rooms, while the different divisions of the 8th and 19th Corps filed into the steeets of their respective hospital head quarters. And now the work of charity commenced. Darkness had meanwhile set in; the streets were entirely blocked up with double lines of ambulances. Hundreds of lanterns and flickering lights were passing to and fro; men were rushing into houses and stores for assistance, or demanding some article pressingly needed. Our own room presented the spectacle of a motley living mass. Officers of all ranks, surgeons, nurses, well men and wounded, all crowded the limited space, anxious to reach the Commission's help either for themselves or for some comrade and dear friend. It was indeed, a task more difficult and trying than I had yet met with, to help and direct on all sides; however, thanks to the noble behavior of our own agents, of some true citizens, (who offered me their assistance,) and of half a dozen of brave boys of the 37th Mass., (in garrison at Newtown,) the Commission's great and sole object—to brighten this dark hour was attained and well fulfilled. Not an ambulance was slipped. Two detachments of agents with assistants passed along each line of ambulances, some distributing coffee, others soft bread, others again ham, dried beef, chocolate, etc. When our coffee had given out we fell back on milk punch which was exceedingly relished. Thus we worked, one and all, until ten (10) o'clock at night. By that time all the poor sufferers were fed, their wounds dressed, and then this immense train, loaded with maimed soldiers, took up again its long and dreary march towards the Potomac. The night was bitter cold and rainy. Many wounded were shivering with cold; as far as any means reached I distributed blankets, quilts, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., etc. At a late hour Dr. Blaney again called on me for stimulants. The Medical Department had whiskey, but only in barrels, and distribution in such a form and under such circumstances was impracticable. Again the Commission proved a saviour.

Never shall I forget the ghastly sights of that October night! never the groans and moanings of that living mass of mutilated soldiers, fighting, no longer the foe, but agony and death. Many, very many, I grieve to say it, were in no condition to bear transportation to such distant points and over such rough and broken roads.

What did I find on my arrival at Martinsburg? No cooked rations, no stimulants, no covering for these shivering, half-dead men! Helpless, Dr. Hayes ran about, not knowing *how* or *where*, to find assistance. Information of the arrival of this

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immense train only reached him, when the head of the column was almost on the outskirts of the town. Be it said to his honor, all that was within human power, was done by this officer, to help and alleviate. He was faithfully assisted by Mr. Westcott and myself. I am happy to state that he received the assistance of the Commission with profound gratitude. Every drop of stimulant, every cracker, the last quilt or blanket, were put at his disposal. Large numbers of wounded were carried into private houses, fed, dressed and tenderly cared for. Well may the Union feel proud of Martinsburg—well may feel proud her noble daughters! Nor do I draw a line between Union people and their political foes—they all did nobly, and their conduct will be forever recorded in the grateful hearts of thousands.

The hay previously forwarded by Mr. Bannister to Martinsburg, proved truly a God-send; however, the quantity was altogether insufficient. Not an armful of hay or straw were obtainable in all the town. I would gladly have paid any price, had it only laid in our power to get it.

A letter from Dr. Harris reached me on the very day when I left Winchester. It was the pressing, absolute necessity of getting supplies *at once and in large quantities*, which directed me to hasten to Martinsburg personally, in order to get telegraphic communication with you. * * *

I accompanied the sad "cortege," and after a gloomy, mournful ride on horseback, lasting all night, we reached Martinsburg yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. * * *

From S. Bradley Westcott.

Martinsburg, *October* 15, 1864.

We arrived at this place on Friday, September 30, and found that we had been assigned a store-house, which upon examination proved to be inadequate to our need, but upon application to Capt. Wray, Quartermaster, we were through his kindness assigned a very finely situated and commodious store, in Granatham Hall building on King street, which we now occupy as office and supply depot, retaining the other as a store-house.

We are greatly indebted to the officers in charge at this post, and their assistants for many acts of kindness and courtesy, since we have been stationed here. * * *

We forwarded to Winchester, October 4, six wagon loads; October 10, four wagon loads; October 15, eleven wagon loads. Seven of the latter were our own, and four were government wagons.

We have also distributed a very large quantity of goods, both clothing and food, for the use of the sick and wounded, who pass through here from the front. We have also issued a limited quantity of clothing to individual soldiers, who were away from their commands and destitute of clothing. * * *

The hospitals are visited by us on the arrival of the trains, and such aid rendered as lays in our power, such as the administering of stimulants, and to their wants as the case may demand, and our facilities allow. * * *

List of articles issued by the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Winchester, Va., to hospitals and wounded men quartered in private houses, from September 21 *to October* 21, *inclusive.*

Bed sacks	1022	Crackers, lbs.	3240
Blankets (woolen)	516	Corn Starch, lbs.	810
Candlesticks	54	Corn meal, barrel	1
Combs, fine } " coarse }	544	Ext. Jamiaca ginger, bts.	718
		Farina, lbs.	619
Cushions	790	Jellies and preserves, lbs.	26
Head-rests	46	Lemons	4730
Knives and Forks	21	Maizena, lbs.	1015
Medicine cups	22	Nutmegs, lbs.	3
Musquito netting, pieces	26	Pickles, gallons	8½
Oil silk, pieces	27	Pepper, lbs.	22
Pails, wooden	41	Porter, bottles	432
Pillows	495	Potatoes, barrels	3
" cases	466	Rum, Jamaica, bottles	48
" ticks	293	Salt Fish, lbs.	40
Quilts	369	Sugar, white, lbs.	625
Sheets	228	" brown, lbs.	925
Spit cups	19	Tamarinds, kegs	2
Spoons, doz.	22	Tea, black, lbs.	165
Towels	1147	" green, lbs.	76
Tin cups	998	Tobacco, smoking, lbs.	306
" basins	56	" chewing lbs.	200
" plates	500	Tomatoes, lbs	64
Brooms	23	Raspberry vinegar, bot.	12
Candles, lbs.	40	Sherry wine, bottles	496
Kerosene stoves, with furniture	7	Whiskey, bottles	618
		Alcohol, bottles	4
Drawers, cotton	824	Bandages, barrels	3
" woolen	1118	Bay rum, bottles	37
Handkerchiefs	2740	Cologne, bottles	24
Shirts, cotton	862	Crutches, pairs	243
" woolen	1016	Fans	132
Shoes	334	Games	29
Slippers	260	List, lbs.	240
Socks, cotton, pairs } " woolen, " }	2210	Magazines	quantity
		Old Linen, barrels	3
Dried apples, lbs.	400	Reading matter	quantity
Beef stock, lbs	682	Slings	59
Blackberry wine or brandy, bottles	70	Soap, lbs.	282
		Splints	364
Canned meats, lbs.	206	Sponges, lbs.	2
" fruits, lbs.	364	Tracts, boxes	3
Fresh eggs, barrels	10	Adhesive plaster, rolls	5
Desiccated eggs, lbs.	382	Envelopes	14355
Liquorice, lbs.	5	Ink bottles	22
Extract of Vanilla, bot.	12	Note paper, reams	49
Bromine, oz.	47	Pencils, dozens	28
Chocolate, lbs.	857½	Pen holders, dozens	53
Coffee, ground, barrels	2½	Pens	quantity
Condensed milk, lbs.	3482	Mucilage, bottles	9

G. A. Muhlech,

Supt. U. S. San. Com. Dept. W. Va.

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LETTER FROM AN OBSERVER.

FIELD HOSPITAL, 3D DIVISION, 2D CORP,
Before Petersburg, Va. Oct. 21, 1864.

A tour of inspection of some weeks in the armies operating against Richmond, with special reference to the *religious* and *sanitary* efforts made for our soldiery has impressed upon my mind some thoughts I wish to express.

Reserving for another occasion my remarks upon the religious work, please note for the present the sanitary work of the Commission. The question whether such an institution is needed at all, has been settled long ago, and unanswerably. The blessings of thousands now living and actively serving their country, is upon it, and in the firm conviction that they could not have lived, except for the sanitary stores, and kind and timely aid received through this organization. While the government makes a liberal and considerate provision for its soldiery, above what any other nation has made, and perhaps all that should be expected of it, there are yet many stores—delicacies for the sick, cordials for the fainting, clothing for the wounded, which government cannot furnish, or not in sufficient quantities, especially in the frequent emergencies of so terrible a campaign as this one has been. These thousand things, which our citizen soldiery had when at home, the Sanitary Commission furnishes to them in the field, and thus brings back to their memories and hearts, the sweet ministries of wife, mother, sister, in the old homestead. This of itself doubles the probability of their recovery if sick, and increases their value in the field, for it keeps bright and strong, the chain which binds them to their homes, and ever presents the dear ones for whom they are doing battle.

FIELD HOSPITALS.

The Commission is of untold value in the *field hospitals.* The hospital is the saddest place in an army; it is also the place where you see the best side of our poor humanity. Take, as an illustration of what the Sanitary Commission does for our men in hospital, a simple statement of the facts in one case.

In the 3d Division Hospital of the 2d Corps, where all the government appointments are admirable—Dr. Everts, Medical Director; Dr. Welling, Surgeon-in-charge, with able assistants; Chaplain Porter, caring for the sanitary and religious interests, experienced and kind nurses, and all other provisions for the sick which government can make—there is still a wide field of action, blessed and greatly needed action—for this beneficent society. There are brought a dozen of wounded men, into the hospital whose clothing has been cut to pieces, to get at their wounds for dressing. Here is needed immediately a dozen shirts and drawers, and some slippers, a half dozen hospital gowns, some caps for the head, paper, pens, envelopes, and a ready hand to speed a letter home, and tell the friends the facts in each case—All these the Sanitary Commission furnish. As soon as the poor fellows are washed, their wounds dressed, and their clean garments on, they want some cordial, tea, farina, or some other delicacy furnished by the Commission. And when about to return to the field of action after recovery, they are destitute of needles, thread, buttons, kerchiefs, socks, &c. These the Commission provides. Now suppose, as is the fact, that there has passed through one Division hospital since this campaign commenced, four thousand wounded, and three thousand sick men, and that the great mass of them needed and received more or less aid of this kind, and language cannot express the amount of suffering relieved, comfort afforded, encouragement given, and hope infused in hearts which greatly appreciate human sympathy. I am informed that above ten thousand dollars worth of sanitary stores have been furnished to those seven thousand sufferers mentioned above. A thousand blessings on the donors! And this only one specimen of its wide work.

INDIVIDUAL RELIEF.

A still more interesting, if not more important part of the Commission's work, consists in its *personal ministrations not only to the wounded and the sick but to the weary, worn, exhausted men in the trenches, on picket, on march, and especially in battle.*

Go for one day with Rev. John E. Vassar, who labors with the Commission in the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, and note his labor of love. Early in the morning he fills his haversack with paper, envelopes, tea, needles, buttons, ginger, tobacco, and some tracts and papers, or testaments, and is off upon a tramp of six, eight or ten miles through camps, artillery parks, forts, trenches, and even into the picket lines, in

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front of the enemy. Here he asks for a cup of water, and gives in return paper and envelope, and a word of exhortation that the soldiers may drink of the waters of eternal life. There he leaves tobacco, and tells the men not to be satisfied with earthly things. Here he writes a letter for a poor fellow who cannot write, all the while praying that his name may be written above. There he whispers to a dying man of Jesus and his love—all the while pressing on, doing good in every way opened up, and winning upon himself and those who send him, grateful blessings. And now suppose a battle is imminent—an advance about to be made, Vassar hurries back to the station; the sanitary wagon is loaded with an assortment of all things needed for the fearful emergency—horses are in readiness, and with the command "march," he is off, and close up to the marching, fighting men, and when the wounded begin to be borne back by tens or fifties, or hundreds, here oftentimes among the first in the temporory hospital are found the sanitary stores and their prompt agents. And a thousand dollars worth of needed stores administered at such a time, and by men of such large sympathies, and cheering, hopeful words—as is Vassar, and many other laborers—is worth ten times its cost, to the donors at home, and to the men who are succored. But my paper is filled.

I am aware that some say that the Commission has received enough. Enough! Enough perhaps for this stupendous campaign so far, but without a constant and liberal income, it is impossible to carry forward so vast and beneficent a work. No, no, not enough, till the rebellion is put down and every sufferer has been relieved as far as possible by the sympathies and benefactions of the loyal North. Nor will it do to say, that the supplies are not all placed in the hands of those for whom provided. There must be some expense in the distribution, and there may occasionally be some misuse. What human work is immaculate? Take it all in all, I doubt if ever so large a benefaction was so well administered. Only let active, earnest men, to go personally to the needy, and give with their own hands be increased, and the system will be near perfection.

J. M. STEVENSON.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON,
October 6, 1864.

COL. HOFFMAN, U. S. A.
Com. Gen. of Paroled Prisoners.

SIR:—The Sanitary Commission desires, with the approval of the Medical Department, to place an agent or agents with sanitary supplies on board such boats as may be sent south to bring back our exchanged or paroled prisoners. The object would be to minister to the well being and comfort of our returning men, acting of course under the direction of the surgeon in charge.

I would, therefore, respectfully request of you permission to place such agent or agents and supplies on board such boats.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
FRED. N. KNAPP,
Associate Sec.

OFFICE OF THE COM. GEN. OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1864.

FRED. N. KNAPP,
Asso. Sec. U. S. San. Com., Washington, D. C.

SIR:—Your application on behalf of the U. S. Sanitary Commission of the 6th inst. requesting authority to send an agent or agents with sanitary supplies, on board the steamers which are about to be despatched to Charleston or Savannah, to receive invalid paroled prisoners, the object being to minister to the necessities and comfort of the returning men, has been laid before the Secretary of War, and I am directed to inform you that the application is granted.

The steamers, four or five probably, are expected to leave Fort Monroe the latter part of this week, under the orders of Maj. Gen. Butler, Commissioner for Exchanges, who will be informed of the permission granted to you, and will, no doubt, afford you every facility for carrying out your benevolent design.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't
W. HOFFMAN,
Col. 3d Inf'ty, Com. Gen. Prisoners.

OUR PRISONERS.

The following extract of report to Mr. F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary, on supplies to our prisoners, made by Dr. M. M. Marsh, Agent, will be read with peculiar interest:

In June last, the authorities in Charleston, allowed us to send such supplies as

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individuals desired. The facilities for transportation were limited, but I think, allowed to the extent the enemy could afford. Having no memoranda with me, an exact statement of the number of times and quantities sent, cannot be given; but through the month of July and to the 18th of August, supplies were forwarded to individual prisoners who distributed them at discretion, and returned receipts for the same through the Confederate authorities.

About this time a regular system of intercourse was instituted by the appointment of Commissioners of Exchange. Col. Woodford by Major General Foster, and Col. Lay, by Major General Samuel Jones, on the part of the enemy. Both are honorable and high-minded men, who have accomplished all that the embarrassing circumstances always attending exchanges, and so little comprehended by the public, would permit.

Col. Woodford's zeal to relieve the necessities of our unfortunate men, has abundantly testified to the discretion of the Major General commanding in his appointment, while Col. Lay, has done all his position would permit to second the efforts of our own commissioner.

Our method has been to take receipts for supplies from the Confederate commissioner, having invoiced them to some prisoner personally known to us, requesting him to distribute to those most needy, and by letter acknowledge to us the receipt of the goods. Acknowledgments of these issues have usually been promptly returned, and for the satisfaction of the donors, we are happy to state that in all probability, a very large per cent. of supplies, have reached our men so sadly needing them.

ARTICLES ISSUED TO PRISONERS.

The aggregate amount forwarded to officers and privates in Confederate prisons, irrespective of issues to those exchanged, stands thus —3,500 pairs woolen socks, 4,370 woolen shirts, 3,250 pairs woolen drawers, 4,500 handkerchiefs, 4,500 towels, 190 coats, 123 vests, 1,000 pairs pants, 1,000 do. shoes, 1,000 hats, 2,000 blankets, 733 bed ticks, 1,000 pillow ticks, a quantity of needle books, pin cushions, soap, combs, stationery, games, abdominal bandages, stimulants and tin ware. 20 bbls. soft crackers, 1,000 lbs. corn starch, 1,000 lbs. farina, 75 lbs. arrow root, 1,000 lbs. beef steak, 1,000 lbs. canned tomatoes, 500 lbs. chocolate, 200 lbs. cocoa, 1,000 lbs. coffee, 140 lbs. tea, 180 gallons pickles, 250 lbs. jellies, 11 bbls. dried fruit, 144 lbs. lemon juice, 10 lbs. pepper, 10 lbs. mustard, 6 dozen bottles extract of ginger.

Since the above issues, we have received 3,000 blankets, 2,000 shirts, 2,000 pairs drawers, 2,000 pairs socks, 1,000 pairs shoes, 2,000 pairs pants and 1,000 blouses, a large portion of which, if not all, has previous to date, been issued and received by our unfortunate men at different places within the Confederate lines.

The cash value of these supplies will exceed $65,000.

The above list is irrespective of the extensive and valuable invoice selected by the Associate Secretary, Mr. F. N. Knapp, and forwarded to the Department of the South, in anticipation of a general exchange of prisoners.

Thus can be seen at a glance the amount of relief work performed in this Department in a brief space of time. The manner of doing this work has already been detailed.

The assistance received from the military authorities, I gratefully acknowledge. From the Major General commanding to the laborer on the wharf, all have lent a willing hand.

Were evidence needed of the soldiers active sympathy with suffering, here it is overwhelming. Brother could not do more for brother, than officer and private, have done each in his place, in all our undertakings.

From our first coming here, the Quartermaster's Department, has furnished all needed transportation, and often to its own manifest inconvenience, and has now added to the obligations previously imposed upon the Commission.

When these tens of thousands of sufferers were thrown upon the Commission, and our large stock of supplies was rapidly being exhausted, Capt. Lamb, A. Q. M., at a reduced valuation, supplemented us from his own stores, and in preparing and urging forward supplies, evinced a benevolence of heart and energy of action, that should be known to all whose privations he assisted to lessen.

THE following from Dr. Blake, concerns Prisoners in Texas:

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FROM DR. GEORGE A. BLAKE.

NEW ORLEANS, *October* 14, 1864.

Mr. Stevens arrived last Saturday. An exchange of prisoners will occur within a few days near the mouth of the Red River, and he will accompany the Commissioner of exchange on the trip. As some of our prisoners will be obliged to march from Camp Ford, in Tyler, Texas, to Alexandria, La., about one hundred miles, and others, crowded on transports, to come down Red River, more or less of them will become used up, and require attention. He will take with him stimulants, milk, beef-stock, crackers, &c., articles easily prepared and easily dispensed. * * *

I had an interview this A. M., with Col. Vollum, Medical Inspector, on Gen Canby's staff, by his request. He expressed himself very favorably towards the Commission, and wished me to report to him at the end of the month, the amount of vegetables issued from our store-house. I asked him if he had visited our "Home" in the city, he replied, "Oh, yes. I have been all over it, spent many a day there, because I heard some complaints against it, but I found it an *excellent institution.*" In view of a concentration of troops in the region of Mobile, there must be considerable passing of troops to and fro, between here and there, via the Lake. The boats will land at Lakeport, and as there is no accommodation there for rest or provision, I have concluded to establish a "Lodge" at that place. I consulted with Col. Vollum about it, and he endorsed that it be done at once. I shall go there to-morrow, and secure a building if possible.

I have opened a correspondence with a Confederate chaplain, with a view of establishing an agency in Texas, for the relief of our prisoners there. * * *

AN OFFICER'S TRIBUTE TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a Rhode Island cavalry officer:

The Sanitary Commission is doing wonders. Volumes could be written in its praise, and fall short of justice. Its agents are everywhere at all times; none seem tired, none rude, none impatient. No call goes unheeded, no suffering unalleviated within their means. They are amply provided with everything. Every dollar expended by them is returned an hundred fold. And of the female nurses who have so nobly sacrificed every comfort of home for the stern duties they are fulfilling, what can be said? Exposed daily, hourly, to the most disgusting, abhorrent scenes, shocking to the senses, revolting in the last degree under any other circumstances, these angels of mercy go about their duties as quietly and steadily as about common household affairs. Oh, if you could see the wistful, longing faces upturned, as these nurses come along, loaded with nutritious soups, chicken broth, nice soft bread and butter, jellies, preserves, &c. wine, brandy, lemonade, milk-punch, egg nog, each given to the proper case, and the silent grateful look of those too weak to speak, the heartfelt thanks of those who can, your heart would melt with pity and love, and you would say to your sisters and brethren at the North, *send* money, *send money*, send *anything* to the Sanitary Commission.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

The official report of the late Council of women for this county, is not yet received. We hope to have it for the next number of the *Bulletin.* The following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, we clip from the *Independent Republican*, of Montrose, for October 25:

Resolved, That we regard the labors of the Sanitary Commission, as second in importance only to the actual service of the soldiers in the field, and that our confidence in its efficiency increases more and more, as we become thoroughly acquainted with its operations.

Resolved, That sympathy, encouragement and substantial aid, are due from every one who loves his country, to the *noble* women of our Soldier's Aid Societies, who, with great toil and sacrifice, are engaged in the glorious work of relieving the sufferings of our beloved brethren, the soldiers who have gone to fight for us, the battles of freedom and civil liberty.

Resolved, That we tender to the gentlemen and ladies from Philadelphia, who have addressed us this afternoon and evening, our sincere thanks for the valuable information which they have communicated to us, and the encouragement they have given us, which shall only stimulate us to greater efforts in this good work in the fu-

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ture, and until a righteous peace shall be established in our beloved land.

The assembly then sang the L. M. Doxology and dispersed.

C. C. HALSEY,
T. NICHOLSON, } *Secretaries.*
G. A. JESSUP,

OBJECTIONS.

Our friends sometimes write to ask how they shall answer certain objections that are made to the Sanitary Commission, by persons who claim to be entitled to credit in their respective neighborhoods; and while we invariably answer such communications promptly, we think a notice here, of two or three objections that have come to our knowledge within a day or two, may be well.

A friend sends us from Chautauqua county in New York, a note, with a slip from the *Fredonia Censor*, which contains the following statement:

In looking over the Censor *of the 24th ult. I see you advise the people of Chautauqua to pick, dry and send all the berries to our men down here, through the Sanitary Commission. This, I would six months ago have approved, and joined with you in recommending, but now, seeing how things go at the very headquarters of the whole establishment, I would, and will use every means in my power to keep it from them, especially the part of country where my own friends live. It is now a regular cheating place. Honesty and patriotism are known by their men here no more. An easy life with a plenty of money in their pockets, is thought much more of, than the poor soldiers who are suffering. This same Sanitary Commission was once a noble thing, and a great amount of good was derived from it, but it is now as bad, as it was then good.*

The only authority for these statements is a certain J. C. B. If J. C. B. will make his complaints over his own proper signature, and give us the evidence to prove the *cheating* of which he complains, and show how the *honesty and patriotism* of all the *men* at *headquarters* has vanished within he past six months, and tell who the men are, he will be doing a service to the cause. If, however, he makes these assertions without being frank enough to avow himself, the good people of his own county will not give credit to his accusations. Our friends need never concern themselves about charges or complaints against the Commission that are not substantiated by proper authority. True men who have the interest of the cause at heart, who love the soldier and desire to see his wants supplied, are never afraid to be seen and known, in any attempt to correct or remove evils, which they may honestly think stand in the way of the cause.

Another letter comes from Bradford county, Pa., complaining that a *chaplain* from the army had publicly opposed the Sanitary Commission in his county, and had discouraged the Ladies Aid Society from contributing any more to the soldiers through that channel. His complaint was, that the "*contributions of the people rarely reach the suffering soldier, but that the officers of the army who control these sanitary stores, appropriate them to their own use, and leave the private soldier to suffer in his destitution and want.*"

We assure the Society at Leraysville, in Bradford, that they may continue in their noble work without discouragement, if they will trust to their own good impulses, and their past experience.

When officers return from the army and say, that they—the officers—use the supplies that are given to them for the soldiers by the Commission, there need be no blame attached to the Commission. We are confident however, that the chaplain is in error about the supplies to soldiers not reaching them. In his own regiment it may have been the case, and there may be other regiments where officers are willing to misappropriate stores, but we believe from large observation and experience, that officers as a rule, do not so mis-apply what may be placed within their reach.

The Commission has its own agents, who

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distribute to the men personally, when surgeons approve; and it would be absurd to suppose that all the vast stores which the people have sent to the army, could have been used by the officers, had every effort been made to induce them to do so. Our army is not composed of such men, as many persons would have us believe. The private soldiers are such as the world has never before seen, for valor, endurance, patience and confidence in the cause, and in their leaders.

Our army surgeons are men taken from our families and communities—men whom we have formerly entrusted with our own lives, and the lives of our kindred; they have been strictly examined before they entered the service, both as to professional attainment and moral character, and are as a class, valuable men.

The Generals and subordinate officers, are such as have won the esteem and confidence of the people, and we are satisfied that no unfounded complaints—be they made by whom they may, will shake the confidence of the people in our army officers, in our valiant men of the rank and file, or in the means that are being used by the Sanitary Commission to serve them.

The good women of the land will work on, and in answer to such accusations as we have noticed, they will furnish such facts as they may find in the present number of the *Bulletin*. Read the correspondence from the army, and you will learn how the supplies are distributed.

COUNCIL OF SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETIES.

NEW YORK, *October* 26, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to publish the enclosed Circular of Invitation in the BULLETIN of November 1. The invitation is extended to all who are interested in the care of the sick and wounded, and may, through the BULLETIN reach some persons who might not otherwise receive it.

Very respectfully yours,

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chairman Com. on Correspondence.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF,
10 and 11 Cooper Union, Third Avenue.

NEW YORK, *October* 25, 1864.

MADAM: A meeting of delegates from the Soldier's Aid Societies of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and parts of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Jersey, will be held in the Hall of the Cooper Union, on WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, P.M. We hope that the Soldier's Aid Societies of Canada will be also represented.

Rrof. HITCHCOCK, of this Association, will preside, and present our Semi-Annual Report. Dr. BELLOWS, recently returned from California, will narrate his experiences among the workers for the Soldiers there. Other gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

This invitation is extended to the members of Soldier's Aid Societies, working not only through the Sanitary Commission but through every other agency, and to all persons interested in the welfare of our sick and wounded soldiers. We earnestly hope to have the pleasure of seeing you on this occasion, as well as the members of the Society you represent. Be kind enough to present this invitation to them as soon as you conveniently can, and also to give it a widely extended notice in your community. Please let us have an answer from you by November 10.

Delegates are requested to wear a badge of narrow blue ribbon, on the left shoulder. Associate Managers will wear a red badge, and the ladies of the Board a white one.

Associate Managers and Delegates are requested to meet the members of the Board in the Committee-room of the Cooper Union (entrance on 3d Avenue), at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the day of meeting. They are requested to bring statistical reports of the entire work of their Societies from the beginning of the war. These reports will be entered on the records of the meeting, and upon the outside of each should be written the name of the Society, and the names of the delegates representing it. Written enquiries about any part of the work of the Sanitary Commission will be received at this time and transmitted to the speakers.

The ladies of the Woman's Central Association hope also to have the pleasure of receiving their friends, at their rooms, in the Cooper Union, on Wednesday and

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Thursday, the 16th and 17th of November. The books and store-houses of the Association will then be open for examination, and any desired information given in regard to our work.

It is with great pleasure that we look forward to the prospect of meeting our fellow-workers—many of you the well-tried associates of three-and-a-half years—face to face. It will give a new impulse to our work, and we trust that when we separate it will be to go back to it refreshed and strengthened.

Very respectfully yours,
ELLEN COLLINS,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
ANGELINA POST,
CAROLINE LANE,
CATHERINE NASH,
Committee of Invitation.

A PILLOW.

A dairy woman on a rented farm, with a dozen cows to milk, a little less than a dozen children to feed and clothe, and a house-full of work to do beside, and in a neighborhood among the cold hills, where the church and school, and Soldiers Aid Society, make up the whole of the outside life, cannot be expected to do what some people would call *much* for soldiers, who are hundreds of miles away; but yet such women *do a great deal.* We know of one, who had two nice pillows, for a nice new baby. The geese had contributed the best of feathers, and the good mother had put them into sacks, and trimmed them neatly for her little nursling. One of the pillows was old, and the other was new—made new for the new little soldier, whose field was the nursery floor, and whose fortress was the cradle. The Aid Society met, and the dairy woman found time to meet with them, but she could not do much beside work, and believe and pray. One day however, she looked upon the little soldier in his little fortress, and said, "the *new pillow* shall go to some suffering soldier in the distant hospitals. Baby may keep the old one, but the new, the best, the softest, it shall go to the Union soldier."

WASHER-WOMAN.

She lived in a little home, with but few neighbors around her. Her chief income was derived from the washing she did for a well-to-do family near by; but she joined the Aid Society, for she could sew, as well as wash. She wanted to give something beside her labor and love, however, but what should she give? She gathered her little fruit crop,—cherries, currants and all, and dried them for the sick and wounded ones, who were defending her little home. She would not give a part only—but all. Every cherry and currant, that was spared from the drying, was packed away, and marked for the Sanitary Commission to send to soldiers. A friend expostulated, and begged her to keep a share for her winter store. "Oh! no, I do not need them, and the gift is very small!" Her all of little domestic luxuries—very small. Think of it, Girards and Astors, and all who have more than plenty.

AN ARAB CHIEF.

Yanni—a Christian Arab, makes an offering to the Sanitary Commission, from his Eastern home. Prepared orange flowers, are a delicacy in his land, for the sick and suffering. His new religion teaches him that sickness and wounds, and want, in other lands besides his own, claim the sympathy of a common brotherhood, and Yanni sends his contribution marked over his signature, for the U. S. Sanitary Commission. His message is, "You give good gifts to us, and we give good gifts to you."

HORSE-RADISH.

An interesting incident is related by a friend of Susquehanna county, Pa. A good woman who had but very little of this world's goods, determined that she must do something to make the soldier comfortable, and thus prove her interest in the cause of her country. She looked about her humble home, and saw but little—very little, that she could send to the front. But, though

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she—there's my horse-radish patch, and perhaps some of that may help to season the course food, and make the boys think of home. So she dug up her horse-radish, grated it finely, stowed it away in jars, until her little store measured *two gallons.* She trudged away with this over four miles of mountain road, and left it with the neighborhood Aid Society, to be sent away with the stores of the Sanitary Commission. It was not much in comparison with the great cargoes that are sent to the soldiers, but it was her own offering of what she had, out of *her little,* and will doubtless add a wholesome relish to the humble viands of the "boys," while the consciousness of having a part in this great work, will be the donor's *reward.*

VOICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—The work of the Commission progresses. A lively interest created by a recent gathering of the people.

ROME, N. Y.—An excellent Aid Society in active operation.

HERKIMER VILLAGE, N. Y.—A Teacher's Institute for the county, listens to and considers the wants of the soldiers, and makes itself a channel of information in their behalf.

CEDARVILLE, N. Y.—Society reorganized and in good tune for work.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y.—Gives fine promise of good results for the Commission.

A correspondent from Western New York states in general terms, as follows: "New societies have been formed, and many who took no interest in Sanitary matters are aroused to exertion. I find the people willing to help, if they can only be assured that the supplies reach the front, and are distributed amongst the needy soldier boys. The ladies have made a great amount of blackberry cordial, and are now putting up pickles, and will save large quantities of dried fruit for the Commission."

TAMAQUA, PA.—The work goes on well. A flourishing society exists and is industrious.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—Is alive to the cause. It works industriously. Much more will be heard from there soon.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—The organization here is about taking a fresh start for the winter campaign. What they have done in the past will be duplicated hereafter.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—The society resolved to go to work with renewed zeal.

CAPE MAY C. H., N. J.—Ditto.

TOWNSEND INLET, N. J.—A new society organized. Worthy and efficient Christian ladies have already commenced.

GREEN CREEK, N. J.—A new society formed. Plans matured for engaging the whole neighborhood in the cause.

GOSHEN, N. J.—A new society formed. The people much interested and a good promise of good fruit.

DENNIS, N. J.—The society stimulated and will do more work.

SWEEDSBORO', N. J.—A new impulse is given to the Society here, and the earnest people will be more earnest than ever.

THE RIGHT RING.

Extract from a letter of a late Chaplain in the Army of the Potomac to one of the Auxiliary Corps, who had invited him to enlist in the service of the Sanitary Commission.

Though I parted reluctantly from the army and am home-sick to return, yet it seems without doubt best that I devote the coming winter to Hebrew and homilies. I am heartily sorry for it, for my heart wears the blue uniform, and is not easily retired from active service. If I live to see next summer, and the war goes on, I do not know what can keep me away from the field. I had an offer of a captiancy of cavalry a few days ago, that well nigh dragged me from the pulpit. There is no business fit for a young man who is fit to live in these days, outside the army lines. I hope, sir, that you will be able to accomplish all you aspire to in the way of making brave men strong for battle.

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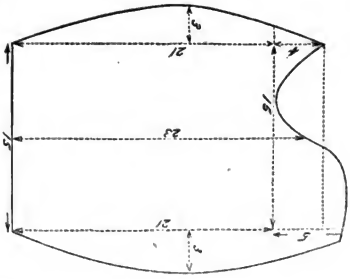
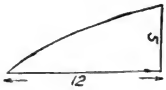
Wrappers for Hospitals Wanted.

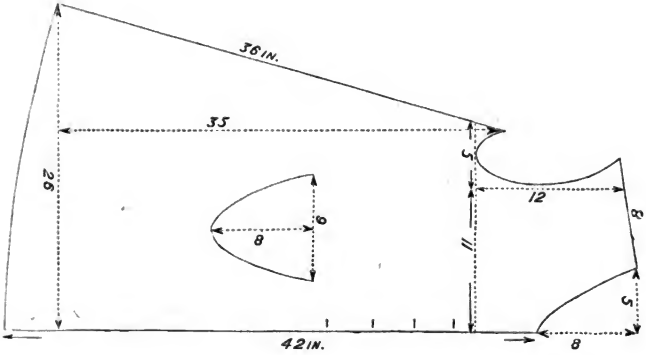
DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING WRAPPERS.

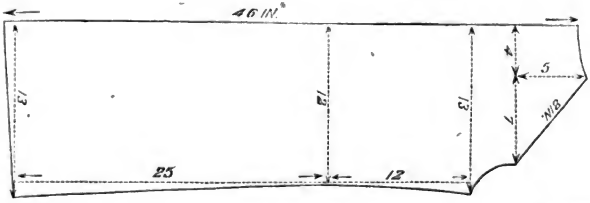
The circular side of the collar is to be sewed into the neck. The straight side turns over. In sewing in the sleeve the seam must be placed in the middle of the arm size *behind*, as per dot, in diagram. The pocket is to be felled on the inside. There are to be four buttons in the front. This wrapper may be made of any cotton or woolen material, doubled. It will take from 9 to 10 yards of any cloth, of calico width.

With a little ingenuity, old pieces may be made to go a great way, by piecing the lining, and making collar, and facings for the sleeves and fronts, of different stuff from the outside.









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INDIVIDUAL RELIEF.

List of sick and wounded soldiers, waited upon in transit between Washington and New York, for the fortnight ending, October 15, 1864, by A. H. Trego, Courier, U. S. Sanitary Commission.

NEW YORK.

H. W., Co. A, 8th N. Y. Vols., Rockaway, wounded in both legs.
P. O., Co. A, 61st N. Y. Vols., New York, sick.
J. C., Co. H, 21st N. Y. Cav. Albany, wounded.
J. H. H., Co. C, 4th N. Y. Cav., Newark, wounded.
J. W., Co. L, 14th N. Y. H. A., W. Windsor, leg amputated.
M. J. H., Co. A, 121st N. Y. Vols., Albany, wounded.
S. H. C., Co. B, 146th N. Y. Vols., Farmington, sick.
6 N. Y. soldiers, Brooklyn, legs off.
6 officers of N. Y. and N. E. Regt's wounded at Richmond.
15 soldiers of N. Y., sick and wounded.
3 officers, N. Y. Regts., badly wounded.
Capt. S., Co. C, 12th N. Y. V., Ulster, badly wounded.

MAINE.

B. H. E., Co. K, 1st Me. Cav., Bath, fever.
S. M., Co. F, 32d Me. Vols., Portland, leg off.
B. W. P., Co. H, 9th Me. Vols., Dixmont, wounded.
V. H., Co. I, 29th Me. Vols., Augusta, wounded.
2 soldiers, Maine Regiments, Portland, bad wounds.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

J. T., Co. E, 11th N. H., Boston, wounded.
A. C. C., Co. A, 11th N. H., Derry, wounded.
C. H. S., Co. F, 5th N. H., Clairmount, wounded.
53 soldiers, 1st N. H. battery, time out, discharged.

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. N., Co. K, 22d Mass., Stutbridge, sick.
A. W. A., 5th Mass. Battery, New Bedford, sick.
21 soldiers, 5th Massachusetts Battery, Boston, discharged.
Lieut. J. N. M., Co. D, 35th Mass., Whaland, wounded badly.

CONNECTICUT.

3 Conn. soldiers, Hartford, wounded.
J. W., Co. I, 1st Conn. Cav., Woodstock, helpless, paralytic.

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

3 officers, N.-E. Regts., wounded.
15 soldiers, N. Y. & N. E. Regts., wounded.
4 officers, N. Y. & N. E. Regts., wounded.
17 soldiers, N. Y. & N. E. Regts., sick and wounded,
25 soldiers of New England Regiments, sick and wounded.
Total, 192.

SPECIAL RELIEF REPORT

BY J. B. ABBOTT,

For one week, ending Oct. 8, 1864.

SPECIAL RELIEF OFFICE.

Number of cases of discharged soldiers whose papers have been taken and acted upon,	23
Number of Bounty cases taken,	7
Number of applications for back pay by sick and disabled soldiers in Hospital,	16
Number of applications for ration money received,	5
Number of applications for back pay of prisoners of war,	20
Number of pension claims filed,	44
Number of claims for arrear of pay and bounty filed,	8
Number of claims for prize money filed,	1
Whole number of cases filed,	124
Whole number of cases adjusted,	77
Amount collected on papers of discharged soldiers,	$4,586 97
Amount collected on bounty cases,	1,750 00
Amount of back pay secured to soldiers in Hospital,	1,099 56
Amount of ration money collected,	14 25
Whole amount collected and secured,	$7,450 78

CASH ACCOUNT.

Amount on hand date of last report,	$216 20
Amount refunded,	20 65
Expenditures,	104 37
Cash on hand Oct. 8th,	132 48

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HOMES AND LODGES.

Number of meals given to soldiers at Lodge No. 4,	2771
Number of meals given to clerks and messengers,	364
Number of meals given to soldiers at Alexandria Lodge,	384
Number of meals given to soldiers' friends,	160
Number of meals given to soldiers and soldiers' friends at the Home in Baltimore,	208
Whole number of meals given,	3887
Whole number of lodgings furnished at Lodge No. 4,	461
Whole number of lodgings furnished at Alexandria Lodge,	238
Whole number of lodgings furnished at the Home in Baltimore,	61
Total number of lodgings furnished,	770

The report of the Soldiers' Rest at Harrisburg, Pa., for the week has not yet reached me.

Report of the Sixth street Lodge shows that nine steamers have arrived during the week, with more or less sick and wounded soldiers. 398 were furnished with food and stimulants from the Lodge, on their arrival, before being removed to the hospitals.

A. H. Trego reports this week 146 sick and wounded soldiers waited upon, in transit between Washington and New York.

There has been a larger number of soldiers, who have suffered the loss of a leg or an arm, requiring assistance in adjusting their papers, or making their claims for pensions, this week than any previous week since the office was opened.

For the week ending October 15th, 1864.

Number of cases of discharged soldiers who have applied for aid in adjusting their papers and collecting their pay, received and acted upon,	38
Number of bounty cases taken,	11
Number of cases of back pay for soldiers in Hospitals entered in journal,	26
Number of cases filed for the pay of prisoners of war,	30
Number of pension claims filed,	64
Number of arrears of pay and bounty claims filed,	8
Number of prize money claims filed,	8
Whole number of claims entered,	185
Whole number of cases adjusted and allowed,	70
Amount collected on discharge papers,	$6,101 51
Amount of back pay secured,	1,092 73
Amount of bounty collected,	425 00
Amount collected for the families of soldiers who have become prisoners of war,	662 40
Amount of prize money collected,	3,636 41
Whole amount secured,	$11,918 05

The amount of work accomplished by the Homes and Lodges will not vary much from the result shown in last week's report.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand October 8th,	$132 48
Cash received from Sanitary Commission,	$160 00
Expenditures,	$156 74
Cash on hand this date,	$135 74

The average number of letters received per day, 55

The number written per day will not vary much from the number received.

REPORTS OF LODGES AND CLAIM AGENCIES.

BALTIMORE.

A. E. Hastings, Superintendent of "Home for Invalid Soldiers," Baltimore, Md., reports as follows, for the week ending Oct. 9th, 1864.

Number of meals furnished,	208
" lodgings "	61
" soldiers entertained,	47
" " friends entertained,	22
Whole number entertained,	69
Medical attendance furnished,	2
Transportation at Government rates,	8
" San. Com. expense,	1

For the week ending Oct. 16, 1864.

Number of meals furnished,	271
" lodgings "	87
" soldiers entertained,	43
" " friends entertained,	25
" refugees entertained,	1
Whole number entertained,	69
Medical attendance furnished,	2
Transportation at Government rates,	10
" expense San. Com.,	6

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

S. G. Doolittle, Superintendent "Alexandria Lodge," reports the following for the week ending Oct. 8, 1864.

Number of meals furnished sick and wounded soldiers,	383
" meals furnished friends of soldiers,	160
" lodgings furnished,	54
Whole number entertained,	234
" males,	224
" females,	10

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For the week ending Oct. 15, 1864.

Number of meals furnished sick and wounded soldiers,	300
" meals furnished friends of soldiers,	78
" lodgings furnished friends of soldiers,	26
" lodgings furnished sick and wounded soldiers,	159
Number entertained,	167
" of males,	159
" of females,	8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOWARD MCPHERSON, Superintendent Lodge No. 6, Washington, D. C., (6th street wharf) reports during the week ending Oct. 8, 1864, having supplied tea, coffee, crackers, and milk punch to 404 sick and wounded soldiers.

During the week ending Oct. 15, 397 men were ministered to at this Lodge.

JAS. C. FREEMAN, Acting Superintendent Lodge No. 4, Washington, D. C., reports as follows for the week ending Oct. 8, 1864.

Number of meals furnished to soldiers,	2,771
" " " " clerks and messengers,	364
Total number of meals furnished,	3,135
Number of lodgings furnished soldiers,	454
" " " clerks and messengers,	7
Total number of lodgings furnished,	461

For the week ending Oct. 15, 1864.

Number of meals furnished soldiers and sailors,	2450
" meals furnished clerks and messengers,	344
Total number of meals furnished,	2,794
Number of lodgings furnished soldiers and sailors,	363
" lodgings furnished clerks and messengers,	7
Total number of lodgings furnished,	370

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY.

W. K. NEAL, Superintendent Back Pay and Bounty Department, reports the following work for the week ending Oct. 8, 1864.

Number of cases taken and recorded,	33
" settled,	21
Amount collected on 21 cases,	$4,586 97
Number of letters written in full,	21
" " " part, (blanks)	2

For the week ending Oct. 15, 1864. Mr. Read reports.

Number of cases recorded,	38
" " settled,	22
Amount collected,	$6,101 51

GEO. W. RANDLETTE, Superintendent "Bounty Department," Washington, D. C., reports as follows for the week ending Oct. 8, 1864.

Cases received and recorded,	7
" settled,	18
Amount collected,	$1,750 00
Drafts sent,	21
Amount (21 drafts),	$2,321 07
Letters written,	21
" forms used,	7

For the week ending Oct. 15, 1864.

Cases received and recorded,	11
" settled,	5
" papers returned,	1
Amount collected,	$425 00
Letters written,	20
Drafts sent,	22
Amount of drafts,	$2,110 77

PENSION AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

WM. P. BARRY, Supt. Pension Agency, Washington, D. C., reports for week ending October 8th, 1864:

Number of claims filed (pensions),	44
" " " " (arrears of pay),	8
" " " " (prize money),	1
Whole number of claims filed,	53
Number of claims completed and allowed by Commissioner of Pensions,	12
Letters written in full	42
" Blanks filled	120
Whole number letters sent,	162
" " " Received,	71

For the week ending October 15th, 1864:

Number claims filed (pensions),	68
" " " arrears of pay,	4
Number of claims (prize money),	8
Total number of claims,	80
Claims for pensions allowed,	5
" " prize money,	10
Total claims allowed,	15
Amount of prize money collected,	$3,636 41
Letters written in full,	68
" (blanks filled),	59
Whole number sent,	127
" " received,	148

J. B. BROWN, Supt. "Back Pay and Prisoners of War Claim Department," reports for week ending October 8th, 1864:

Number cases taken back pay and hospitals,	16
" " adjusted,	23
Am't. represented by adjusted cases,	$1,099 56
Letters written in full,	43
" " (blanks filled),	136
Whole number,	179
Referred,	66

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

Number of cases taken,	5
" " " adjusted,	3
Amount collected on adjusted cases,	$14 25

PRISONERS OF WAR BACK PAY.

Cases taken,	20
Total collected for week	$1,113 81

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PROTECTIVE
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OF THE
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Apply in person or by letter, to
HENRY GREENFIELD, *Secretary*,
35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1st. *To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2d. *To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3d. *To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4th. *To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq , New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-Gen'l U. S. A
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penna.
C. J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.
F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.
George T. Strong.
William H. Van Buren, M.D.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously,

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with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Columbus, O.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

Relief Rooms, 1307 Chestnut St, Philadelphia.

AGENCY FOR PENSIONS.

William F. Bascom, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

HOSPITAL CARS.

Between Washington and New York—Sol. Andrews, M.D., Surgeon in charge.

Between New York and Boston, via Springfield.

Between Louisville and Chattanooga—Dr. J. P. Barnum, Surgeon in charge.

SANITARY STEAMER.

James River—Elizabeth.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THE SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.
C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20. 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, so FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 Broadway, New York.

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Total Amount of Assets, January 1, 1864	$3,140,930 80
Total Amount of Premiums	3,252,256 76
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses, &c	1,137,063 33
Reserve for Estimate Claims Unadjusted and other Contingencies	441,206 49
Guaranteed Cash Dividend to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on Paid Premiums Earned during the Year, whether Loss has Accrued or not	269,614 80
Scrip Dividend to Dealers, on Earned Premiums	15 per cent.
Dividend for the Year to Stockholders	26 per cent.

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1st. Upon all VOYAGE Risks upon CARGO, a return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

2d. Upon VOYAGE Risks upon FREIGHT, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.

3d. Upon TIME Risks upon FREIGHT, and upon VOYAGE and TIME Risks upon HULLS, a return of TEN PER CENT.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 26. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 15, 1864. No. 26.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, dependingwon that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

BY MRS. STEPHEN BARKER,

HOSPITAL VISITOR.

WASHINGTON,
October, 1864.

* * * My present circuit ranges between Harewood, Camp Barry, Deserters, Four Invalid Corps, and the Engineers' Hospitals,—eight in all.

I spend every forenoon at Harewood. and visit one or more of the smaller hospitals every afternoon. In all these places I draw orders on the Commission for such heavy articles as must be transported by the Commission, all light articles I take with me in the carriage, in order to distribute them myself.

At Harewood, and the Invalid Corps hospitals I keep a supply of flannels always on hand, for those who are discharged, or ordered to the front, who may be feeble and improperly clad, and for all requests of that kind, I have only to refer to the hospital wardrobe. It is my habit to go through the wards and tents at Harewood in systematic order, with memorandum book in hand, taking a note of whatever I may not happen to have in the carriage. The next day I deliver the ordered articles, and go on to the next wards in the same way. I make the entire rounds once a week, besides visiting the very sick cases much oftener. * * *

I have bought fruit, tomatoes, potatoes, oysters, eggs, green tea, fresh fish, chickens, salt mackerel, baker's rolls, custard pies, and nearly twenty pounds of butter, which has otherwise been an unknown luxury in Harewood, since I have visited there. * *

I have received a valuable present from Mrs. Hudson, of blackberry wine and cherry rum, worth forty-two dollars. These have cured some obstinate cases. But one of the *invaluable* remedies has been some pure French brandy placed in my hand by Mr. Hovey. The results of this stimulant have been astonishing. I find in my journal of October 9th, the following record:

"A brave Minnesota soldier had been badly wounded in the foot, the surgeon did his best to save it, and the patient endured weeks of excruciating pain, in the hope of curing it; meanwhile it was decaying, and the soldier daily failed. He was a rigid temperance man, and resolutely refused the fiery whiskey issued at the hospital. At last it became necessary to amputate the foot, but at a great risk of life, on account of the prostrated condition of the patient. Just before the operation was to be performed, I visited the hospital, and seeing the need of a stimulant, I persuaded the man to taste

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the brandy. He yielded, and was so convinced of the need of it, and so delighted to find that it did not burn and distress him as other liquors had, that he asked for more, and had depended entirely upon it ever since. He bore his amputation well, and is improving rapidly, and says he owes his life to that brandy."

Yesterday I received another equally satisfactory testimonial as to its effects in chronic dysentery. * * *

A man from the bake-house applied for a shirt; another begged and sold a shirt for two dollars, within half an hour; another begged and sold a pair of brogans for the same price; I have never seen patients so bold and impertinent. I mildly refuse all requests that seem prompted by avarice or fancy. Two-thirds of these men confess that they can draw white woolen shirts, but they don't *like* them. I always advise such not to draw them, but take the money and buy such as they like. I generally get some bitter fling at the Sanitary Commission in reply, and was told by one man that he never before asked a thing, and never would again. "His folks sewed for soldiers, and he had actually given four dollars and fifty cents at a fair, and now when he asked for a woolen shirt he was told he might draw it and pay for it."

The moment the carriage stops they flock around me, and beg for everything they see, and especially the flannel shirts. One man asked for one yesterday who had three white ones in his knapsack. I meet all such requests with gentleness and patience, explaining to attentive audiences of from twenty-five to fifty men, the real uses of our Sanitary goods, and am always approved by the better men in the crowd. The mean ones go off silent or grumbling; but which ever way they go I am immovable.

In order to remove this impression in all justifiable ways, I have always followed up such scenes by generous and thorough distribution of such articles as really belong to convalescent men about to be discharged from the hospital, such as towels, combs, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, vests, stationery, magazines, &c., and sometimes slippers and brogans. I also keep a supply of our flannel clothing in the linen room, to which I refer all ward masters for their patients who are discharged without suitable clothing of their own. In my own visits in the wards, also give to any patient needing it, a suit of flannel, which I endeavor to have at hand. * * *

Within the last fortnight I have visited nearly all the guards around the hospitals, and intend to complete the circuit, distributing mittens, which are intrusted to the Seargeant of the guard, leaving one pair at each Post, to be worn and left for the next comer. Our wish that this use might be made of them has been observed everywhere, except at Harewood—here the first ones who wore them stole them. We applied to the Captain of the Guard, who ordered them all to be brought to headquarters, (the mittens I mean,) and redistributed according to our instructions.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS TO DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.

FROM H. TONE.

ATLANTA, GEO.,
Oct. 5th, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find report of disbursements of hospital stores for the month of September; also, a statement of the amount of vegetables issued for general use, and a list of the regiments to which they were issued.

You will see by this that we have been able to furnish, during the month, a good ration of vegetable food to one hundred and forty-two regiments and twenty-five batteries, representing thirteen different States. In most of these cases the men had not tasted an onion or a mouthful of cabbage for more than a hundred days. At the close of the month the work was progressing rapidly; we had received notice of large shipments on the way, and were in hopes of being able to supply the whole army. But the sudden resuming of the campaign, the withdrawal of troops from this vicinity, and above all, severing our lines of communication have, for the time at least, checked us in our labors. During the latter part of the month we received very few hospital stores, our transportation being mainly taken up with vegetables, and the little stock we had on hand is nearly exhausted. We have still a few onions; as many as will supply the hospitals while they will keep, a fair stock of extract beef, a large quantity of lime-juice, and considerable clothing.

Fortunately, about the time that our supply of delicacies was exhausted, the chief commissary received a large shipment of

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canned fruits, jellies, milk, oysters, &c., exclusively for hospital use, and to be paid for out of hospital funds. In looking over the invoice, (which his chief clerk was so kind as to show me,) I notice that, while he has large quantities of canned fruits, tomatoes, &c., he has comparatively few dried apples and crackers; and, as near as I can judge, there will still be a great demand upon the Sanitary Commission for these articles.

There are about 2,750 sick in hospital here, and for that number there is an ample supply for a number of days; sufficient, it is thought, to last until communication is re-established. Indeed, at present, we are better provided for, in the line of delicacies, than in some of the more substantial articles; for while there is hard bread to eat for any reasonable length of time, there is very little flour. The medical authorities are, however, on the alert, and all the flour in town will be taken possession of to-day, and held for the use of the hospitals.

FROM BENJ. WOODWARD.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Oct. 18th, 1864.

I arrived here this morning. From all that I can learn, antiscorbutics are imperatively demanded at all the points on White river, and at Little Rock. I found an invoice here ready to ship, which I had ordered up White river, and I have written to Mr. Myers, at Cairo, to ship to this point all such stores as can be spared from Cairo. I learn that scurvy prevails to an alarming extent at the mouth of White river, Duvall's Bluff, St. Charles, and Little Rock. Capt. Way had arranged before he left with Mr. Bingham, the Ohio State Agent, to take the charge of these stores. I merely designated the amount to be left at the various points. I shall go to White river immediately, and see what the condition is, and will report to you from Little Rock.

The gunboats require vegetables; there is much sickness on them. I trust to receive instructions from you before I leave, but the agent here thinks I had better go soon. There is no doubt that a good invoice is needed at Duvall's Bluff and at Little Rock. Mr. Christy thinks the Bluff should be made a depot.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Oct. 21st, 1864.

I have the honor to report that, finding the great need of sanitary stores in the fleet, I have ordered for the fleet surgeon a good supply, which he will probably get to-morrow. An invoice will go up White river by the first chartered steamer. The depot here will then be nearly full. Vegetables in large supply should be sent here at once, for never was there greater need. One regiment, the 6th Minnesota, now at the mouth of White river, has 400 sick, and other regiments at that point are nearly in as bad condition. Scurvy is rife at every port. There is not a potato here even in the markets. Potatoes, onions, kraut, pickled cabbage, and pickles are demanded at once. Since the reduction of the ration, hospitals cannot make a hospital fund; every hospital here is in debt, and totally dependent upon the Commission for sanitary stores.

I go to the Bluff by the first chartered steamer, as I have and can get transportation on no other. If I take a line boat I must pay passage, which I should not feel justified in doing. I inclose a letter of thanks received from the chaplain of the 9th Minnesota Infantry. I had an interview with him to-day, in which he expressed the confidence of the troops in the United States Sanitary Commission, and gave me detailed accounts of the great suffering at points below. Again permit me to ask the sending of as large supplies as possible.

I beg to call your attention to the esteemed value of blackberry cordial and syrup in diarrhœa. Every medical officer here, in the army and navy, considers it by far the best article which can be used in diarrhœa, in the chronic and in the scorbutic form of the disease. The hospitals all call for it. If it could be had in casks, so as to be drawn off, instead of going to the expense of bottles, it would be a great saving of expense. There is but a small quantity now here. The most of the cordial made and put up by druggists is nearly worthless; that made by private families is by far the best.

FROM THOMAS BUTLER.

CAMP NELSON,
Oct. 24th, 1864.

The report of our work here, for the past week, must of necessity be very similar to that sent last week. The "Home" has been nearly as full as during the three weeks preceding. Everything is now arranged for the winter. We have laid in a large supply of fuel, and shall commence whitewashing and battening this week.

The cleanliness and freedom from vermin of the "Home," during the whole time,

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has been the universal remark of soldiers. This, however, has been but the result of close attention and labor, mainly on the part of a very excellent steward and efficient ward-masters. Our steward was unfortunately ordered away, for a few weeks, but was returned, and tells me that at Lexington, Louisville, and Nashville he met with many soldiers, who had been our guests, who spoke in the highest praise of our "Home." I should be very glad to receive a visit from yourself or Mr. Thorne, to see how the "Home" is going on, and also how the sanitary work is conducted, and appreciated by all in this camp, whether in or out of authority, belonging to every arm or branch of the service. In the department of stores, we have done our utmost. We need woollen under wear—shirts, drawers, and socks—very much; also, stimulants and fruits, potatoes and onions; twenty barrels of each I should like this week, if possible. We have about forty refugees to provide for, as we have done for the past eight or nine months; we shall send a large family to Cincinnati on Monday. The wants of the soldier are great, and we are doing our utmost to fulfill our mission in this field.

Will send reports early this month.

HOW THE GOODS GO.

The question is often asked by the few *doubtful* friends of the Commission, Where do the goods go? The answer is given in the following testimonial. "Our wounded, sick and needy soldiers" are the recipients, according to this evidence.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS,
MT. CRAWFORD, VA., *Sept.* 30, 1864.

JAMES V. HAMMER,
Agent U. S. S. C.

SIR,—On the eve of your departure from this command, we take pleasure in giving you our sincere thanks for the timely aid you have rendered to our wounded, sick, and needy soldiers during this brief but arduous campaign.

We believe you have been true to the trust confided to you, and your integrity and bravery, shown in relieving the wants of our noble soldiers on the late field of battle, calls for the admiration and respect of all who support our cause. We are

Very respectfully,
DUNCAN S. WALKER,
A. A. G.

I. G. OLTMANS,
Capt. and A. A. D. C.
B. M. FRENCH,
Maj. and A. D. C.
JNO. M. SIZER,
Maj. and A. A. I. G.
EDWARD G. DIKE,
Lt. and Chf. Ord Officer.
N. H. W. DUDLEY,
Col. and A. A. D. C.
ELIJAH SWIFT,
Lt. and A. A. Q. M.
O. O. PATTEN,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
ROBT. F. WINERNSON,
Capt. Judge Adv.
JAMES C. COOLEY,
Capt. and A. D. C.
HENRY C. IMWOOD,
Capt. and A. D. C.
HENRY R. SIBLEY,
Capt. and C. S. Vols.
E. S. HOFFMAN,
Surgn. In Chf. 2d Div. 19th Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH A. C.,
IN FIELD, *Sept.* 15, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—We, the undersigned, Surgeons of the 19th Corps, who have come in contact with Mr. J. V. Hammer, agent (of the above named corps) for the Sanitary Commission, take this method of returning their thanks to him, and through him to the Commission, for their kindness and his efficiency; and they bear witness to the universal courtesy and activity with which he has discharged the duties of his laborious position, as said agent.

H. FEARN,
Surgeon 175th N. Y. Vols.
E. F. WARD,
Surgeon 38th Mass. Vols.
WM. R. BROWNELL,
Med. Dir. 19th A. C.
WM. HENRY THAYER,
Surgeon 14th N. H. Vols.
J. K. BIGELOW,
Surgeon 8th Indiana Vols.; Surgeon in charge 19th A. C. General Hospital.
WM. W. ROOT,
Asst. Surg. 76th N. Y. Vols.
F. S. TREADWAY,
Asst. Surg. 75th N. Y. Vols.

NEW ORLEANS.

FROM GEO. A. BLAKE.

NEW ORLEANS,
October, 1864.

* * * I visited the celebrated ram, Tennessee, and she is certainly a formidable craft, both to the enemy and those confined within her, her friends. Temperature in engine-room and ward-room, when in motion, is 145°. * * *

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Everything is working finely in this Department. By request of Major-General Granger, I have sent a large supply of stores to Fort Gaines, under charge of our agent, Mr. Miller, anticipating a concentration of troops in that region. I hope you will hear the announcement before many weeks that Mobile is ours. * * *

The "Home" is what it should be. Mr. Howes is a capital superintendent. * * *

THREE MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. II.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT PORT ROYAL, VA.

From three until six A.M., on the morning of Thursday, the Relief Corps rested; at that hour it turned out again amid a cold, drizzly rain, and without waiting for breakfast, pushed ashore at the newly made dock. We found numerous soldiers whose wounds were not severe enough to disable them from locomotion, waiting anxiously for assistance, medical and otherwise, for themselves and others; these were sent aboard the returning boat, and their needs attended to. Going on up through the main street of the village, we were besieged at every step by the poor, half-starved, and but slightly wounded ones, while the seriously wounded lay upon the stoops of the houses, and on the side-walks of the street; here and there placed against a fence was a once stalwart form, now with head fallen on breast, and a mortal wound in the body, gasping out the last remains of life. Almost in the time it takes me to indite this, a ruined building was found, a fire built, and milk-punch, and coffee prepared. Never having tasted intoxicating drinks in my life in any form, I confess to some qualms of conscience, when I took hold of the latter stimulant for distribution, but ere the day had past my conscience quieted, for I deem it impossible for the most sanguine temperament to conceive the effect of this and other stimulants administered to poor humanity, under such circumstances. The absorbing thought of the sympathetic mind in the position of a Relief Agent, is what can be done to ease and aid these poor dear sufferers; and the means which most effectually does this, is cheerfully embraced in spite of all previous habits, aye, and convictions.

Surrounding the building, and far away for at least a mile on either side, were wagons filled with the wounded, they seemed as though they could be counted by thousands. The ground was properly districted; to each district were appointed dressers of wounds; these were accompanied by Relief Agents, carrying milk-punch and other alcoholic stimulants; and preceding these and following after, were other Relief Agents, carrying coffee and soft crackers to those unable to leave the wagons; those able to walk went to the building where the good things were prepared, and at one of the windows awaited each his turn for the crackers and coffee, which having obtained, they would sit on the grass near by and enjoy it. For such as were hungry between meals several boxes of hard-tack lay open at different points on the field.

The dead were lying in rows near the Relief House. A burial party was organized for the burial of these and such others as might die, and its work was well and substantially done. Not a man died and was buried, whose friends were known, but they were informed of every particular concerning his death and burial.

Thus was the work continued from six A.M. until six P.M., by the corps of the United States Sanitary Commission from six P.M. of the previous evening; and so perfect were the arrangements that I do not think one man was neglected. At the time above named, an abundance of Government supplies arrived, and from Fredericksburg came also a full corps of our Relief Agents, who relieved our worn-out men, and continued the good work without intermission throughout the night of the 20th. Every man who labored there has a rich experience of that day's work. The agony of a thirty mile ride in an army wagon without springs, and over a corduroy road, though frequently attempted at portrayal by them, could not be told. So terrible was the tax on their vitality that many died on the way. One notable instance I shall never forget. While serving the milk-punch from wagon to wagon, which was done by climbing the wheels, I observed an uplifted hand which was not an uncommon sight, for many of the poor fellows unable to rise from their recumbent position, would uplift their hands to receive the cup. I passed the cup and released it into the outstretched hand, but the hand refused to grasp it, so that its contents fell upon the other maimed ones in the same wagon, who with a tremulous

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laugh told me the body from which the hand projected, had been dead three days. There were numerous cases of this kind.

The patient and even cheerful spirit of the wounded was beyond all praise. And of the efforts of the Sanitary Commission in their behalf, the spirit of their ejaculations showed the intensity of their feeling. "Oh, if my poor mother knew this!" one would say, and another, "What will my dear wife say when she hears of this kindness?" And thus their thanks found utterance *ad libitum*.

I visited some miserably sick rebels in an improvised prison there, and in the name of the people of the United States through the Sanitary Commission, fed them. The kindness was in such marked contrast to what they expected or deserved, it broke them down, and several among them wept freely. But I must close, this paper being already too long. J. J. B.

NEW AGENT'S IMPRESSIONS.

My experience in the work (Sanitary Commission) thus far, has tended greatly to increase the feeling which led me into it; and I have already seen enough to convince me of the necessity and fitness of the work, and the grateful feeling with which the relief is received, to demonstrate to my own mind that the Sanitary Commission is accomplishing a great and good work in a higher and fuller sense than is comprehended by its friends and supporters at the North. While the men have uniformly expressed themselves gratefully for the assistance afforded them, I have also listened with pleasure to expressions of gratified appreciativeness of the good work effected from captains and surgeons of hospital boats, as well as army officers.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The present war, terrible in its magnitude and duration, has had benevolent accompaniments never before known in the history of the world. The various organizations for the relief of soldiers, sick and wounded, in the camp, the field and the hospital, which are planted squarely on the generosity and patriotism of the people, brighten the gloom which our three years of conflict has hung around our country. Foremost among these is the Sanitary Commission, which has become a gigantic humanitarian organization, for the relief of the sick and wounded of our army. Only those intimate with its immense operations can utter its eulogy, or realize one half its beneficent work.

ITS CHIEF OBJECT.

The chief object contemplated by the Sanitary Commission, when it was created by the Government, was the prevention of disease. Modern sanitary science was hardly recognized in the ancient regulations of the medical bureau, and consequently, during the summer of 1861 our armies were in serious danger of destruction from epidemic disease. The first business of the Commission, therefore, was to awaken general attention to the sanitary interests of the army, and to do what it could to improve the sanitary condition of camps, hospitals, and men. It brought to bear upon Government the influence of the medical profession throughout the country, effected the extension and invigoration of the medical bureau, and secured the express recognition of the prevention of disease, no less than its cure, as among the functions of the medical staff. Government now employs its own sanitary inspectors, and does a certain portion of the preventive work which the Commission performed during the first year of its existence. But the Commission find it necessary to keep up an inspectoral corps likewise.

The visits of the inspector usually disclose something that can be done to improve or promote the health of the command. He finds that quinine is necessary to prevent malarious disease, or vegetables to prevent scurvy, or that stimulants, bedding, disinfecting agents, or hospital diet, are wanted. In consequence of his reports, the Commission have dug wells, to improve the water-supply of camps, improved the ventilation of hospitals, built temporary hospitals and quarters to replace unwholesome and dangerous buildings, furnished and fitted up hospital transports, and converted ordinary railroad cars into railroad ambulances, with cooking apparatus and store-rooms, and litters hung on springs, in which thousands of men with fractured limbs have traveled thousands of miles without injury.

It has furnished material for the vaccination of thousands of men at a time, when the medical bureau was not able to supply immediately what was needed. It has circulated throughout the army, and especially among the medical staff, many hundred thousand of its medical documents. These

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have been prepared by some of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of the country, and embody, in a condensed form, the latest results of science. They have been of great use to our army surgeons, who often encounter cases for which their previous practice has not prepared them, and who have neither medical libraries nor opportunities for consultation.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

It is, however, through the Relief Department of the Sanitary Commission that it is best known to the people. In this work it aims, not to supplant, but to supplement the Medical Department of the Government, to meet exigencies for which the Government has not provided, and to furnish such supplies as the Government does not and can not. When the Medical Purveyor has the articles needed in the hospital and camp, the army draws them from him; when he is out, or when from some emergency a larger supply is needed than is provided by Government, or when because of some technical informalities in the manner of making out requisitions the Purveyor is obliged to refuse them, and thus endanger life by the delay, the army calls upon the Commission, which never fails to respond to the call.

The relief agents of the Commission keep up with the army as it moves forward. Where the army encamps in the morning, the Commission has pitched its tents long before night. It reaches a new base as soon as there are soldiers to protect it, and is at work establishing hospitals and providing necessary stores before the ponderous machinery of the Government has moved; its red flags are seen everywhere at the front, blending with the stars and stripes, where it is establishing its feeding stations and depots of supplies. Prominent and experienced agents accompany each division of the army, with organized corps of assistants, wagons and supplies.

GREAT BATTLES.

It is at great battles that the agents of the Commission are eminently useful. The battle service of the Commission requires large funds and supplies. At Murfreesboro, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, sudden and vast demands were made. Fifty thousand dollars would not cover the outlay of the Commission the first two weeks after one of our great battles. At Gettysburg it was $75,000. The average cost is $3 20 to a man; at Gettysburg it was $10 per man. The outlay of the Sanitary Commission during the months of May and June, for the battle necessities of the present campaign, was over $500,000, exclusive of the supplies directed to it, and which it distributed.

This service requires comprehensive forethought, prompt and energetic action, and unwearied labor in infinite detail. Of some articles the requirements are enormous. Condensed milk, and extract of beef by the ton; wines and spirits by the barrel; crackers and farinaceous food by the ton; tea, coffee and sugar by the chest and hogshead; cargoes of ice; potatoes, onions, pickled cabbage, sourkrout, lemons and oranges, by car loads; shirts, drawers, sheets, crutches, bed-rests and mattresses, by tens of thousands! And this material has to be transported by wagon trains from one base to another; forage for horses has to be provided; drivers have to be paid, steamers chartered, and coal consumed; and yet so economically is the whole work of distribution managed that its cost is less than three per cent.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

In addition to this, the Commission supports twenty-five Soldiers' Homes or Lodges, scattered over the whole field of war from New Orleans to Washington; and twenty-three hundred soldiers a day are taken care of in these homes. Multiply 2,300 by 365, and you have over 800,000 men thus relieved annually. Three other agencies to secure the soldiers' rights are maintained by the Commission: 1. Claim agency to secure his bounty; 2. A pension agency; 3. A back-pay agency—all of them giving their services to the soldier free of charge. Often $20,000 back-pay is secured in one day. A Hospital Directory is also sustained, by which the whereabouts of the sick men is determined, when they are lost to their friends. It costs $20,000 a year to maintain it, but is worth a million, if the relief afforded to human anxiety can be estimated in money.

COST OF AGENTS.

To carry on this vast human machinery, the Commission employs two hundred agents at an average of about $2 per day—less than an ordinary mechanic's wages—or a total of $12,000 per month, who operating from Texas to the Potomac, or from Charleston to Kansas, and the results are

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such as to justify the nation's pride in this grand and beneficent, yet truly American institution.—*People's Journal of Health.*

THE COMMISSION AND PARTY POLITICS.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER.

The spirit of the Sanitary Commission, as originated by its great founder, was nationality—to receive the gifts of the people, and bestow them upon her soldiers, irrespective of State, sect or political opinion. My heart responded at once to this grand *universal* charity, and whatever may be thought of my loyalty in other respects, here it cannot be questioned.

While I believe the success of the Lincoln party fatal to the peace and prosperity of the country, you honestly think otherwise—here we cannot agree; but in the grander spirit of the Sanitary Commission, merging all differences in the great work of Christian benevolence to our national soldiers, we *can* labor successfully. This spirit we have always made prominent in our Branch, and if it is entitled to the commendation you bestow, it is because party spirit has not ruled. We have asked and received from all.

No matter what their political views are, we have nothing to do with what caused the war, or how it is conducted—but the humane work of caring for our suffering soldiers. Appeal in humanity's name, and they will respond.

When I review the difficulties we have had to contend with, to instruct and enlighten our auxiliaries and the public—compared with the efforts of others to supplant and destroy us, I am astonished that we have breasted the storm, and are still a living Branch.

PAYING SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

The following plan far paying to the families of officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, who are or may become prisoners of war, sums due them by the Government, having been approved by the President, is published for the information of all concerned:

"Payment will be made to persons presenting a written authority from a prisoner to draw his pay, or without such authority, to his wife, the guardian of his minor children, or his widowed mother in the order named." Application for such pay must be made to the senior paymaster of the district in which the regiment of the prisoner is serving, and must be accompanied by the certificate of a judge of a court of the United States, or of some other party, under the seal of a court of record of the State of which the applicant is a resident, setting forth that the said applicant is the wife of the prisoner, the guardian of his children, or his widowed mother; and if occupying either of the two last relationships towards him, that there is no one in existence more nearly related, according to the above classification.

Payments will be made to parties thus authorized and identified, on their receipts made out in the manner that would be required of the prisoner himself, at least one month's pay being retained by the United States. The officer making the payment will see that it is entered on the last previous muster roll for the payment of the prisoner's company, or will report it, if these rolls are not in his possession, to the senior paymaster of the district, who will attend to either the entry, or give notice of the payment to the Paymaster-General, if the rolls have been forwarded to his office.

HOSPITAL FUND.

OFFICE COMM'Y GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1863.

HOW CREATED.

The sick in hospital not needing full rations for their subsistence, only such parts thereof are issued as are actually required for the support of themselves and authorized attendants. The difference between the number of rations due a hospital, at cost price of a complete ration at the station, and the value of the stores issued to it, during the same period and at the same prices, constute *a credit* with the Subsistence Department in favor of the hospital. This credit is called "Hospital Fund."

ITS USES.

The Commissary who issues to a hospital is authorized to purchase for it, on the requisition of the medical officer in charge, and in amount not exceeding the hospital credit at the time, as follows:

1st. Food, solid or fluid, to be used for the diet of the sick, and not furnished by the Subsistence Department or Medical Department.

2d. Articles to be used in either the pre-

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paration or serving of the food, embracing principally cooking utensils and table furniture, and not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department or Medical Department.

3d. Gas, oil, and other means of illumination, to be used instead of candles, which are part of the soldier's ration.

The Hospital Fund being thus a means for supplying the suffering sick with wants and conveniences needful for their health and more comfortable condition, not otherwise to be obtained, its management should be held as a sacred trust, and its expenditure confined strictly to the purposes which this fund is designed to accomplish. Medical and hospital supplies, quartermaster's supplies, and all objects of expenditure from the appropriations of the different departments of the military service, *are not proper charges against the hospital credit.*

ITS EXPENDITURE.

The articles purchased by the Commissary for the sick in hospital are paid for out of the subsistence funds in his hands for public disbursement, on a voucher certified to by the medical officer in charge; and the hospital credit is diminished in consequence thereof by the amount of the purchases made. An expenditure of money by the Commissary for the subsistence or convenience of the sick in hospital, is accounted for in the manner prescribed for other disbursements of the Subsistence Department. At large Depots or General Hospitals, this fund may be partly expended for the benefit of the sick at dependent posts or in detachments, on requisitions approved by the Medical Director or senior Surgeon of the district.

HOW ASCERTAINED.

A "Statement of the Hospital Fund" is made out at the end of each calendar month, and appears as a part of the Commissary's "Abstract of Issues to Hospital" for that month. On it are entered the balance of credit (if any) to hospital at the end of the preceding month, and the number of rations due it in the month, at cost price; also, the stores which have been issued by the Commissary to the hospital and articles purchased by him for the sick, during this period, with the cost of each set opposite. The difference between these two amounts—credits and debits—leaves an ascertained balance of credit, (if the Hospital Fund for the month has not been entirely used up,) applicable to authorized expenditures for the subsistence or convenience of the sick in hospital during the following month. This statement may be prepared in the same manner at any day, should there be occasion for ascertaining the exact state of the credit of a hospital at any particular date. An "Abstract of Issues to Hospital" and a "Statement of the Hospital Fund," should be made out monthly for each *separate* hospital.

HOW TRANSFERRED.

At the request of the Surgeon General, and on instructions from the Commissary General of Subsistence, Hospital Fund may be transferred as follows:

The Commissary directed to transfer any portion of this credit from a hospital he supplies to another one, drops the amount specified from his next Statement of its Hospital Fund as transferred to the hospital designated in the instructions, giving (when informed) the rank, name, regiment, or corps, and station of the Commissary who issues to it. The Commissary directed to receive a stated amount of this credit, takes up the same in favor of the designated hospital supplied by him, on his next Statement of its Hospital Fund, and as received from the one mentioned in the instructions, giving (when informed) the rank, name, regiment, or corps, and station of the Commissary who issues to such hospital.

When an officer is relieved from subsistence duty, he will give his successor a certified statement of the hospital credit of each *separate* hospital supplied by him, and will note such action on the Hospital Abstract. His successor will take up these credits in favor of each separate hospital he issues to, in manner as above explained. Hospital Fund being *a credit* only, cannot be transferred from one officer's papers to another's *as money.*

HOSPITAL GARDENS.

Among the benefits conferred by the Sanitary Commission, those resulting from the establishment of gardens for hospital use are very prominent. In the Western Department, Dr. Newberry has given much attention to this subject and with satisfactory results.

There have been gathered from the gardens at Chattanooga during the month of

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September, the following vegetables: 3,935 dozen of corn, squashes, melons, cabbage, &c., and 440 bushels of potatoes, tomatoes, beans, &c.

Mr. Wills, the gardener in charge, writes that "the crops are doing finely. With good weather we shall have a large quantity of tomatoes, Lima beans, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, radishes, turnips, &c. Our entire issues up to this date (September 3) have been 9,583 bushels and 13,907 dozens of some twenty-one varieties of vegetables, and 1,146 pockets of flower-seeds."

From the garden at Knoxville during the month of September there have been issued 276 bushels of tomatoes, 264 bushels of beans, 6,347 dozen of cucumbers, mostly pickles, and 1,927 heads of cabbage.—*Sanitary Reporter.*

WHERE'S JEDDO?

In the spring of '62 a colored boy, just escaped from his master, unable to read or write, was found upon the Pamunky river, by a lady engaged in the care of sick and wounded soldiers. He was taken to Massachusetts, where he has been cared for and educated by a conscientious, kind, and religious woman. He is much beloved by her and all her family, as the following reverie will show. What he has learned, what he has done and is doing, cannot all be told, but he is a faithful worker in a special diet kitchen at City Point, and is a decided character.

The little effusion below is from the pen of the good woman who has so kindly instructed him. F. B. F.

WHERE'S JEDDO?—It is so long since I have seen him. His step is not on the stair, nor his laugh in the kitchen. He hasn't set the table yet; hasn't put on his clean jacket. *Where's Jeddo?* He used to be everywhere, "up stairs, down stairs, and in the lady's chamber." When the summer days were cool I used to take him into the parlor, to sing "Peter, James, and John;" and if he had been violent and naughty, I would put one finger in the button-hole of his jacket, to keep him from going away, while I talked with him in tender tones, and he was sure to become good again.

I must let Jeddo have a lesson. But Jeddo is not here. There stands his bed, and his chair, and his round table covered with books. I look out his window,—but no Jeddo. *Can he have run away?* No, indeed. He used to do so, once in a while, but at last the Lord gave me such strength that I held him tight and would not let him go. No, Jeddo has not run away. Is he not then at Sabbath-school? With his Bible on his knee, he sat, not long since, and prepared with me his Sabbath-school lesson, and I heard him softly say: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me." Oh, I can never forget Jeddo; but where is he now? At Canada? He got angry one day, and vowed he would leave me, and go off upon the cold water. I remember just the rustling of the trees, and my own sorrow on that day. But it can't be that he went then, for I have talked and sung with him since. Oh, I remember all about it now. He is off near the Potomac, among the sick soldiers; gone to "lift up the hands that hang down, and strengthen the feeble knees;" gone to carry to his weak and needy brethren some of the cool freshness and truth of northern clime and northern life. The Lord bless and preserve my Jeddo.

And so Jeddo left the banks of the Pomac and followed up the banks of the York to the White House, and then followed up the banks of the James, and is filling a little sphere of usefulness and doing a little share of good for himself and others. So let Jeddo work. A poor famishing outcast on the Pamunky two years ago, and now feeding the hungry on the James. Ignorant and indolent then, and now reading, writing, and working.

LAUNDRIES IN THE ARMY.

A correspondent writes:

No clothing is wasted now, but it is not always well washed, and in its distribution, injustice may be occasionally be done to individuals. I find to-night in a single tent, four men who have on July cotton shirts—not over thick at that. They had on woolen shirts when they came to the hospital a few days ago, but have been obliged to send them to the laundry, taking these in exchange. They are not certain to get their same ones back again, as they are issued by lot; but rather than let them

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suffer, I gave them each another and admonished them to stick to them as long as possible. It is impracticable to mark each man's clothing, and there must be some unpleasant friction sometimes in the distribution in consequence.

THE "REFRESHMENT STATIONS."

Mr. Eno makes the following condensed report of the refreshment stations at Dalton, Resaca, and Kingston, from the commencement of the operations, to September 15. The men fed were all sick and wounded, and were from twenty-four to sixty-eight hours on the way to Chattanooga.

Number of men fed, 15,736. To them were given 3,664 gallons of coffee, 238 gallons of soup, 25 gallons of tea, 377 gallons of punch, 268 gallons of ale, 139 gallons of stewed fruit, 53 gallons of tomatoes, 60 gallons of pickles, 35 gallons of lemonade, 14,678 sandwiches, &c., 2,931 pounds of crackers and light bread, 82 bottles of stimulants, 16 bushels of apples, 18 gallons of blackberry.—*Sanitary Reporter.*

A WORD TO ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Your names constitute a roster, eminent for learning, piety, and influence. In looking over it, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that eight hundred men, selected from all our chief seats of learning; from prominent places in all the churches of the land; from important and prosperous mercantile and commercial institutions; from social and domestic associations that wield power and wealth—must be competent to command vast acquisitions to the resources of philanthropy; not by their own gifts of money merely, but by their counsel and influence. For all these, you are now earnestly solicited.

You have been so accustomed to regard the United States Sanitary Commission as a vast machine, that having in itself the inspiration of Christian principle, and being constantly quickened by the generous impulses and donations of the people, has kept its own course, and done its work without ostentation or friction, that you may have almost lost sight of the fact that you constitute a part of this great machinery, which is working such a work in the land. It is to remind you of this fact, that the present message is addressed to you. To remind you that each associate member is in himself a *power* for good. To ask whether that power is being directed earnestly and judiciously for the advancement of the cause. Not that there is any reason for complaint, but that there is need for increased diligence. Why? The women of the land ask for your assistance in their little societies. They will call upon you more frequently; their appeals will be more earnest if need be, but your assistance *they must have.* The winter campaign upon which we are entering, will be fruitful in demands upon the patience, endurance, patriotism and generosity of the people. The women are reorganizing where they have grown tardy. They are organizing where they never had societies before. Every week brings tidings of renewed effort, and they all say, "Oh, if the men would work, too!" Will you keep these "Soldiers' Aid Societies" alive? Will you furnish them with means and material? Let all associate members renew their pledges of aid to the various Relief Societies, and they will be able to do what they are longing for, but what they are hindered from accomplishing, for want of your *active, practical co-operation.*

SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

The following correspondence will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 29, 1864.

To Officer in charge of U. S. Christian Commission, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—It is the desire of the Sanitary Commission to effect more permanent arrangements for securing religious services at the several Relief Stations of this Commission.

As it is the legitimate and peculiar province of the Christian Commission to minister, through its delegates, to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers and sailors, may I ask that you, as officer in charge of the work of the

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Christian Commission in this vicinity, will arrange to have a clergyman present at each of the Relief Stations of the Sanitary Commission in this city, every Sunday for the purpose of holding religious service among the men.

Should you accede to this request, you may feel assured that every facility will be secured by agents of this Commission on duty at the several Relief Stations, to the gentlemen you may assign to this work.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. N. KNAPP,
Associate Secretary.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1864.

FRED. N. KNAPP, ESQ.,
Associate Secretary U. S. S. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., inviting us to furnish ministerial services on the Sabbath at each of your Relief Stations. Please accept our thanks for the courtesy. It will give the Christian Commission great pleasure to comply with your request whenever and so far as we shall be able to do so. At present we are very short for help. I shall probably have a larger force after election. Will you have the kindness to give us a list of the "Stations" where we could hold services, and the hours most suitable, and oblige,

Yours most truly,
J. J. ABBOTT,
Agent U. S. C. C.

CITY POINT.

FROM DR. MCDONALD.

CITY POINT, VA.,
Oct. 29th, 1864.

Sickness last night prevented me from writing, as I had intended, an account of the recent move and work of the Sanitary Commission in this Department. To-night I can only give you the outlines, as there is much to be done before Sunday. We try to avoid all work on Sunday, and only issue on that day to cases of urgent necessity.

On the night of the 26th inst., our troops in Army of the Potomac, were massed, all wagon trains sent within the entrenchments at City Point, and every preparation made for an early and rapid march towards the South-side Railroad. Daylight of the 27th found the column moving on with four days rations; a force having been left in the several forts to guard our line and all other troops sent forward. Two divisions of the Second Corps were pushed out to the Boynton Plank Road, of which they gained possession, but being in a cul-de-sac with the rebs on each side, they were compelled to retrace their steps and "get out of the wilderness" before morning, leaving a part of their wounded on the field.

HOSPITALS AT CITY POINT.

All the troops are now in their old positions; the hospitals have had large accessions to their numbers, increasing the total now at base hospitals at City Point to about 6,400, on account of the cleaning out of all front hospitals. Our work in the base hospitals has consequently been increased; that at the front diminished, as all wounded have been sent to the rear.

Our wagons which were sent in, have been pushed out again to-day to their former position, with good loads and ready for what is to come.

HOSPITAL AT DEEP BOTTOM.

On the right, across the James, General Butler's forces were moved along the New Market and Charles City roads, crossing to Seven Pines, where the enemy were found in their breastworks, (the same that they occupied two years since,) and a battle ensued, resulting in the return of our forces to their former line, having lost about eighteen hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Most of the wounded were conveyed to Deep Bottom, and placed on boats for transportation to hospital. At Deep Bottom, we found work for the Agents of the Commission. Many of the wounded had been hurried from field to boats without even a primary dressing; they were tired, hungry and cold. Our agents fed, clothed and assisted them as well as was possible, dressed wounds, provided stimulants to such as needed, supplied some of the boats with stores for their voyage, and endeavored to do all they could to relieve the suffering. Fortunately, we had a very good supply at this station, and though it was soon exhausted, we had it filled again in a short time. The tug had been sent up during the forenoon, with a small supply for general distribution, and while she was gone, a telegram was received calling for battlefield supplies; a load was gotten ready and put on board as soon as she returned, and she was immediately sent back, arriving at Deep Bottom in time to replenish our storehouse for the next train

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of wounded, which arrived while we were unloading.

The men were taken from ambulances to the boat, there immediately cleaned, their wounds attended to, operations performed, and also fed and put to bed; direct from the ambulance to the examining surgeon, thence to bed or the operating table.

A VETRAN AND HIS YOUNG COMRADE.

When passing through the crowd on my way to the store-tent, I noticed a man wounded in the leg, carefully bathing the hip of a young comrade, who asked, "Charley, where did you get them rags?" "From the Sanitary," was his reply. After a pause the younger one remarked, "Charley, aint that Sanitary a bully concern?" Charley turned just at this moment to dip his rag again into the water, and I saw that he was an old soldier, his face was scarred and bronzed; his comrade was a mere boy, and this was his first wound, (not a severe one). I offered to assist in dressing the wound, but Charley remarked that he could do it very well, and went on with his work very systematically; his own wound which was the most severe, he paid but little attention to, till the young man was dressed. In passing to the boat again, he called me to him, and asked if I would please look at his leg, which he was then bathing, and while I examined the wound he said, "Dr., your Commission has done more good during this war than the folks at home know of. When I was sick at Fair Oaks, they took care of me, and kept me alive two weeks; I got wounded at Chancellorsville, and the first thing after the Jonnies sent me across the river; at Fredericksburg, they gave me something to eat, and a nice cup of coffee, and to-day they have done the nice thing by all the boys." When his wound was dressed, he got up, thanked me and went on the boat, as cheerfully as though nothing had happened. I was much pleased with his kind care of a young comrade, his forgetfulness of self, and his thoughtful observation of all that was passing. He was an old soldier, though not more than thirty years of age, and a brave one, as is acknowledged by all his comrades. This is the third time I have known him to be wounded since the commencement of this war.

There are many such men in this army, and such scenes as that of yesterday bring them out in glowing colors.

All is quiet to-night, and a stranger would hardly believe we had so recently passed such an exciting day, were he to judge from present appearances.

LETTER FROM CAMP PAROLE, MD.

BY ALMA CAREY.

We have very little to report this week, nothing unusual having occurred. The hospital is filled with paroled men, with the exception of a very few who are exchanged, and are too sick to be transferred to other hospitals.

Many are being sent to their own States on furlough, for the purpose of giving their votes at the coming election. We believe there are but few among them who will not give the *right* vote.

During the present week we have lost *eight* of our sick men by death, the largest number in one week through the past year. Only one of these died of his wound, the others lingered long with fevers and chronic diseases. Some had near relatives to mourn their loss, and others seemed to be almost without kindred or friends. We hope they had *the* Friend that "sticketh closer than a brother."

Our sick have been well supplied of late with vegetables, apples, oysters and other things necessary to the health and comfort of the paroled men. Can not the Commission furnish them more freely with *nice crackers?* That are considered a rare treat for sick soldiers.

There have been many changes and removals among the surgeons and stewards of this hospital within the last few weeks; this has caused some inconvenience in the general arrangement of all departments of the hospital.

Arrangements are being made for the reception of our prisoners from Georgia, who are expected daily; after their long confinement, surely too much cannot be done for them. We are sometimes *ashamed* that we cannot supply *everything* that is wanted by these poor sufferers.

It is under contemplation to enlarge the hospital proper, in Camp Parole, by building twelve more wards, as our present wards are now constantly full, and we shall not have accommodations for the many sick that will probably be among those who are to come.

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LETTER FROM ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

BY GEO. A. MILLER.

* * * I have, during the week, visited the two divisions of the General Hospital, and the College Green Barracks, coming in contact with the surgeons in charge of the hospitals, (Dr. Palmer and Dr. Vanderkieft) and Captain Davis, commanding Barracks; and am happy to say that, without exception, I was most cordially received by the above officers and their executives.

Dr. Vanderkieft has kindly offered me quarters in his hospital, which I think I will accept, as it will bring me nearer my work. * * *

SUSPENDERS WANTED.

As soon as the men are able to get out of their tents, they call for suspenders. As the Government does not furnish anything of the kind, I think it very important that the Commission should endeavor to do so.

JOURNAL OF A DAY.

BY L. S. PHILLIPS.

CAMP PAROLE HOSPITAL, *Oct.* 21, 1864.

I have been requested to give as my report this week "A Journal of a Day," thereby conveying some idea of my method of working. I will take this day as a sample of all my days in Camp Parole.

During the morning I remained in the office occupied in various duties, and attended to the calls of any patients in the wards, who are able to come out and make known their wants, which are generally supplied with a few crackers, stamps, paper and envelopes, and also to furnish lint, bandages, old linen, &c., to the nurses of the several wards. At 9 o'clock I began my daily visits to the hospital; we have six wards, each capable of accommodating forty-eight men, and these are now full with paroled men, lately arrived from Richmond.

A BOY OF NINETEEN.

I first visited ward 6, here is one boy of nineteen years, who has been very low for many weeks and cannot recover; he is a weak minded unfortunate boy, and an instance of many who are allowed and even urged to enlist as soldiers in our army. Others here are feeble from long sickness, and some have lost limbs, but most of them are cheerful and uncomplaining. I distributed among them, as they needed, handkerchiefs, combs, paper and envelopes. I was asked for suspenders, but had none.

GOD'S DEAR ONES.

In ward 5, there are more cases of severe sickness, such as fevers, amputations and chronic complaints; here are several boys of only sixteen or seventeen years of age, "God's dear Ones,"—little Christians. One has lost his left arm at the shoulder, but bears it manfully. I gave him a wrapper which pleased him much, and he humbly asked if he could take it home with him when discharged. For one man in this ward I wrote to his wife, and warned her of his dangerous condition.

I next visited ward 4; here are not many serious cases of sickness, only one is not expected to recover. Several have lost limbs, and here I gave cushions, slings handkerchiefs and combs. It is astonishing to see with how much gratitude these trivial articles are received.

In ward 3 I found a man who had died during the night, he had been long sick. Most here wanted as usual, combs, paper, &c.

Ward 2 has many very sick men. One told me he knew he could not live long, and had resigned himself to his Heavenly Father's will; here I distributed various articles and was again asked for suspenders. What a pity that our brave soldiers are without suspenders.

Ward 1, has some quite sick men, but none dangerously so; all needed what little I could give them, such as slippers, towels, &c.

We have at present good and kind nurses in all the wards, and they allow me to draw their attention to any disorderly conduct, neglect of patients, want of cleanliness in the care of the ward. I also visited the low diet kitchen, and found that the sick were to be well provided for at their coming dinner.

After going through the hospital I returned to the office, when I wrote a letter for a very sick man to his sister, asking her to come to him. In the afternoon I commenced taking stock, attended to calls in the office, and was variously employed till 5 o'clock, when I again visited the wards to look after some who were about leaving on furlough, and do what I could for the comfort of the very sick before they should begin another long sleepless night.

In the evening I wrote two letters. One to a mother for a boy who had lost his right arm, and the other to a sister for a man who has also lost his right arm. I also received

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letters from friends of soldiers, to whom I had previously written.

FROM CAMP PAROLE, MARYLAND.

BY JOS. C. BATCHELOR.

My report for this week will not vary particularly from those for the preceeding ones, as the same routine is gone through with from week to week. No men have arrived, but a number have been sent to their respective States in anticipation of the coming election.

The men in section D, seem to be doing well, this fine weather agreeing with them, though some of them are badly shaken with that disagreeable disease, chills and fever.

One poor fellow died in ward 47, from the effects of eating too much of articles sent him from home by his wife. No one was aware of it until morning, when he was found sitting by the stove lifeless. It seems as though both soldiers and their friends, should exercise more judgment about such things than they do.

A new Agent has arrived this week to assist, or rather share in the labors of Miss Phillips, in section A. She is Miss A. Cary, from Maine, and I should judge will make an efficient laborer in our good cause.

Affairs in that section seem in an excellent condition, at least as far as the comfort of the men is concerned, although they are rather crowded. The number of deaths this week is higher than in any during the past year. One article is particularly spoken of as much needed there by our Agents, which is nice crackers. Many a man is more benefited by a cracker in the right time, than by a full meal at another time.

FOOT-BALLS.

Several officers have spoken to me about furnishing "foot-balls," for the use of the men in the Barracks, as they would be a great inducement to exercise of which the men need to take more than they do. I would respectfully recommend that they be furnished.

FROM GEORGE A. MILLER.

I have spent a large part of my time in Divisions, Nos. 1 and 2 of the General Hospital. As Dr. Vanderkieft has charge of the goods sent into the Naval School Hospital, and has made them accessible to the lady nurses, there is little need of a visitor to attend to the distribution of clothing. The same is also true of the St. John's College Hospital. The Claim Agency has a great field here, if it can be worked. There was a muster for commutation of rations for prisoners, last summer, and about four months afterwards their certificates were sent on; but about four-fifths of the men who were mustered, had been sent elsewhere. And whether their certificates were of value to them or not, I know not. The men are all eager to have something done to secure the collecting of the commutation of rations, and I am not less anxious to do it. There seems to be a reluctance on the part of some of the officers to sign some of the papers necessary to collect back pay.

When a person is discharged for disability, he generally wants to make application for a pension, and I feel no delicacy in regard to presenting his papers. Some wish to have their State and County bounties collected, which of course we are at liberty to do.

In a religious view, there can be no limit to the work here, and in particular on the arrival of large numbers from the South where they have been stripped of every thing. I would suggest the propriety of being prepared to distribute Testaments among them.

INTERESTING FROM ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BY J. ADDISON WHITAKER.

Oct. 22, 1864.

I herewith respectfully present my report for the week ending this date.

OFFICE.

I have expended the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty cents, ($228 20), as per statement (paper A.) sent forward to B. Collins, Assistant Treasurer, New York.

I have issued stores as per paper B. This paper will also show stock on hand, what has been received, &c. I would respectfully recommend this form for general adoption, as it will be found on trial, to serve our purposes admirably.

Our office work engrosses so much of my time, that I am prevented making as many visits to the whole field of our work as I should like.

FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

The arrival of the Flag of Truce Boat gave us a great deal to do, no one unless he is present can form an idea of the condition of both officers and men on their arri-

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val here, of course those who can gain relief in no other way, find their way to our office and their reappearance makes all the appeals that any heart needs, to move it to efforts for relief.

That relief to the soldiers is in stationery, a towel, handkerchief, tobacco, &c., which makes him as happy as a child with a present of a new toy. As one poor fellow said, "I feel just as though I had been let out of *some place!*" and it is a fact that a great many are so weak or overjoyed as to appear a little beside themselves.

Hospitals are crowded, and therefore only the worst cases are taken into them. Consequently a great many are sent to Camp Parole who can drag themselves out there.

One dear fellow had to stop at the office, he was ready to faint away, he had suffered with diarrhœa so long that he was a walking skeleton almost. I gave him a bottle of Jamaica Ginger, and addressed words of cheer to him, but he was so depressed in spirits that they seemed to break up the very fountain of his heart; he wept like a child, he was homesick, and almost heart-broken. I gave him transportation to the camp, and directed our agent there to take a special interest in his case.

It did my heart good to see our first paroled Navy Officers come back. I did all I could for them; would like to have done more, but was afraid I would transgress my limits of authority in expenditure

I never saw any one so happy as they were when old "living" clothing was thrown away and our new comfortable under clothes and new pants were put on. It was really a laughable sight to see them half naked running about the office and yard full of *mirth*, changing as rapidly as possible.

Their thankfullness and appreciation of all that was done I am sure from what was said will be shown when they receive their pay, and get home where they can write for papers and contribute their means.

The demand for thousands of stationery and towels, &c., is very great after the arrival of a boat, and really we should be well supplied. * * *

Oct. 29, 1864.

* * * Office duties increase weekly. We have more calls for information, more correspondence, and more relief work to do than ever. In addition to our usual work in the office, our labors are increased by the efforts we make to meet all demands on our time in regard to the "Claim Agency." A great deal of information is being scattered throughout the country by the blanks furnished by the General Claim Agent, being given to relatives and friends of the soldier visiting here. We are also giving attention to the work suggested by the "Chief Assistant of Special Relief," and in a little while shall be able to throw a large amount of work on Back Pay accounts into his hands. As this field is a new one in this work of the Commission, some little trouble has been experienced by the ignorance of the officer as to what was his duty in regard to the same. However, after a proper explanation the requisite papers are given, and and all the co-operation we can ask is cordially given, and our service fully appreciated. * * *

We have occupied the new house for our "Home," which is filled daily with sorrowful and deeply afflicted relatives of soldiers.

Three arrived on Saturday night, and on going to the hospital found those whom they loved so dearly and for whose sake they had traveled so far, they having come all the way from Illinois, were dead! and were to be buried on the morrow.

How welcome the quiet retreat which the "Home" afforded, was to them. This is an illustration of one of its benefits.

For Report of Meals and Lodgings, &c., see Paper "F."

The additional expense to which we are put, by the new building, will return a thousand fold in blessings upon the Commission and the soldier. * * *

PRISONERS FROM RED RIVER.

New Orleans,
Oct. 21, 1864.

* * * Mr. Stearns accompanies our Commissioner of Exchange of prisoners to Red River, to-day. As our men will be obliged to walk from Syler to Alexandria, and possibly from there to the mouth of Red River, many will become exhausted and require attention. Mr. Stearns will take with him an amount of concentrated food and stimulant.

Since the capture of Forts Powell, Gaines, and Morgan, situated on Mobile Bay, there has been considerable transportation across Lake Pontchartrain to this city. All steamers land about five miles from the city; the cars do not run after eight o'clock

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P.M., and of course, all soldiers that arrive have no accommodations. After consulting the Medical Director on Major-General Canby's Staff, I resolved to open a "Soldiers' Lodge," at Lakeport. The main difficulty was to obtain a house, I labored two days faithfully, but the secesh element was too strong for me to obtain what I wanted, and I had no promise of military authority to enforce any I desired.

The Railroad Company have given me the privilege of occupying a building they own on the extreme end of the wharf. I shall endeavor to obtain the lumber of the Quarter Master's Depot, and the mechanical genius of Mr. Furniss will avail me in making a *good Lodge*, the benefits of which will be duly appreciated.

The expense will be considerable. If the Quarter Master will furnish lumber, perhaps over $100, if he does not, perhaps over $300. I cannot wait to hear if my course is approved. I shall *go ahead* and abide the consequences. I always keep steadily in view economy to the Commission, with advantage to the soldiers.

ECONOMY OF WOOLEN UNDERCLOTHING.

The following extract of a letter addressed from City Point, Va., to the New York State Military Agent at Washington, D. C., by Mr. J. V. Van Ingen, is worthy of especial notice. The writer has had large and long experience, and his views are entitled to much respect.

The demand for *woolen shirts, drawers and socks*, is always very great; but the need now is more imperative than ever before, at this season and in this climate; and I am told here that every woolen shirt given out costs the Commission nearly *four dollars*. The class really needing them most is that of the convalescents, returning or about to return from hospital to regiment, with little flesh and blood about them, and almost certain to relapse if sent away thinly clad. In very many cases these must go back shivering, unless the Commission or a State Agency supply them; and it may be weeks before the convalescent, returned to duty, can "draw" them in his regiment. The sequel is a relapse and a return to hospital.

And this brings up a very urgent and momentous *question of economy*. Where one thousand dollars is paid readily as bounty to a raw recruit, out of the public treasury, is it not a strange contradiction and neglect of wise economy, (leaving humanity out of the question,) to suffer the loss of the vigorous service of an experienced soldier by this defect in arrangements and provisions, otherwise so admirable and bountiful?

A soldier is brought to the hospital, sick or wounded, from a distant camp or line. His soiled or bloody shirt and drawers replaced by a hospital shirt and drawers of cotton; he remains for weeks—unpaid most likely; recovers, "is returned to duty,"—but, if he cannot comunicate with his regiment, and often even if he can, there is no provided source for fitting him out warmly for his new exposure, except the charities of the Commission. It is so, too, as regards rheumatic invalids in hospital, requiring warm, woolen underclothes. I know how entirely you will agree with me, from your own large experience in your office, when I express the earnest wish, that this simple consideration could *rule* in all that regards the sick and temporarily disabled soldier, who is not a proper subject for immediate discharge; namely, that "If a green recruit is worth $1,200 or $1,500 to put into the ranks, then it is the purest economy to spend at least half as much on any means and appliances which promise to promote and hasten the restoration of a sick or disabled veteran to sound health and vigor, and to efficient service."

I wish that this rule could dominate in all that relates to our hospitals, as it certainly has been recognized by the Sanitary Commission.

HOMES AND LODGES.

MEMPHIS.

At the Lodge in Memphis, during the four months ending with October 1st, there were furnished 1,335 lodgings and 4,501 meals; and pay to the amount of $3,573 36 was drawn and paid over to furloughed and discharged men.

CAIRO.

At the Home in Cairo, during the four weeks ending Sept. 28th, there were furnished 7,712 lodgings and 17,630 meals.

LOUISVILLE.

Mr. Morton, the superintendent of the Home in Louisville, writes under date of Sept. 30th:

Rations were furnished at the "Home" and "Rest" for the month of September, as follows:

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From the 1st to 10th,	6,996
" 10th to 20th,	8,206
" 20th to 30th,	11,129
Total,	26,329

The month has been one of unusual activity in every department, and our capacity, in the way of quarters, has not been equal to the demand for accommodations. The number of sick and wounded cared for has averaged about one hundred daily; and for the comfort and better accommodation of such, a diet-kitchen and special cook have been provided, which makes our arrangements for that department complete in every way.

NASHVILLE.

Capt. Brayton makes the following report for the month of September:

Number of furloughed men and men traveling under orders admitted,	8,546
Number discharged men admitted,	330
Total,	8,876

From the following States: Ohio, 2,243; Indiana, 1,279; Illinois, 1,722; Michigan, 460; Wisconsin, 496; Pennsylvania, 335; Kentucky, 430; Iowa, 610; Minnesota, 27; New York, 163; New Jersey, 46; Tennessee, 145; Kansas, 27; Missouri, 203; Connecticut, 7; Massachusetts, 29; Alabama, 20; Maine, 1; U. S. Army, 719.

Number meals furnished,	25,820
" lodgings "	9,518
" furnished with transportation,	8,670
" for whom back pay was drawn,	104
Amount drawn and paid over,	$29,194 18

We have dressed the wounds of 1,499 men, and cared for 325 sick men who needed medical attendance. There have been given out 381 shirts, 257 pairs drawers, 124 pairs pants, 44 coats, 13 dressing gowns, 6 pairs socks, 3 blouses.

NEW ALBANY.

During September, at the Home in New Albany, 674 lodgings, and 2,391 meals have been provided.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

BY J. B. ABBOTT.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the special relief work under my charge, for week ending Oct. 29th, 1864:

Number of applications of discharged soldiers for aid in adjusting their papers and collecting their pay, taken and recorded,	17
Number of cases settled,	37
Amount collected,	$4,802 92
Number of bounty cases taken and recorded,	4
Number allowed,	8
Amount collected,	$750 00
Number of applications from sick and wounded soldiers in General Hospitals for aid in collecting back pay taken and recorded,	43
Number of sick cases adjusted,	43
Amount of pay secured,	$3,607 24
Number of applications from the families of prisoners of war for aid in collecting their back pay,	5
Number of sick cases adjusted,	3
Amount of pay secured,	$310 75
Number of naval claims recorded,	36
Number of sick claims allowed,	3
Amount of money secured,	$655 88
Number of pension claims recorded and filed,	43
Number of sick claims allowed,	10
Number of claims for arrears of pay and bounty filed in the Second Auditor's office,	4
Number of sick claims allowed,	2
Amount of money secured on the two cases allowed,	$287 35
The aggregate number of cases taken and recorded,	152
The aggregate number of cases adjusted,	106
The aggregate amount of money collected,	$10,414 14
Number of drafts forwarded,	26
Amount of the 26 drafts,	$1,966 11

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Oct. 24th,	$36 94
Cash received from Sanitary Commission,	$1,600 00
Cash refunded from loan acc't,	$30 25
Expenditures,	$115 65
Cash on hand this date,	$1,551 54

HOMES AMD LODGES.

At Lodge No. 4, the number of meals furnished to soldiers,	3,025
Number of lodgings furnished,	435

At the other places the amount of work accomplished is about the same as usual. At the Alexandria Lodge several soldiers have died of late, all having been brought to the Lodge in a dying condition. One of them was shot seven times by guerrillas, five times after he surrendered. This occurred out on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

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He lived to reach this Lodge, but died while being removed from the stretcher on which he was brought.

A. H. Trego reports one hundred and ten sick and wounded soldiers waited upon and assisted in transit between Washington and New York. He advises me that many of them, whom he has assisted, were utterly unfit to travel alone, and were exceedingly grateful for the aid he rendered them.

Since my last report I have received an important decision in a case submitted to the Second Comptroller on the 2d of September last, and which he referred to the Secretary of War. The point in question was this: "Are re-enlisted veterans, when discharged from the service, entitled to travel pay and allowances to their place of original enrollment, or only to the place of their re-enlistment?"

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
"SPECIAL RELIEF" OFFICE, 389 H STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Sept. 2d*, 1864.

HON. J. M. BROADHEAD,
Second Comptroller, Treasury Department.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you, for decision, the case of Orris A. Bishop, saddler, Company B, 8th Illinois Cavalry, who joined the company on its original organization at Sycamore, Illinois, and mustered into the service of the United States at St. Charles, Illinois, on the 18th day of September, 1861; was re-mustered into the service as a veteran January 1st, 1864, at Culpepper, Virginia, and on the 27th day August, 1864, discharged from the service of the United States, by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. He now claims transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the original place of enrollment; but there is a question whether he is entitled to it to his original place of enrollment, or only to Culpepper, Virginia, the place of his re-muster into the service as a veteran.

Your decision on the point in question will confer a great favor upon many veteran soldiers, and

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. B. ABBOTT,
Chief Assistant Special Relief Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Oct. 21, 1864.

J. B. ABBOTT, ESQ.,
389 H Street, Washington.

SIR:—I am this day in receipt of the decision of the Secretary of War, stating that "the free transportation of veteran volunteerr to and from their homes, upon occasion of their re-enlistment furlough, was one of the conditions of their re-entering the service, and, like the bounty then paid, to be considered a gratuity."

I enclose herewith the discharge and final statements of Orris A. Bishop, whose case comes within the scope of the decision.

Very respectfully yours,
J. M. BROADHEAD,
Comptroller.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *Oct.* 21, 1864.

J. B. ABBOTT, ESQ.,
389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—The papers in the case of Orris A. Bishop, saddler, Company B, 8th Illinois Cavalry, forwarded by you to this office, having been submitted to the Second Comptroller, he decides that "A volunteer discharged to re-enlist as a veteran, under Order No. 191, (dated 25th June, 1863,) is, in effect, only transferred to another organization in the same service, and when finally discharged is entitled to his travel, pay, and allowances to his place of original enrollment, and not to the place where he re-enlisted. The Secretary of War having decided that the transportation to be furnished, under General Order 376, (dated Nov. 21, 1863,) to veteran volunteers going on furlough to and from their respective homes, after discharge from their original enlistment, was designed to be a gratuity, no deduction on account of such transportation will be made from their pay, &c., when they shall be finally discharged, or at any other time."

The papers are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
(Signed) B. W. BRICE,
Acting Paymaster General.

The importance of this decision will be realized by the re-enlisted veterans when they are finally discharged, as it will place in their possession at least one million of dollars, if not two millions. Heretofore, they have only received travel pay and allowances to the place where they re-enlisted.

I herewith submit the following report of the Special Relief Work under my charge, for the week ending November 5, 1864.

Number of pay accounts of discharged soldiers taken and recorded, . . 26

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Number of claims for back pay,	55
Number of claims for bounty,	6
Number of claims for the pay of prisoners of war,	12
Number of naval claims,	74
Number of pension claims,	26
Number of claims for arrears of pay and bounty,	2
Whole number of claims received and acted upon,	201
Number of pay accounts of discharged soldiers adjusted and money collected,	27
Number of claims for back pay adjusted,	38
Number of bounty claims allowed,	1
Number of claims for the pay of prisoners of war allowed,	6
Number of naval claims allowed,	30
Number of pension claims allowed,	18
Whole number of claims and cases adjusted,	120
Amount collected on the pay accounts of discharged soldiers,	$4,955 09
Amount of back pay secured,	3,026 23
Amount of bounty collected,	100 00
Amount of pay collected for the families of prisoners of war,	797 12
Amount collected on naval claims,	2,052 28
Total amount collected,	10,730 72

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Cash received from the Sanitary Commission and otherwise,	300 25
Expenditures,	234 45
Cash on hand, November 5,	65 80

HOMES AND LODGES.

The number of meals given at Lodge No. 4, to soldiers and seamen was 2,980.

There has been quite a large number of seamen accommodated here during the week, while waiting to have their claims for pay and prize money adjusted.

The report of the Alexandria Lodge shows the whole number of soldiers and soldiers' friends admitted since last report to be 146. Number of meals furnished, 243; number of lodgings furnished, 83.

There has been an unusual number of very sick and severely wounded men to take care of temporarily, from the regiments on duty along the line of the Manassas Gap and the Orange and Alexandria Railroads. These men are transferred to hospital with as little delay as possibie after reaching the Lodge.

The report from the Soldiers' Home in Baltimore, shows 72 admitted since the last report, including 12 soldiers' friends and 1 refugee. Number of meals given, 363. Number of lodings furnished, 108.

Since my last report I have employed one man, a discharged soldier, who has been in the service three years, and has lost his left arm. I have now seven discharged soldiers on the pay roll of this office.

During the week ending November 5, a large number of furloughs have been granted to soldiers to go home and vote at the presidential election, transportation being furnished them to and from their homes free of charge. So great has been the rush around the transportation offices, that many were delayed one and two days in getting their transportation; while thus waiting around the doors of the offices, we have prepared coffee and food and carried to them. Those who were lame or too feeble to endure the crowd, we took their furloughs and obtained the transportation for them. They were exceedingly gratified for this kindness.

A WORD TO THE BRANCHES.

You are organized for work. You do work. The history of the war has demonstrated more capacity for work in your machinery, from the several centres to their remotest auxiliaries, than was ever estimated even by yourselves. You have done so much that it is very evident you can do a great deal more. Your very success in the past has given you facilities for greater success in the future. There is more friction, however, than there need be in some of your organizations, but no more than you can remove. Will you permit a brief examination of one of the causes of this friction, and a few suggestions for remedying it?

It is this. There is not always unity of purpose. Preferences are expressed for sending supplies here or there. In large States, like New York and Pennsylvania for example, one portion of the State prefers to act independently of another portion; each desires to be a centre for itself, and to be supplied by constituencies of its, or their own choosing. Little districts are then formed—

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little independencies—the natural inclination of which is to set up for themselves. This is well, when the centre of the little circle becomes itself tributary to the larger one, but when it does not, evil to the cause must be the consequence. Let managers, corresponding secretaries, and others having control of Branches, see to it that they cultivate the most kindly relations with the more distant places,—associate managers in counties and other officers of societies, and through them to each member and to the community generally. The Pope issues bulls; Bishops, letters; Governors, messages; and Presidents, proclamations. Why not women in charge of Branches issue letters to the associate managers in the several counties within their respective boundaries, and these to the little societies in the several towns of their counties respectively, infusing into all the spirit, work, and plans of the Commission, and asking from all, the freest interchange of thought and effort. Concentrated labor is *felt;* supplies accumulated, are seen, known, and accounted for; independent effort, to gratify local pride or promote some narrow purpose, fails to do much good.

Union should be the watchword of all the Aid Societies, as it is of all the loyal people and States.

QUESTIONS.

We propose to Associate Managers throughout the country, to adopt a list of questions to be answered by the town and village societies in their respective neighborhoods, and forwarded to the corresponding secretaries of the several branches, as follows:

1. What is the name and location of your society?
2. How many working members has it?
3. How many contributing members?
4. How often does it meet?
5. What is the monthly average of its work?
6. What is its plan for raising money?
7. Is a correct record kept of its receipts of supplies, and of their shipment?
8. What is needed to increase the efficiency of the society?
9. Does it hold public meetings frequently?
10. Do the churches, and the pastors of churches in your neighborhood co-operate with you?
11. What objections are there to your plans among the people of your town or village?
12. What can be relied on for the next three months from your society?
13. What other associations for relief of soldiers exist in your neighborhood?
14. What new societies have been formed, and where are they located?

Questions like these, carefully answered once in three months, and forwarded through the Branches to the Central Office, would furnish material for very valuable statistics, and it is hoped that our various Auxiliaries will do their share in furnishing the desired information.

THE LIFE OF THE COMMISSION.

The United States Sanitary Commission, in its conception, organization, and work, is the expression of a grand idea. That idea is its life. It must grow, as all life does, when not encumbered by extraneous or adventitious hindrances.

Men are called to defend the unity of the nation, and thus exhibit in their humanity the idea of nationality. They belong to the nation. For the time being, they lose their individuality as citizens, and are merged into a common struggle for a common end. They need help, and must have it. The impulse of sympathy for the men causes fountains to open, from which, means of help and comfort flow for *humanity's* sake. The emotions of love for country excite effort to save life and strengthen arms, for the *country's* sake. Men and nation are both needed for the cause of free institutions in all the world; for freedom of

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thought and action seem to be essential to the accomplishment of the Divine purposes towards mankind. This great idea is embodied in these words,—

GOOD WILL TO MEN;

—the idea that moved God so to love the world as to redeem it—that stirred the hearts of angels to sing, and that has given life and power to Christianity, in all the generous developments of its spirit, in every age; and that is now the motive power of every good work in every branch of Christian enterprise.

The idea is, good will to *all* men, irrespective of name, class, or locality. State lines are obliterated by the touch of this power. Denominational differences are not thought of, by the mind that is possessed of this idea. It is the life of the Commission. It is its power. It is the life of the people, the power of the nation; and because it is, there can be no disagreement in principle or in purpose, between the Commission and the people.

The *animus* of the Commission being sound, however, does not imply that its organization is complete, because all human organizations are of necessity imperfect; they are so, because humanity is imperfect. But we claim for the Commission that, notwithstanding its imperfections in form, (and in this respect it has a brotherhood relation to all kindred institutions,) it is nevertheless unequalled in its comprehensive scope of effort, in the simplicity of its plans, in the earnestness of its laborers, in the cheapness of its conduct, and in the magnificent results of its efforts, by any other organization known to men.

AID SOCIETIES.

Take the thousands of Aid Societies that meet week after week throughout the land, their general, harmonious co-operation, the hundreds of thousands of boxes, barrels, and parcels that are flowing into the various Branches in our larger cities in he North and West, from these societies,—think of the thousands of children who are doing their little work, and the hundreds of crippled and aged people in their solitude who are knitting and sewing and praying for the soldier, and for the country; and what is the *idea* that gives impulse, toil, perseverance, sacrifice to all these? The answer is, good will to our soldiers and to our country. Such is the basis upon which the machinery of the Commission is built.

RAILROADS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Take now the means of transportation all over the country, traversing in all directions to and from our great centres of trade and through our rural districts; examine their books, and it will be found that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed by these corporations and companies, in freight and express charges, that the people may not be embarrassed by even ordinary expenses, in their plans for contributing to the army. Consider these things, and ask, What the motive? where the inducement? The answer is, good will to our soldiers—loyalty to our government.

GOVERNMENT FACILITIES.

Look at the interest manifested by the Government in the care of its sick and wounded. Never did a nation provide so liberally before. The hospital stores were never so abundant, or so varied, in the history of our own, or other lands, as they are at this time. A government was never so earnest to make a soldier's life, as much as possible, like home life. Hospitals, in field and city, never had so many competent surgeons; and soldiers were never better fed in the trenches, or better cared for in hospitals.

Look at the transportation for battle stores allowed in the field, by agencies that are only supplementary to the Government, and the kindly sentiment that prevails among army officials towards the Commission, and ask the question, Why? The answer is, to save men from suffering and death, and to save the nation to itself and its people.

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ENCOURAGEMENT.

With such a call from the army, such a noble response from the people, such willingness on the part of the Government, the Commission is constantly assured that, in the great heart of the people, the divine idea that gave it existence, still lives and moves. The people continue to do good deeds, and confident that there can be no failure on their part to furnish contributions, the agencies of the Commission, as they are found in every city, camp, and hospital, will still be employed as reliable instrumentalities for the dispensation of their supplies.

DUTY.

Need it be asked, What is duty? The excitement of the political campaign is at an end. The election is over. The policy of the government is decided. The war will go on till the rebellion is no more. Soldiers will still fall in battle; many more will be in hospital. Thousands who are, and will be permanently disabled, will leave the ranks and return to their homes. What shall be done with, and for them? The Aid Societies are still at work. The Government never was more earnest or bountiful. Societies, companies, corporations—all—who are loyal to the country and who love the right, are conscious of the great responsibility that is upon us as a people, and of the great duty we have to perform. Let us do it nobly—do it with good will, with sacrifice if need be, but do it—work for the sick and wounded, save life for its own sake, save men for the country's sake, do our duty for our own sake, do all for the sake of Him, to whom we must give account.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

BY REV. JOHN A. ANDERSON.

The streets in front of the transportation offices were jammed. The sidewalks leading from thence to the Baltimore depot were jammed. The spacious station-house was jammed. The railings which barred out the crowd from the cars were not half so squeezed together as was the crowd itself; and when the cars were once fortunately gotten into, they were more than jammed. It was a jam-up affair; for hale heroes just from out the trenches before Petersburg, and hearty heroes just from out the columns with which splendid Sheridan has so often whirled Early, were going home by the hundreds and by the more than thousands to vote. In the strength of heroism, and better, in the majesty of simple American citizens, they were, shoulder by shoulder with their old neighbors, to deposit a silent ballot for Lincoln or McClellan as each might will; for though defenders of their country and soldiers, that country had not seen fit to politically ostracise them because thereof; and they voted unrestrainedly, not as soldiers, but as citizens.

But though hale and hearty as hundreds of them were, more thousands were just out of hospital; with hands off, with arms off, with legs off, with faces emaciated by disease and frames terribly burnt out by fevers. Those who were strong, might stand six and ten hours before the quartermaster's windows awaiting an opportunity to present their papers; and those who had limbs might be able to stand as many hours before the railings, and to hustle through the dense mass into the cars. But more than two-thirds of the whole number were either so weakened by disease, or so disabled by wounds, as to render such feats of endurance and vigor impossible.

SOLDIERS GOING HOME.

All day and all night long the stream from City Point, the one from Shenandoah, and the one from the Washington and Alexandria hospitals, would meet and surge against the depot, ere it was permitted to pour along the railways; and in the inevitable delay, many a tottering convalescent was famished for food, and shrouded by chill night.

SOLDIERS' HOME AND LODGE.

Close by the depot was the "Soldiers' Home;" and close by the up town transportation office, was the "Soldier's Lodge" on H street: and not only did the Commission throw wide their doors, but also agents were constantly pressing through the crowds and culling out the weakliest and neediest, whom they assisted to tables smoking with well filled dishes, and to beds smiling with cleanliness. From dawn until midnight those tables were never emptied, or, rather, were re-filled as rapidly as

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emptied, a fact that may be seen from the following extract from the books:—

	MEALS.		NIGHT'S LODGINGS.	
	Home.	Lodge.	Home	Lodge.
Nov. 1,	1,250	1,113	394	84
2,	1,426	390	449	50
3,	1,284	352	410	70
4,	1,163	285	336	70
	5,123	2,140	1,589	274
	2,140		274	
Total.	7,263		1,863	

Nearly two thousand snug beds to shelterless sick men, and over seven thousand meals to hungry convalescents, may be regarded as good work for two of the Washington special relief institutions in ninety-six hours' time; and the capacity of the Lodge, it will be seen, was far from being fully tested, owing to its distance from the depot.

But this was the smallest part of the comfort actually afforded.

Our wife's hand-bag is somewhat of a nuisance when we go railroading, and doubtless the plethoric knapsack is no small burden and anxiety to sick men who must wait hours in the jam.

CHECKING BAGGAGE.

Between two and three thousand checks were issued to these, their baggage safely stowed, and when desired, re-delivered to the owner.

TRANSPORTATION.

The papers of those who were too feeble or too badly crippled to reach the office, were taken by Sanitary Commission agents to the quartermaster, and transportation secured upon them; when, after a meal or a night's sleep, the poor fellow was helped into a car, nestled down into a seat, and sent on his way rejoicing, to be similarly aided—should aid be needed—by the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland and many other railroad centres.

FEEDING IN THE STREET.

Then, too, numbers far greater than the 7000 above mentioned, were fed in the streets and in the depot; for although many had been two days on the way, eating nothing but hard tack, if that, yet so intense was the longing to push homeward, and so great was the dread lest by leaving the line for a meal the only chance should be lost, that hundreds declined the invitation to enter the buildings; and to these were carried steaming bucketsful of coffee and baskets of soft bread and cold meat.

It seems a little thing to mention the constant streams of water which kept pouring into wash basins and canteens, but thirst and dirt are great annoyances.

Week after week such genuine christianity is being silently practised by the Sanitary Commission. As one looked at the poor fellows who, faint and weary, sat at the edges of the throng, yearning for home, hoping for it, with home for the first time in years a possibility, with the cars that would turn that possibility into a certainty in sight, and yet blocked out as if with granite by that solid mass about the gates, one could not but remember the five porches of Bethesda: "In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water;" and of the impotent man who answered the Saviour:—"Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me in the pool; but while I am coming another steppeth down before me." One need not go to Palestine and to the first century to be a good Samaritan.

The sum total of "aid and comfort" given at these institutions can only be cast up by the recipients; but be it ever so large, it can never approximate to the munificence of generosity with which this loyal people would greet its hero sons, nor to the luxuriance of honor which it would wreathe upon the brows of its preservers.

The rush at the "Home" still keeps up, and after election, when these men return, will have to be gone through again.

Washington, November 5, 1864.

HOW THEY DO IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The work of the friends of the soldier in Chicago, the centre of the Sanitary Commission for the North-West, has taken a new impulse, the influence of which is felt even here in the East. The following exhibit of two months work will be read with interest.

The number of packages (i. e., barrels and boxes,) received during the last two months, is 804. The number shipped is 3,297; 2,493 of which have been boxes of purchased supplies, consisting of articles

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never donated in quantities. The average value of these packages was formerly estimated at $40 per box or barrel, but the increased price of every article of food and clothing now renders $50 a low average estimate for the value of the boxes received. At this estimate, it will be perceived that the value of the sanitary goods donated the Commission during the months of July and August, is $124,650. In addition to this, $26,881.63 worth of supplies have been purchased and forwarded to the front. The Commission has received $49,908.31 in money during the last two months, $40,000 of which was the generous gift of the Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair, held in Dubuque, in June. The whole number of boxes shipped to the hospitals and to the front, from the beginning, is 46,890. Special shipments of supplies have been sent to Memphis, $8,000 worth having been purchased for the occasion. About $18,000 worth have been purchased for Louisville, from whence they were to be re-shipped to the front. About $2,000 worth of supplies have been sent to Kansas, to the brother of old "John Brown," who is the sanitary agent for that district. The Commission expend regularly every week about $4,000 in the purchase of necessaries for our wounded men, and will continue to do so during the present campaign. These purchased supplies, it will always be remembered, consist of articles which are never donated—which can only be obtained with money, and which are absolutely essential to the comfort and recovery of the men—as canned milk, concentrated extract of beef, green tea, crushed sugar, crackers, ale, wines, codfish, etc. It must not be forgotten, that all these purchases and shipments are exclusive of donations of articles which are received day by day, and which in the aggregate amount to ten times as much as the purchased supplies. All through the season, for the last five months, the average shipments of sanitary stores to the front and the hospitals, have been about *ten tons daily*.

Supplies have been sent to Louisville, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Duval's Bluff, Memphis, Vicksburg, Cairo, and to the various hospitals in the vicinity. The Chicago hospitals, and the Chicago Soldiers' Rest, and Home, have drawn on us as they have had need; and we are daily supplying soldiers *in transitu*, who call at our rooms for help.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHILDREN.

The children of Chicago have manifested a very commendable and touching interest in the Sanitary Commission during the last two months. Those living in the West Division of the city have been fairly inoculated with a Sanitary Fair mania, which has had so extensive a run among their elders, and the July and August vacation has yielded the Commission quite a harvest from these little fairs. They have been mostly held in the grassy yards of private houses, under the trees, and have been planned and carried on exclusively by children, from nine to fourteen years of age, who have manifested no little shrewdness in their calculations, and ingenuity in their devices. These fairs have netted the Commission about three hundred dollars in money—a very handsome sum for children to earn during the fierce and torrid holidays.

It was the good fortune of the writer to attend one of these fairs. A boy of fourteen stood at the gate as door-keeper, gravely exacting and receiving the five cents admission fee which was charged. Another little chap of ten perambulated the side-walks for a block or two, carrying a banner inscribed, "SANITARY FAIR FOR THE SOLDIERS," and drumming up customers for his sisters under the trees. "Here's your Sanitary Fair, for sick and wounded soldiers," he shouted, after the fashion of a newsboy; "walk up, ladies and gentlemen, walk up!" Inside the yard, under the trees, from which the national colors depended, the Fair tables were spread, and here sat the little fairy saleswomen, some of the wee ones, in high dining chairs, and all presiding over their wares with a dignity that provoked laughter. Big brothers stood behind them, ostensibly to see that their sisters made change right, but in reality, probably, because they enjoyed the whole affair, for the mimic traders resented any of their interference, stoutly declaring that "they could make change themselves." One of the little gipsies shook back her curls, and lifting her sunny face, announced that "already they'd *dot* twenty-*free* dollars," and she wanted to know how much that would buy for the soldiers.

The Fair mania has extended into the country, and the young people of Lemont, Ill., sent $75 to the Sanitary Commission, as the result of their Fair, saying in a note, that "they made terrific charges on the pockets or their fathers, which were com-

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pletely successful." Since then, the same parties have given a concert, which netted the Commission $40.

A few days ago, a beautiful black-eyed, rosy-cheeked boy ran into the office of the Commission with an eager face, and handed to the treasurer a two-dollar greenback. Said he, "I'm five years old to-day, and my papa *div* me two dollars to buy nuts and *tandy*—but I don't want none, and you may *div* the money to the soldiers." He could hardly wait to be thanked, or kissed, but off he ran to his play. God bless the children! their hearts are in the right place; and to them it is a pleasure to sacrifice and labor for the brave men defending the country.

A NEW METHOD FOR RAISING FUNDS.

When it is remembered that the number of sick and wounded men now in hospital approximates one hundred thousand—that the military campaign is to be conducted to the end with no abatement of vigor—that half a million more men are soon to take the field, to pass through the inevitable sickness of acclimation and camp life—and that the Sanitary Commission has during the last two months disbursed half a million of dollars in money, to say nothing of donated stores, it will be seen that there must be a regular supply of means, which shall be as unintermittent and ample as the demand, or fearful suffering must ensue among the country's brave defenders.

The Sanitary Commission now proposes that an effort be made to obtain from every person in the Northwest the proceeds of one day's labor, one day's profits, or one day's income, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the army. It asks for the 365th part of the gifts of Providence, for the benefit of the gallant men now preserving them for those at home. It is hoped that this appeal will be answered by the toiling seamstress and daughter of luxury, the hardy day laborer and skillful mechanic, by the millionaire, banker, and lawyer, by the successful merchant and his employés, by the hardy mariner and stalwart yeoman, by the government employé—even by corporate bodies, heretofore said to be destitute of souls. No class will be denied the privilege of uniting with, and none will be oppressed by this thorough and systematic plan.

The various trades, professions, and businesses of this city are already organizing, with a view to obtain from all this voluntary assessment. In many of the country towns there is completed an efficient organization for the carrying out of this purpose. It is recommended that committees of two or three persons should be appointed for every department of business and labor, mercantile, mechanical, agricultural, operative; male and female, old and young. It is hoped that clergymen and Sabbath-schools, as well as business men and associations, will become interested in this plan—that the press may be subsidized in its behalf—that Aid Societies, Loyal Leagues, and Good Templars will take it in hand promptly and energetically. The way to do it is, to ORGANIZE! Organize in your workshops, in your families. Let the men organize. Let the women organize. Let the trades organize. Organize everywhere. Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions. Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example.

Circulars, with full instructions, will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, and letters on the subject will be fully and promptly answered.

Two of the churches of Chicago have already taken the initiative in carrying out this programme: St. James' Church, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, rector; and the first Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Patton, pastor. Each has paid into the Commission the *fifty-second* part of its church revenue for a year, on the ground that a church organization has but fifty-two days in its year.

In Palatine, a small town in Cook county, a few miles from Chicago, the Aid Society have assessed a monthly tax on every person in the town, varying from $1 00 to five cents. Collectors are appointed for the nine school districts of the town, whose business it is to collect the sums pledged monthly, and pay them to the Aid Society, and the aggregate will be an amount of between one and two thousand dollars yearly. If every town in the Northwest would follow this example, the Sanitary Commission would have a revenue sufficiently ample for its needs, and every Aid Society would be able

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to supply itself with all the fabrics it needs for the manufacture of hospital clothing.

THE BASIS OF THE SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS OF CHICAGO.

To prevent misapprehension on the part of the public as to the work of these two Commissions among the soldiers, they have jointly decided to state publicly, the basis upon which they stand, as co-laborers in raising and disbursing the supplies necessary to prosecute their work:

1st. These two Commissions have heretofore worked, and intend hereafter to work in harmony, and will assist each other in every way possible.

2d. Both Commissions in this city have studiously endeavored in all their official action, to avoid any approach to rivalry in any of their work, desiring only that such methods of raising and disbursing supplies should be pursued as will with least expense, accomplish the most good to the soldiers, as evidence of which it may be stated, that the Christian Commission have turned over a large proportion of their stores to the Sanitary Commission, and in return have drawn from the Sanitary Commission sanitary supplies to be distributed by the agents of the Christian Commission.

3d. And for the future, it is proposed to the public, by both Commissions so far as their authority extend, that any individuals or societies that may desire the Christian Commission to distribute the stores raised by them, shall mark them "U. S. C. Com. care of N. W. Sanitary Commission of Chicago," and such stores shall be forwarded to the army, to be drawn upon by the Christian Commission, as the wants of the army may require; and all agents of both Commissions, whose business it is to raise money or supplies for either, shall be instructed to inform the public that entire harmony of action exists between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions of Chicago acting for the Northwest.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE NORTH-WEST.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Permit me, as one of your number, and a member, from its organization, of the North-Western Sanitary Commission, to call your attention to the plan now in progress for replenishing its treasury, by the one day's-income method. This proposes that every individual, business firm, corporation, and church shall give the net proceeds of one day's business, or the wages of one day's labor, or the amount of one day's income. The plan is simple and feasible; and, when properly presented, by argument and example, is sure to take with all loyal people. Some of the churches in this city have already sent us one Sabbath's income of their pew rental, and the pastors a day's income from their salaries. Many branches of business are following the same example. Will you not propose the matter to your respective congregations, and thus aid the good work of supplying the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers? Allow me, from my thorough acquaintance with the operations of the Sanitary Commission, to bear testimony to the efficiency and economy of its methods. Our system of intelligent, experienced, and *permanent* agents has proved itself to be most worthy of confidence, guarding against mismanagement and waste, and thus more than saving all its incidental cost. The size of our armies and the severity of the campaigns make unusual demands upon our treasury. May we not rely upon the patriotism of our clergy to sustain us to the end of the war? If they will send to this office, 66 Madison street, Chicago, Ill., circulars for distribution will be forwarded at once, containing all necessary explanations. Subscription lists will also be furnished.

In behalf of the North-Western Sanitary Commission. WM. W. PATTON,
Vice President.

A PRAISEWORTHY ENTERPRISE.

Home for the Veterans of the United States Army, and Orphan Asylum for the Children of deceased Soldiers, at Egg Harbor City, N. J.

These Institutions have been endowed with 60 acres of land and the partial proceeds of 500 lots, amounting to $13,000, by the directory of the Gloucester Farm and Town Association of Egg Harbor City. The *Retreat* will offer to the disabled soldiers of the Republic a happy home, where they can find that care and those comforts which a grateful country wishes them to be provided with. The *Orphan Asylum* will receive and educate all children of deceased soldiers, in order to make them useful citizens. The *Board of Trustees* is composed of some of the highest officers in the United States, both civil and military.

As we wish to be enabled to afford admittance to all who may apply, we solicit for the better endowment of the Institutions liberal donations from all who feel an interest in the future welfare of those who are

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disabled and will be homeless and helpless at the close of the war, and also for the *Orphans* of our fallen heroes. A Quarterly Report will inform the donors and the public of the progress of the Institution.

The Constitution and By-laws will soon be ready in pamphlet form, and further information respecting the *Soldiers' Retreat and Orphans' Home* will be cheerfully given by the undersigned. All contributions should be directed to the Treasurer, P. M. WOLSEIFFER, Esq., Egg Harbor City, N. J. By order of the Council of Administration.

The Executive Committee—GEORGE O. GLAVIS, L. BULINGER.

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OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.

2d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.

3d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.

4th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-Gen'l U. S. A
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penna.
C. J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

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Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D. Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D. C. J. Stillé,

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HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings: —

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

HOSPITAL CARS.

Between Louisville and Chattanooga—Dr. J. P. Barnum, Surgeon in charge.

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James River—Elizabeth.

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Important Information for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost Limbs.

The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THE SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 Broadway, New York.

The Best PALMER LEG is furnished THE SOLDIER FREE
The Best PALMER ARM, for a SMALL ADVANCE.
The Best LINCOLN "GOVERNMENT" ARM, FREE.
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Apply in person, or by letter, at either of the offices. Address

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CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $1,000,000.

From Statement for the Sixth Fiscal Year, ending December 31, 1863.

Total Amount of Assets, January 1, 1864	$3,140,930 80
Total Amount of Premiums	3,252,256 76
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses, &c	1,137,063 33
Reserve for Estimate Claims Unadjusted and other Contingencies	441,206 49
Guaranteed Cash Dividend to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on Paid Premiums Earned during the Year, whether Loss has Accrued or not	269,614 80
Scrip Dividend to Dealers, on Earned Premiums	15 per cent.
Dividend for the Year to Stockholders	26 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD

UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, RETURNS IN CASH (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the NEW YORK FORM OF POLICY, as follows:

1st. Upon all VOYAGE Risks upon CARGO, a return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

2d. Upon VOYAGE Risks upon FREIGHT, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.

3d. Upon TIME Risks upon FREIGHT, and upon VOYAGE and TIME Risks upon HULLS, a return of TEN PER CENT.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 27. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1, 1864. No. 27.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

BOARD MEETING.

At a quarterly meeting of the Board of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, held in Washington on the 2d ult., many interesting reports were read, from which we extract the following.

They exhibit the work of the Commission in a way that cannot fail to impress every candid reader with a sense of its magnitude and its value.

EXTRACTS OF REPORT OF DR. ALEXANDER McDONALD.

We are continually calling for clothing. Many of the men were without money, having four, five, and in some regiments, seven months' pay due them. They were without clothing, consequently on arriving at hospitals; the old, soiled, and ragged garments were replaced by hospital garments; and on leaving, and often before, the Commission was called upon to furnish new articles of clothing. Food for special diet kitchens was to be furnished, hence the calls for farina, corn starch, milk, canned meats, crackers, &c., &c. The use of the canned meats has been greatly diminished, most of the hospitals have a fund which, in some cases, is being used for hospital purposes; and fresh mutton, beef, oysters, &c., are found in some of the kitchens, thereby rendering the use of canned meats unnecessary. Tomatoes are in continual demand, many who can eat nothing else, will take these; and there are very few who do not relish them. Tea is much called for, and forms a staple article of issue Men who have been long in the field, have become saturated with coffee, and on reaching a hospital find tea a grateful beverage. The issue of stimulants has been materially diminished.

Requisitions are now only on orders approved by surgeons in charge of brigade; thereby making the brigade surgeon, in a certain degree, responsible for the proper use of such stimulants. Furniture and equipments for hospital use, are not so much needed as during the early part of the season. Most of the hospitals are well furnished, and all that is now needed is stock to replenish worn out material; much of this can be obtained of the medical purveyor Tin cups, plates, spoons, knives and forks are, and will continue to be, constantly demanded. Few, if any of the sick or wounded, are able to save their plates, cups and spoons, and cannot be supplied from any source but from the Commission.

Reading matter of all kinds is in constant demand, bound books for hospital library, pamphlets and papers for general distribu-

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tion, and a contribution of daily or weekly papers, of recent date, would add greatly to the comfort of disabled soldiers. Such could be kept in the reading rooms of the various hospitals, within reach of all who choose to read, and would be a valuable acquisition for men from all parts of the country.

Towels and handkerchiefs are genuine comforts. Of course large numbers will constantly be needed, as the men are continually coming in and being discharged; each one needs and should have these articles, in order to secure personal cleanliness.

Games of all kinds tend to relieve the ennui of hospital life, and a liberal supply is often required. The tone of an entire ward has been changed by the "animating strains of a jew's-harp," and many a tedious hour whiled away by means of some simple but interesting game; draughts, puzzles, &c., &c., are a source of relief, and occupy the attention of men who would otherwise lie idle, listless, and home-sick.

FIELD RELIEF.

At each army corps, generally attached to one of the division hospitals, is a field relief station, moving with the army corps, from which station are issued to the men and hospitals such supplies as may from time to time be needed. During a battle, its staff form a flying relief corps, for the puprose of rendering aid to the wounded and surgeons as speedily as possible. Each of these stations is composed of a hospital tent, and a tent, two four horse teams, and two loads of stores; to each are attached two relief agents, two teamsters and a cook. There are at the present time seven such stations in the armies operating before Richmond; though there are but five army corps, the sixth and seventh stations are rendered necessary on account of the peculiar situations of the tenth and eighteenth corps. With the field relief corps is an inspector, Dr. N. C. Stevens, whose reports are forwarded.

THE AUXILIARY RELIEF CORPS

under the superintendence of Mr. F. B. Fay, is intended for work more particularly in hospitals. During an engagement, the agents in the corps go to the field, there prepare and dispense food, dress simple wounds, furnish clothing, assist in the removal of wounded, and do all they can to aid or comfort those so unfoutunate as to need such assistance. The reports of Mr. Fay will give details regarding this work, and also show how it is continued at the several corps hospitals after sick and wounded have reached those havens of rest. In this department thirty-five men are now employed, and the work is of great interest, productive of much good to both soldier and agent.

SPECIAL RELIEF

in this army has been conducted by all departments; the field relief corps have supplied needy men in the trenches with such as we could give to make their situation more comfortable. The auxiliary relief corps have attended to the personal wants of those in hospital with a tender care, in some instances more like that of brother for brother, than the regard of strangers. The barges have afforded shelter and food for very many who were "too late for the mail boat," tired out with the exertion made to "get home" and recruit the wasted energies preparatory to another campaign, or returning to the scene of labor before health had been fully established; refugees, men, women and children; sick or disabled soldiers en route to or from their homes, too weak to go further; officers without any other place at which to lodge or eat, compelled to remain over night in order to complete their business; citizens of both sexes, in search of wounded or sick or deceased friends, have been crowded upon us, and we have done the best we could do to aid them. Our sleeping apartments and decks have been crowded, our tables cleaned and refilled; day after day, and night after night have these scenes been enacted, and the succeeding night a similar, yet entirely different crowd of humanity, would be found on the "Sanitary boats." A few applicants have been turned away, but we have generally been able to accomodate all who require our aid.

AT NORFOLK

we have a store-house for supplying the hospitals near Fortress Monroe and Portsmouth. At Portsmouth is a lodge for sick or disabled soldiers, and the friends of those in hospital. This lodge, which is in charge of Mr. John L. Alcook, is a model of cleanliness and regularity. It is conducted on the most economical principle, and is partially supplied by government. Mr. Alcook reports that he furnished during the month of

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	Meals.	Lodgings.
August, ...	1,634	541
September, ...	1,207	418
October 8, for the week,	153	80
" 15, "	401	134
Totals,	3,395	1,173

during the past 45 days, or an average of $75\frac{2}{3}$ meals, $26\frac{1}{15}$ lodgings, every 24 hours.

Two agents have lately been sent to Hampton to work in the hospitals, they are provided with tent, cooking utensils and food, and will draw supplies from Norfolk. Mr. A. C. Edmunds is in charge of relief work at and around Fort Monroe. An agent goes on the flag of truce boat between Baltimore and Fort Monroe, and it is our intention to supply this boat regularly at the latter place, instead of, as now, at City Point.

SUPPLY TRAIN.

It has been found that a part of the supply train could be dispensed with, consequently the number of teams has been so reduced as to relieve us of the expense of five drivers and fourteen horses.

ACROSS THE JAMES.

The move across the James river, resulting in the wounding of a large number of men, kept our agents very busy for a time. The crossing at Deep Bottom was made by the tenth corps, which immediately advanced and was soon engaged with the enemy. Our agents and wagons, attached to the corps, had followed to the north bank of the James, where a flying hospital had been established, to which most of the wounded from the tenth and eighteenth corps were forwarded for transfer to boats.

A part of the eighteenth corps having remained in their old position, it was deemed best that extra aid should be sent when needed, to the forces across the James. Accordingly, on the day succeeding the passages of our troops, the tug "Governor Curtin" was loaded with battle-field supplies, and proceeded with a force of relief agents to Deep Bottom, where there was plenty of work for all; the wounded having commenced to arrive before our agents reached there.

THE WOUNDED.

Milk punch was immediately prepared, and was supplied with crackers to all in need. Then water was to be brought, slight wounds to be dressed, clothing to be furnished, and food prepared and distributed. In this work our agents laboured faithfully through the afternoon, night, and late into the succeeding day. During the night a cold rain fell, which continued all the next day; then came a call for stimulants and clothing, for warm drinks and food, all of which were furnished as well as possible; and as the ambulances arrived and unloaded, the men were tended with care, supplied with such material as could be obtained, and made as comfortable as possible, under such circumstances,

Two wagons had been forwarded, one to the eighteenth corps, the other to Deep Bottom. The tug made one or two trips per day, as was necessary. Two extra wagons, loaded with supplies, were sent by land the evening after the battle; and reached Deep Bottom at two A.M. of the succeeding morning, having been on the road all night—during a drenching rain. One wagon was unloaded, and the other held in reserve. A wagon belonging to tenth corps station, was sent front, and all arrangements made for the stations at the front to draw their supplies from Deep Bottom, reserving teams to be sent to the rear, if occasion should require. Almost every day since that time, more or less wounded have been brought in, and placed on transports for transfer to corps hospitals. These men have been fed and assisted by our agents, and the boats supplied when they were in want of such stores as we had.

The station at Deep Bottom has furnished supplies for our agents at the front, the flying hospital, tenth corps field hospitals, and various regiments in the vicinity.

The agents have been well employed, and as there is a probability of the flying hospital, which has been temporarily removed, being re-established at or near our present station, we have deemed it best that things there should remain as at present. The work of the Commission is now so systematized, as to be conducted with considerable regularity and much less labor than formerly; hence a part of the reduction in number of employees and monthly expenses.

Most of the employees have endeavored to perform their duties faithfully, and have shown a disposition to aid the work to the full extent of their ability; for their energy, and perseverance they deserve commendation. Accompanying documents are herewith submitted for your perusal. They set forth the past and present condition of each

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department, together with views and suggestions of each superintendent, and will give in detail statements of the work as it is.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF DR. SWALM, CONTROLLER OF ISSUES.

CITY POINT, *Oct.* 21, 1864.

On Friday, August 12th, the 2d Corps was loaded on transports and passed down the river, destination unknown.

After dark, and from that until midnight, these transports were steering up the river, and were to land the troops at

DEEP BOTTOM.

On the 14th inst., 8 A.M., General Grant and staff left the wharf and proceeded up the James, and a few moments after the Commission tug "Governor Curtin," with supplies and agents, in charge of Dr. Parrish followed. On arriving at Deep Bottom, no tents were yet pitched, no head-quarters established, and the wounded had already been brought in from the picket line, and were lying in the wagons. A temporary depot was established with the ambulance train, and ice, milk, sherry wine, Jamaica rum, condensed lemonade, fans and sponges were issued. The gunboat "Agawam," having lost three men killed and several wounded, such stores as were needed on board were issued. As no wagons were allowed across the pontoon bridge, the tug was of immense value to us, enabling us to be first on the ground and to become established, and be ready for the wounded. Tug returned, was reloaded, and Mr. Fay with some of his agents went up in her. About two hundred and fifty wounded had been brought in, and our agents were hard at work.

ISSUES.

Amount of Goods issued from the Storehouse of the Commission at City Point, Va., from June 18th to Oct. 1st, 1864.

Crackers, 82,851 lbs.
Dried Rusk, 78 lbs., & ½ bbl.
Porter, 126 ½ bbls., 6 bbls., 37 bottles.
Ale, 61 bbls., 15 ½ bbls., 140 bottles.
Cheese, 835 lbs., 3 boxes.
Eggs, 1,741 doz., 1 bbl.
Potatoes, 1,810½ bbls.
Onions, 3,044½ bbls.
Sugar, 23,388½ lbs.
Cherry Rum, 1,054 bottles.
Cots, 14.
Butter, 6,237 lbs.
Milk, 60,771 cans.
Turkey, 12,557 cans.
Chicken, 12,017 cans.
Goose, 102 cans.
Tomatoes, 86,441 cans, 186 galls., 10 boxes, fresh.
Soup and Bouilli, 2,355 cans.
Julien Soup, 959 cans
Lemons, 1,360½ boxes.
Whiskey, 6,265 bottles, 140 gallons.
Morphia, 5 ounces.
Fans, 7,531.
Jamaica Ginger, 16,056 bots.
Slippers, 5,718 pairs.
Shirts, (wool), 35,789.
" (cotton), 4,136.
" (can. flan.) 532.
Drawers, (wool), 24,610 prs.
" (cotton), 3,606 prs.
Socks, (wool), 27,127 pairs.
" (cotton), 1,150 "
Towels, 20,787.
Jamaica Rum, 4,812 bottles, 5 kegs.
Wine Sherry, 7,025 bottles.
Brandy, 4,199 bottles.
Cherry Brandy, 628 bottles.
" Cordial, 98 "
Gin, 489 bottles
Gin Cocktails, 15 bottles.
Bitters, 53 bottles.
Blackberry Brandy, 1,700 bottles.
Blackberry Cordial, 35 bbls.
" Wine, 1,871 "
Tobacco, chewing, 12,448 lb.
" smoking, 8,957½ lb.
Domestic Wine, 732 bottles.
Hats and Caps, 1,322.
Air Beds, 5.
Iron Beadsteads, 1.
Camp Kettles, 138.
Pads, 1,457.
Cushions, 246.
Medicine Cups, 233.
" Tubes, 119.
Twine, 4 balls.
Brushes, 18.
Buttons, 1 paper.
Firkins with handles, 2.
Sedlitz Powders, 46 boxes.
Kissengen Water, 40 bottles.
Musquito Netting, 1,399½ pieces.
Stretchers, 108.
Nails, 119½ lbs.
Rubber Sheeting, 25 yards, ½ roll.
Buckets, 214.
Cologne, 1,533 bots., 4 boxes.
Coats, 104.
Pants, 415 pairs.
Vests, 52.
Dried Beef, 901 lbs.
Pork, 630 lbs.
Canned Meats, 185 cans.
Mattresses, 240.
Tin Dippers, 97.
Pickles, 26,804½ galls., 1,213 jars, 601¼ bbls., 144½ kegs.
Pickled Tomatoes, 135 bbls., 6 galls., 1 keg.
Pickled Onions, 8 bbls.
Army Bread, 8 boxes.
Oranges, 108½ boxes, 2 doz.
Rice, 832 lbs.
Sauerkraut, 330½ bbls., 22½ Kegs
Bed Sacks, 1,513.
Vegetables, 384 bbls.
Vinegar, 41 galls., 113 bottles.
Condensed Lemonade, 3,032 cans.
String Beans, 6¼ bbls., 81 cans.
Extract Coffee, 228 cans.
Pans, Baking, 22.
Old Linen, 26 bbls., 15 lbs., 3 boxes.
Chloride Zinc, 18 oz.
Epsom Salts, 3 lbs.
Brooms, 235.
Oat Meal, 292 lbs.
Faucets, 17.
Gridirons, 2.
Saws, 8.
Hatchets, 6.
Head Rests, 186.
Pens, 9,418, 4 boxes.
Ink, 2,497 bottles.
Pen Holders, 4,773.
Pencils, 7,818.
Note Books, 36.
Writing Paper, 283,500 shts.
Envelopes, 164,023.
Mock Turtle Soup, 35 cans.
Wrappers, 628.
Veal Soup, 120 cans.
Beef Soup, 1,065 cans.
Vegetable Soup, 442 cans.
Roast Beef, 4,333 cans.
Mutton, 9,857 cans.
Raspberry Vinegar, 213 bots.
Knives, Carving, 34.
Forks, " 31.
Tin Plates, 6,633.
" Cups, 13,730.
Knives and Forks, 2,716.
Spoons, (large), 4,001.
" (small), 2,308
Lemon Syrup, 739 bottles.
Apple Pulp, 4,906. cans.
Steak Broilers, 2.
Toasters, 10.
Soda, 9¾ lbs.
Gypsum, 3 cans.
Raspberries, 7 cans.
Strawberries, 2,046 cans.
Blackberries, 1,960 "
Cherries, 1,959 "
Cranberries, 299 "
Pie Fruit, 186 "
Dried Fruit, 1,888 lbs., 1 bbl.
Baker's Iron, 7.
Canteens, 52.
Camphor, 9 bottles.
Wash Tubs, 26.
" Boards, 10.
Washing Machines, 3.
Clothes Wringers, 5.
" Pins, 300.
Grave Boards, 205.
Spit Cups, 52.
Cider, 403 botts., 1 bbl.
Port Wine, 13 bottles.
Claret Wine, 41 "
Candirons, 9.
Pillow Sacks or Ticks, 596.
" Cases, 2,282.
Sheets, 4,137.
Sheeting, 20 yards.
Blankets, 526.
Flannel, 121 yards.
Quilts, 749.
Rubber Blankets, 10.
Pouches, 2.
Games, 157, and 1 box.
Ginger, Ground, 9 lbs.
Meat Forks, 1.
Water Firkins, 6.
Chambers, 165.
Catsup, 397 botts., 1 box
Alcohol, 8 bottles
Reading Matter, 39¾ boxes.
Tongues, 9.
Mustard, 450 lbs.
Beef Stock, 2,429 cans
Beef a la Mode, 646 cans.
Tapioca, 18 lbs
Farina, 14,961 lbs.
Corn Starch, 18,382 lbs.
Maizena, 1,441 lbs.
Corn Meal, 1,128 lbs.
Tea, 4,810½ lbs.
Coffee, 3,016 lbs.
Peaches, fresh, 172 boxes.
" 12,198 cans.
Canned Fruits, 30 cans.
Pails, 451.
" Tin, 84
Chloroform, 39 lbs.
Oil Silk, 11 rolls.
Soap, 1,308¾ lbs.
Handkerchiefs, 36,189.
Chocolate, 5,636 lbs.
Cocoa, 88 lbs., 2 boxes.
Apples Dried, 506¼ bbls.
Peaches, Dried, 100 lbs
Bay Rum, 1,763 bottles.
Shoes, 2,431 pairs.
Haversacks, 9.
Coffee Pots, 241.
Bread, Soft, 7 bbls. 26 loaves.
Salt, 17 boxes, 238 lbs., 96 bags
Coffee Boiler, 1.
Nutmegs, 201 lbs.
Pepper, Black, 117¼ lbs.
" Cayenne, 3 lbs.
Cinnamon, 7¼ lbs.
Spices, 69 lbs.
Nutmeg Graters, 19.
Pig's Feet, 12 kegs.
Tripe, 16 kegs.

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Cream Freezers, 7.
Stools, 3.
Oil, 1¼ gals., 1 can.
" Cloth, 28 yards.
Hams, 31¼, 19 bbls., 50 lbs.
Carried Cabbage, 52 bbls.
Jellies, 1,004 bottles.
Egg Nogg, 266 "
Flour, 1,456 lbs.
Gelatine, 122 lbs.
Codfish, 3,680 lbs.
Mackerel, 17 kits, 4 bbls., 50 lbs., 4 kegs.
Saleratus, 59 lbs.
Green Corn, 525 cans.
" Peas, 552 "
Tea Mugs, 48 "
Shovels, 3.
Boiler, 1.
Apple Brandy, 48 bottles.
Splints, 200.
" Zinc, 3.
Maccaroni, 252 lbs., 1 box.
Arrow Root, 18 lbs.
Baskets, 36.
Stoves, 20.
Wash Basins, 1,182.
Camp Chests, 1.
Bandages, 15¼ bbls. 9 boxes.
Candles, 1,134 lbs.
Matches, 64 gross.
Arm Slings, 1,313.
Lint, patent, 23 rolls, 2 boxes.
Isinglass Plaster, 33 rolls.
Adhesive " 6 "
Crutches, 2,816 pairs.
Pins, 350 papers.
Housewives, 1,667.
Essence Beef, 87 cans.
Lanterns, 188.
Candlesticks, 213.
Tamarinds, 151¼ kegs, 5 bls. 34 galls., 10 lbs.
Bed Pans, 232.
Urinals, 97.
Spittoons, 98.
Pipes, 1,080, 43¼ boxes.
Sponges, 2 bbls., 28 lbs., 153 pieces
Combs, (fine), 2,875.
" (coarse), 7,372.
Scissors, 53 pairs.
Sardines, 423 boxes.
Sardine Openers, 8.
Pillows, 2,649.
Blackberry Syrups, 1,274.
Peas, 481 cans.
Flavoring Extn., 960 botts.
Cork Screws, 21.
Axes, 3.
Ring Cushions, 48.
Straw, 6 bales.
Thread, 13¼ lbs.
Needles 700, 183 papers.
Horse Radish, 215 bottles, 2 boxes.
Gooseberries, 40 cans.
Grapes, 832 cans.
Beets, 2-9¼ bbls.
Turnips, 84 bbls.
Prunes, 1,063 lbs.
Blacking, 78 boxes.
Clams, 50 cans.
Surgeon's boxes, 8.
Tobacco Cutter, 1.
Ligatures, Silk, ½ lb.
Watermelons, 109.
Spelling Books, 219.
Boiled Onions, 775 cans.
Lard, 4 lbs.
Mops, 4.
Mucilage, 5 bottles.
Condensed Egg, 550 cans.
Chlorium Acid, 1 bottle.
Cream Tartar, 4 lbs.
Cantelopes, 323.
Camp Chair, 1.
Bologna Sausage, 1.
Broma, 1 box.
Apples, Green, 44 bbls.
Apple Preserves, 14 cans.
Apricots, 12 bottles.
Barley, 25 lbs
Corned Beef, 2 bbls.
Blotting Paper, 1 bunch.
Bromine, 2 lbs.
Cabbage, 5,016 heads.
Dessicated Vegetables, 1 can.
Havelocks, 29.
Sweet Potatoes, 24¼ bbls.
Shears, 3.
Tally books, 6.
Yeast Powder, 109 cans.

This enormous amount of supplies, valued at $403,933, will not astonish, when taking into consideration the number of sick and wounded we have had in the hospitals. In the Base Hospitals alone the number admitted was twenty-two thousand during June, July, August, and September, as follows:

	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.
July, . . .	1,896	1,465	3,361
August, . .	7,262	4,504	11,766
September, .	4,251	419	4,670
Total, ...			19,797
The figures for June cannot be obtained, the hospital being established late in the month. The number, however, is estimated at			2,203
			22,000

AUXILIARY RELIEF CORPS.

The issues to these Base Hospitals are made through the agents of the Auxiliary Corps, who come in direct contact with the patients, and supply them personally, under direction of the surgeons. They also supply the special diet-kitchens, where all the delicacies are properly prepared.

RELIEF CORPS.

The issues to the front hospitals have also been large, and they are made through the Relief Agents, stationed in every corps. Surgeons and chaplains draw from us for the sick in their own regiments,—the men not sick enough to send to hospital, and yet not well enough for duty. Such are the sources from which the demands have been made upon us; nor do I think they have been large, considering the amount of suffering.

VEGETABLES FOR TROOPS.

After what has been issued to the army, there were still on hand, July 2d, 758 barrels of vegetables, for which transportation was easily procured at General Headquarters, and they were equally distributed among the troops. So this great work went on, and, as fast as the vegetables arrived, they were sent to those for whom they were intended; and up to July 18th, one month after the arrival of the Commissioner at this point, there were issued—

2,497 bbls. potatoes, 1,346 bbls pickled cucumbers, 355 bbls. sauerkraut, 356 bbls. dried apples, 68 bbls. fresh beans, 58 bbls. beets, 443 bbls. pickled onions, 1,309 bbls. fresh onions, 133 bbls. turnips, 54 bbls. curried cabbage, 132 bbls. assorted vegetables, 6 bbls. fresh peas, 8,930 cabbages.

CEDAR LEVEL.

Still they came, and, from want of room, a vegetable depot had to be established at Cedar Level, of which John Butler, one of our agents, was placed in charge, and the goods were subject to the order of J. Warner Johnson, Superintendent of Relief Corps at the front. Cars were always readily furnished for the transportation of the goods; which acts of kindness were duly appreciated, and were among the many which already existed, and still exist, and which I think are further evidences that the usefulness of the Commission is recognized. By sending the goods to Cedar Level the distribution was greatly facilitated, and several miles of travel for the teams saved.

July 20th the following were sent:—

74 bbls. potatoes, 63 bbls. onions, 27 bbls. green apples, 1 bbl. tomatoes in cans, 10 bbls. cranberries, 53 bbls. pickled cucumbers, 2

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bbls. beets, 27 bbls. pickled tomatoes. Total, 257 bbls.

July 22d.—Potatoes, 697 bbls.; onions, 424 bbls.; beets, 157 bbls.; sauerkraut, 1 bbl. Total, 1,279 bbls.

July 23d.—Tomatoes, 780 boxes; potatoes, 67 bbls.; cranberries, 1 bbl.; onions, 32 bbls.; beets, 37 bbls.; tomatoes, 45 bbls. dried apples, 107 bbls. Total, 789 bbls. and 780 boxes.

July 27th.—Onions, fresh, 115 bbls.; pickled tomatoes, 40 bbls.; pickled cucumbers, 6 bbls.; pickled onions, 9 bbls. Total, 170 bbls.

July 30th.—Onions, 319 bbls.

August 2d.—1 case 2 doz. 3 lb. tomatoes; 44 cases 2 doz. 2½ lb. tomatoes; 27 cases 2 doz. 2 lb. tomatoes; 50 bbls. pickles, assorted; 45 bbls. pickles; 6 bbls. onions, pickled; 2 bbls. tomatoes, pickled. Total, 72 cases, 103 bbls.

August 3d.—Pickles, 126 bbls.; onions, 31 bbls.; sauerkraut, 1 bbl.; tomatoes, 3 bbls.; tomatoes, 2,376 lbs.; tomatoes, 324 gals. Total, 161 bbls., 2,376 lbs., 324 gals.

August 5th.—Pickles, 61 bbls.; onions, 250 bbls.; sauerkraut, 24½ bbls. Total, 335½ bbls.

The station at Cedar Level was broken up, and for some time the issue of vegetables was stopped, to a great extent. What were issued during August and September will be found in the table of issues above.

Recapitulation of Issues of Vegetables at Cedar Level.—Potatoes, 3,335 bbls.; pickled cucumbers, 1,637 bbls.; pickled onions, 458 bbls.; fresh onions, 2,543 bbls.; sauerkraut, 381½ bbls.; fresh beans, 68 bbls.; beets, 254 bbls.; tomatoes, in cans, 1 bbl.; tomatoes, 45 bbls.; turnips, 133 bbls.; curried cabbage, 54 bbls.; assorted vegetables, 132 bbls.; fresh peas, 6 bbls.; green apples, 27 bbls.; cranberries, 11 bbls.; pickled tomatoes, 69 bbls.; tomatoes, 852 cases; dried apples, 107 bbls.

The cost of the above is about eighty thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars, which, in conjunction with the approximated value of the issues in the above table,—viz., four hundred and three thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars,—the total aggregate will be about four hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-one (484,581) dollars. The above shows the work of the Commission and the issues to have been very large. The time of year has arrived when the demands upon us for woolen under clothing will be much larger. We are also on the eve of a great battle, when it will be expected of us to do a great work; and I am happy to state I think we are in such a condition that we will be able to meet any demand that will be made upon us. As regards the imposition that is said to be practised upon us, it cannot be wholly avoided. The surgeon's signature to requisitions is required, and I think but very few misapply the goods. At any rate, it is to be hoped, for the credit due themselves and the profession, it is not carried on to a great extent.

FROM CITY POINT.

BY DR. N. C. STEVENS.

Since my last communication I have been along the trenches and breastworks of our line of defence, from the Appomattox to the extreme left; thence along our flank line to ——, on the James river. The appearance of the troops was a matter of special observation. Most of the divisions were encamped along within a few rods of the breastworks; the space between being thoroughly cleared of everything, and daily policed, as were also the various operations of the soldiers. Most of their quarters were very neat, nearly all sleeping on bunks raised from the ground from eight to twenty inches. A very few regiments only slept on the ground—"still in the slough of despond." These were mostly new troops. Some of these regiments have already improved their quarters. The fifth corps occupies an oblong square, through the centre of which the Weldon railroad and the traveled pike run. In making the bed for the railroad, there was left on either side, a deep ditch, in which had grown up low underbush, and which was otherwise filled with material not conducive to health. These places, as well as the borders of the swamp within the lines, were being most thoroughly cleaned; so that they were hardly recognizable. I mention this to show that what was formerly last thought of, is now the first thing to claim the notice of surgeons and others. They say it is easier to keep men well by these attentions, than to cure them of the diseases produced by neglect. Cæteris paribus, the longer a soldier has been in the field, the better care he will take of himself; and this will prove true of officers in the care of their men. The general health of the army at this season of the year, was never better. A brigade surgeon told

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me this morning, that of an effective force of two thousand men, he had only one hundred and one on sick report; and he thought that many other brigades were as favored as his. From my own observation, I think the entire sickness of the army in the field is less than seven per cent. The morale of the army was never better than at present. Our men acquired position and full confidence in the government, and our southern victories make every man feel that he can begin to see the end. You cannot find a soldier who has given three years of hard service, that is willing to have anything but a united, undivided country. It is for that they have fought and bled, and they will never be satisfied with anything short of it.

A. M. SPERRY'S REPORT.

AUXILIARY RELIEF AGENT.

Among special duties, we have given us the making and administering of all stimulating drinks. Nothing is trusted to the nurses or other attendants, relieving the surgeons of much responsibility, and adding to the welfare of the patients.

Since taking up work in the wards, I have always had under my care some man, often more than one, who must have the best care possible, or die. The very sick and the badly wounded are usually sent away, but it often happens that such cannot be moved without danger. For such men I try to care to the best of my ability. Men who will live with ordinary treatment, must yield precedence to men who will not. There are always such to be found, the saddest thing being that while attending to one, others equally deserving must be neglected. To nurse, feed and care for a desperately sick man is no slight task. Yet these must have all this care if they are to recover.

To general duties, attending to minor yet necessary things, the daily rounds, the making of punch, egg nog, etc., the attending to diet, the petty, yet pressing wants of men, the writing of letters, hearing sad stories, comforting, advising and cheering men, add a few such cases as those mentioned, and a day's work is presented that is little less than appalling.

Though to give such constant attention as I have shown ought, and often is given, may be really impossible in every case, such an approximation should be made as the utmost liberality of the people will permit.

We save in a direct saving manner. Nothing here is subject to the dishonesty or selfish caprice of any surgeon, steward, or ward-master. There are no losses between the issuing barge and the patient, or other rightful recipient. Many times no doubt the agent gives indiscreetly, but if he be competent and honest, experience enables him to guard more and more against imposition. Goods kept in our store tents are as free from invasion as if on the issuing barge, and yet much nearer the men. When as at this station, the issues are made directly to the men through no middle parties, there can be no losses. We *know* where they go. No "surgeon" drinks the liquors, no "officer" gets more than his needs as a sick man requires. "Sanitary" is *here* "for the *soldiers*." I might enlarge, but I forbear adding that my own opinion, my own feeling is, that we save many times what we cost, and that personal service is the most efficient means of reaching the soldier, thence his home and the hearts and the purses of the people at home.

The greatest good to the sufferers is the end to be attained. This is the very purpose for which the people give.

Of shirts, drawers, and socks, the demand is very great and our supply very inadequate. Until other means can be used, it is our plain duty to supply as many as possible, and be just in other directions. I would recommend that suspenders be put on the list of regular supplies; also that *green* tea be furnished in small quantities for special cases. We need *crushed* sugar in part, instead of all coffee sugar as now furnished The general condition of our work is flattering; it is generously appreciated, and that appreciation frankly expressed. Concert of action with the hospital authorities is perfect, and mutual confidence exists. With an honorable position clearly defined, we have only to labor and wait for our sure reward.

AN INCIDENT.

The following is from a letter written by a friend who is laboring in Hospital for Colored Troops at City Point.

I have about twenty contrabands who cluster round me like a great family. In the evening I teach some of them their letters, and Sunday evening they come into my tent and we sing and pray, and it is beautiful to see how anxious they are to

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know the right way. I tell them that they want a religion which will make them good every day, which will keep them from lying, stealing, and being impure, and then I explain these things to them in very simple terms, and they respond with enthusiasm, "Jes so, Miss H.," or "Dat's so, Miss H."

I asked Lizzie the other evening, what the preacher said in the afternoon service? She replied that *he* said, "*dey mus all drink and eat at de sweat of der own eyebrows.*" It struck me so humorously, I thought I would write it to you.

WASHINGTON.

Amount of Hospital Supplies issued by the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Washington, D. C., during the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Air beds	3
Air pillows	17
Adhesive plaster, rolls	148
Apples, dried, lbs	198
Apples, green, bbls	1
Arrowroot, lbs	380
Alcohol, bottles	131
Baskets	8
Bandages, bbls	88
Bandage rollers	6
Bedsteads	15
Bed ticks	1,351
Bed pans	187
Blankets	1,960
Blankets, rubber	87
Brushes	188
Brooms	40
Books	3,310
Body bands	432
Buttons, doz	29
Beef, lbs	800
Beef stock, lbs	4,182
Bread, loaves	1,000
Butter, lbs	940
Barley flour, lbs	125
Bay Rum, bottles	1,054
Brandy, bottles	2,762
Bitters, bottles	21
Camp stools	1
Camp kettles	42
Coffee pots	12
Candirons	2
Combs	10,338
Chairs	23
Chairs, rocking	81
Chambers	31
Cushions	3,998
Cushions, rubber	98
Clocks	3
Corkscrews	65
Crutches, pairs	1,272
Canes	166
Canteens	33
Caulks, sy fr	360
Cambric, yards	455
Cotton batten, lbs	13
Candles, lbs	375
Candlesticks	186
Cups and saucers, doz	16
Clothing, boxes	2
Caps and hats	300
Coats	205
Carbonic acid, gills	15
Cologne, bottles	1,064
Condensed cider, lbs	33
Condensed meats, lbs	6,834
Condensed fruits, lbs	9,428
Cond vegetables, lbs	2,125
Catsup, bottles	418
Chocolate, lbs	4,274
Coffee, extract, lbs	727
Coffee, ground, lbs	1,529
Condensed milk, lbs	19,437
Crackers, lbs	19,660
Corn starch, lbs	8,706
Corn meal, lbs	7,012
Cod liver oil, bottles	8
Camphor, bottles	19
Chloroform, bottles	17
Cream tartar, lbs	7
Charcoal powder, lbs	436
Cheese, lbs	50
Door locks and mats	16
Disinfectant powder, lbs	75
Drawers, cotton, pairs	13,887
Drawers, wool, pairs	4,668
Dried fruit, lbs	7,965
Eggers	9
Eggs, dozen	155
Eggs, desiccated, cans	149
Eye-glasses	9
Envelopes	188 931
Fans	14,974
Faucets	4
Fifes, dozen	1
Flannel, yards	42
Flaxseed, lbs	120
Flour, lbs	87
Farina, lbs	2,334
Flavoring extracts, bls	380
Games	166
Gas stoves	1
Ginger, extract, bottles	4,226
Hammers and hatchets	26
Halters	24
Hinges	12
Head rests	2,689
Head boards	100
Horse shoes, kegs	4
Herbs, bbl	1
Hops, lbs	15
Hams, lbs	1,555
Haversacks	55
Handkerchiefs	28,085
Ice, lbs	62,475
Ink, bottles	330
Iceland moss, kegs	149
Jellies & preserves, jars	1,255
Knives and forks, doz	164
Knives, carving	3
Lumber, planed, feet	2,000
Lime, bbls	46
Lanterns	144
Lamps	4
Lint, bbls	126
Life preservers	118
Lemons, boxes	320
Lard, lbs	233
Mattresses	46
Matches, gross	10
Mucilage, bottles	2
Mittens, pairs	18
Memorandum books	110
Magazines	1,907
Medicines, bottles	33
Medicine cups	233
Medicine chests	1
Morphia, oz	5
Mutton tallow, lbs	35
Molasses, gallons	58
Malt, bushels	2
Malt liquor, bottles	1,288
Malt liquor, gallons	1,488
Mags	36
Netting, mosquito, pcs	649
Needles, papers	274
Needle books	1,824
Neck ties	316
Nails, lbs	204
Oil silk, rolls	96
Oil cloth, yards	35
Oil, kerosene, gallons	15
Old linen, bbls	303
Onions, bbls	54
Oakum, lbs	400
Oatmeal, lbs	1,480
Oranges, boxes	61
Oysters, pickled, bott's	46
Pails, wooden	61
Pails, tin	68
Plates, tin	521
Plates, earthenware	156
Planks, spruce, feet	100
Pitchers	13
Poison, bottles	4
Pens	5,204
Penholders	1,228
Pencils	1,317
Pipes, boxes	3
Pillows	2,547
Pillow cases	5,279
Pillow ticks	888
Pants, pairs	218
Pins, papers	2:5
Pickles, gallons	1,279
Potatoes, bbls	46
Pork, lbs	200
Quilts	1,675
Rubber cloth, yards	53
Reading matter, boxes	30
Rice, lbs	361
Rum, Jamaica, bottles	552
Rum, cherry, bottles	285
Sash, window, pairs	22
Sheet iint, lbs	96
Syringes	7
Stoves and furniture	3
Stewpans	10
Skimmers and dippers	54
Spoons, dozen	174½
Sieves	2
Scissors, pairs	51
Stretchers	29
Slings	1,969
Sponges, lbs	309
Soap, lbs	755
Salts, Epsom, lbs	8
Soda, lbs	12¼
Sago, lbs	23
Sugar, lbs	8,605
Spices, lbs	329
Syrup, bottles	1,178
Sweet Oil, bottles	14
Salt fish, bbls	390
Shoes, pairs	2,431
Slippers, pairs	7,211
Socks, cotton, pairs	10,113
Socks, wool, pairs	6,757
Shirts, wool	9,758
Shirts, cotton	23,544
Suspenders, pairs	920
Sheets	7,756
Spittoons	199
Spit cups	272
Splints	554
Spikes, lbs	30
Towels	18,808
Tin cups	3,817
Tin basins	393
Tumblers	25
Tables	2
Teapots	29
Trusses	3
Twine, balls	112
Thread, lbs	47
Tracts, box	1
Tamarinds, gallons	61
Tea, lbs	2,446
Tobacco, lbs	7,352
Tobacco cutter	5
Urinals	115
Vests	111
Vegetables, bbls	1
Vinegar, bottles	227
Wood, cords	1½
Water coolers	4
Water casks	4
Water beds	4
Writing desks	1
Writing paper, reams	340
Wrappers	1,559
Wine, domestic, bott'ls	9,298
Wines, foreign, bottles	4,779
Whiskey, bottles	3,770
Yams, lbs	10
Yeast powder, cans	6

NEW ORLEANS.

Amount of goods forwarded to New Orleans, during the quarter ending September 30, 1864.

Chambers	24
Combs, gross	2
Writing paper, reams	40
Envelopes	20,000
Pens, gross	6
Pen holders, gross	3
Lead pencils, gross	6
Ink, gross	1
Bay rum, bottles	48
Jamaica ginger, bottles	72
Butter, lbs	406
Corn Starch, lbs	960
Onions, lbs	400
Sago, lbs	277
Tea, green, lbs	84
Sherry wine, bottles	144
Raspberry wine, bottles	132
Peaches, cans	480
Tomatoes, cans	480
Linen sacks	248
Pants, pairs	412
Coats	109
Vests	101
Bed sacks	1025
Pillow cases	1091
Sheets	2631
Towels	1565
Handkerchiefs	4201
Cotton socks, pairs	335
Fans	106
Cotton, (old) barrels	4
Linen, (old) barrels	4
Bandages, barrels	6
Lint, barrels	2
Whiskey, bottles	144
" casks	1
Domestic wine, kegs	7
" " bottles	150
Foreign wine, bottles	4
Brandy, jugs	1
" bottles	120
Pickles, jars	8
" kegs	42
" casks	15
Cheese, lbs	60
Books and papers, boxes	15
Mosquito netting, yds	3036
Chocolate, lbs	480
Condensed milk, lbs	1008
Maizena, lbs	1000
Crackers, lbs	1507
Beef stock, lbs	600
Codfish, lbs	525
Sugar, white, lbs	467
Coffee, lbs	127
Quinine, ounces	10

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Kissingen water, bottles	288	Blankets	100
Dried apples, barrels	6	Washbowls	100
Dried fruit, barrels	13	Lanterns	12
Fruit vinegar, bottles	280	Wool socks, pairs	1733
" " kegs	1	Pillows	219
Cut tobacco, barrels	1	Cushions	535
Blackberry cordial, bots.	205	Pillow ticks	442
Onions, barrels	100	Cotton drawers, pairs	1387
W. W. Vinegar, gallons	43	Cotton shirts	1560
Tin cups	300	Slippers, pairs	140
Wrappers	304		

BEAUFORT, S. C.

Amount of goods forwarded to Beaufort, S. C., during the quarter ending September 30, 1864.

Beef stock, lbs	1200	Quassia salts, lbs	1
Oyster crackers, lbs	1621	Paregoric, pints	½
Condensed milk, lbs	480	Tinct. Opii, oz	4
Concentrated coffee, lbs.	960	Sulph. Morphia, oz	½
White sugar, lbs	486	Adhesive plaster, rolls	2
Extract of coffee, lbs	5	Blue mass, oz	2
Ice, tons	226	Calomel, oz	2
Shoes, pairs	5	Dover Powder, oz	4
Combs	6	Nit. Potassa, oz	4
Wool socks, pairs	5	Cit. Ferri et Quinine, oz.	3
Wool drawers, pairs	5	Gum Arabic, lbs	1
Onions, barrels	20	Blistering Colodion, oz.	4
Potatoes, barrels	20	Butter, lbs	80
Potash, lbs	½	Cheese, lbs	45
Rochelle salts, lbs	2	Flour, barrels	1
Epsom salts, lbs	2	Fruit, boxes	1
Cream salts, lbs	2	Sheets	212

NEWBERNE, N. C.

Amount of goods forwarded to Newberne, N. C., during the quarter ending September 30, 1864.

Blankets	157	Sheets	270
Wool shirts	588	Towels	543
Wool socks, pairs	904	Cotton drawers, pairs	470
Condensed milk, lbs	1008	Cotton shirts	385
Maizena, lbs	400	Bed sacks	153
Farina, boxes	10	Collars	78
Ground coffee, lbs	320	Handkerchiefs	1316
Mustard, lbs	24	Pickles, kegs	8
Slippers, pairs	500	Bitters, bottles	24
Adamantine candles, lbs.	200	Lint, barrels	2
Oyster crackers, lbs	780	Cotton, barrels	2
Crackers, lbs	627	Bandages, barrels	1
Brandy, bottles	74	Sherry, bottles	2
Lemon syrup, bottles	144	Shrub, bottles	1
Prunes, lbs	394	Cider vinegar, bottles	2
Codfish, lbs	200	Materia, bottles	12
Pillows	334	Champagne, bottles	12
Quilts	149	Claret, bottles	24
Mattresses	2	Brandy cheese, lbs	3
Pillow cases	314	Papers and corks, boxes	2

Special Relief Department.

EXTRACTS FROM J. B. CLARK'S QUARTERLY REPORT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The number of men who have been received from regiments that were on the way home, having served their time out, is very much larger than at previous times. This is accounted for from the fact that nearly all of the one hundred days' men from Ohio, have passed through this city, within the last two months; and invariably they have had a very large proportion of their number sick; in some of the regiments the surgeons have reported as high as three hundred, out of nine hundred men; in others not more than one hundred. It will thus be seen that nearly one quarter of these men are sick and unfit for duty; showing conclusively, to my mind, that the enlistment of men for a short term of service, is of very little good to the government; not merely from the fact that they are unable to do much duty for the time they are out, but it gives them an idea that all the men in the army are unfit for duty in about this proportion, which is not the fact as we all know. These men are in the field just long enough to get sick from change of habits and food; and going home as they do at this time, do not recognize the fact that a very large proportion would have recovered in a short time and have become acclimated, and would, without doubt, be as hardy men and make as good soldiers as any we have in the army.

These ideas, carried home to the various parts of the country, can but have the effect of keeping not only these men, but others that may be brought in contact with them, from coming into the army if they can in any way avoid it.

The number reported from the "Soldiers' Rest," as sick, are as heretofore, either from new regiments coming out, or men on their way from the hospitals to Camp Distribution. We have had very few men who were here to be examined for commissions in colored regiments, compared with the previous reports; but a large proportion of the number are not in the army, but are young men that have been students of the Military Academy in Philadelphia, and have been sent here by Col. Taggart. There has been a very large number of men who have had their wounds dressed, or have been furnished medicine, that have not been entered on the register. Such cases are either on passes from the various hospitals, on their way home, or returning from home to the hospitals; and have needed this attention without its being necessary to keep them for any length of time.

HOSPITAL VISITING.

MRS. BARKER'S REPORT.

Washington, Monday, October 31, 1864. —Carried to Harewood two dozen pairs drawers, some woolen gloves, two dozen suspenders, seventy-one slippers. Also gave to Mrs. Moore, the matron of the linen room, three cans peaches, one bottle of tamarinds, one jar currant jelly, one can pine-apples, one bottle bay-rum, two bottles port, and two of sherry wine, for discretionary use.

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Tuesday, November 1, 1864.—Visited Harewood as usual in the forenoon, but found that, owing to the rapid call for sanitary clothing among invalids who were sent home on furlough to vote, my supply was insufficient. I came home to get more supplies, and returned in the evening, so as to be ready for the next morning. I was just in time, for our last shirt had been called for.

Wednesday, November 2, 1864.—Finding nothing more important than to look after the disconsolates at Fort Woodbury, whom I left last week feeding on dry bread, tough beef, and salt pork, I expended a few dollars in mutton, potatoes, apples, &c , and carried some of the firkin butter, and also currant jelly. Dinner just came in; and the scene which followed was most gratifying to them and to myself.

Thursday, November 3, 1864.—Thursday forenoon again at Harewood, with some shirts and socks; also with jellies for the wards. A boy at Campbell lies very sick, and nobody seems to know how to care for him. I have had beef-juice prepared at Lodge No. 4 for him, and also sent him some pure brandy.

Friday, November 4, 1864.—Stormy, and staid at home in the forenoon; in the afternoon went to Fort Strong, to inquire after Wm. Wetherbee, of Leominster, in answer to a letter from his aunt. Found him convalescent, and most tenderly cared for by his surgeon, N. B. Dean, of Salem, Mass.

Saturday, November 5, 1864 —Went to Campbell, to carry some beef-juice to the sick boy. Found another man who had just recovered from pneumonia, who had just taken off a flannel shirt to be washed, and had none to put on in its place. Being sure he would take cold, I went back to the store on purpose for a shirt, and he put it on at once. Also visited Camp Barry hospital, with supplies, and gave orders for more.

Nov. 8.—Received $20 Ware Fund from Mr. Hovey. Answered a letter from Mrs. Seymour, concerning effects of Henry W. Faxon, who died at Harewood. Also another letter from Mrs. Lothrop, Vice-President, about Saterlee, who died at Harewood. Visited Harewood with supplies of butter, pickles and blackberry jam.

Nov. 9.—Visited Sherburn Barracks and East Capitol Barracks Hospitals before dinner; divided between them pickles and blackberry jam. Found the men convalescent, mostly up and dressed. Afternoon visited Rush Barracks (Invalid Corps) and drew an order for one dozen woolen drawers.

Nov. 10.—Forenoon at store, Cliffburn and Fry Hospitals, where I carried flannels, stationery, pickles, &c., all ask for vegetables, onions especially. At one Invalid Corps Hospital they have scurvy.

Nov. 11.—Forenoon at Harewood and Campbell, carried more brandy to my sick man at Campbell. He does not know how to get along without it, but he prospers finely. Patients at Harewood gone home to vote, so as to materially thin out the wards.

BY J. B. HOLT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Nov.* 12, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ending Nov. 12, 1864.

Have visited during the week, forts Lyons, Williams, Ward, Albany, Woodbury and Strong. Invalid Corps Hospitals, Freedman's Village, Fairfax Seminary, and twenty hospitals at Alexandria. Have attended to quite a number of cases of Special Relief. * * * Would that the good people of the North could all visit and see how much is needed to make our poor suffering soldiers in hospitals comfortable. Each and all would contribute far more liberally I am confident. Pillow slips and towels are called for and much needed. Bandages and old linen are much called for, and if there should be many wounded sent to our hospitals, there would be very great suffering for the want of such. There is not anything that will be so much needed and relieve so much suffering. The furloughed soldiers are coming back as a general thing much better for the change, and with much better courage.

I trust ere many months shall pass, we shall hear the glad notes of peace, and the calls upon the Commission to minister to the wounded will no more be heard.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF MRS. J. B. JOHNSON.

Oct. 1864.—My labors as Hospital Visitor in the month of October, 1864, have, by your directions been confined to Campbell, Douglas and Stanton General Hospitals.

My plan of visiting is; first, to visit and consult the surgeon in charge, and ascertain

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his views as to the *plan* of distribution, as well as to obtain permission to visit the various wards. Second, to become acquainted with the soldiers as far as possible in order to comfort them with kind words if they are low spirited or home sick, and to understand their *real* wants in order to distribute supplies as judiciously as possible.

I have been in every instance kindly treated by the surgeons, who seem to desire the aid of the Commission in its benevolent work; and for me to say, the supplies are thankfully received, is but to repeat what has been so often asserted since the commencement of the war. If the oft repeated "God bless the Sanitary Commission," and other expressions of gratitude from the soldiers could be heard by the members of the "Aid Societies" in the North, I think their energies would be redoubled, and the storehouses of the Commission be filled to overflowing. * * * I have distributed as follows:—28 pairs drawers, 36 pairs suspenders, 24 night caps, 10 bottles ink, 30 shirts, 60 pairs socks, 30 handkerchiefs, 7 pairs slippers, 12 neckties, 12 bottles jellies, 5 bottles blackberry brandy, 30 needles, 2 wrappers, besides quantities of stationery. All of which I think have been judiciously expended. The many cases of diarrhoea among recent admissions, render the blackberry brandy and syrup very useful.

Report for the week ending Nov. 12, 1864.— * * * On my entrance to the 1st ward, and after making my mission known, I heard exclamations on all sides, such as, "The Sanitary Commission always gives us something that does us good." "They always know what we want." "They are so liberal." "My appetite is poor and I need some jelly," &c.

The demand for woolen shirts and drawers is very great, while in accordance with instructions, I have given only in the most extreme cases.

The following have been supplied:—6 fine combs, 12 pairs suspenders, 4 pairs drawers, 20 pairs socks, (wool), 2 wrappers, 5 pairs slippers, 5 bottles blackberry brandy, 6 woolen shirts, 2 to 3 quires of paper and envelopes, 2 pairs crutches, 6 handkerchiefs.

CAMP PAROLE.

Alma Carey and S. L. Phillips, U. S. Sanitary Commission Lady Visitors at Camp Parole, Md., report as follows:

Since our last weekly record, a large proportion of the patients in this section have been sent home on furloughs; consequently much excitement has prevailed in the wards. While many were rejoicing, in prospect of speedy reunion with loved ones, after long and painful separation; other have been disheartened by delay in receiving furloughs, and many are detained by severe indisposition; yet, as but few have been admitted during the week, the number of inmates have been greatly reduced. But two have died since our last report. One, a man of middle age, after having sent favorable reports to his family, deceased quite suddenly. His wife, who had been apprised of the alarming change, arrived after his interment, but had the consolation of learning that he left pleasing evidence of being prepared for his summons to the Heavenly rest.

The other case, was that of a young lad, homeless and friendless, as far as could be ascertained; but in prison, he had found the only unfailing Friend, and though all-untaught, particularly in divine knowledge, the simple trust, expressed to those about him, gave precious evidence of his adoption into the family of God. And as your agents, with a few Christian friends, at his burial, listened to the sad record, *no relatives*, they were cheered by the suggestion of the officiating clergyman, that he had found loving kindness in the home of the blessed.

November 11, 1864.

The lapse of another week brings but little apparent change in the current of events here. The wards are being gradually filled again, by the transfer of patients from the camp. Application for aid and supplies have usually been readily met; but some few articles, already noticed in our requisitions, must still be refused the suffering applicants, it having been impossible to procure them. We would mention blackberry wine or cordial, which is frequently prescribed by the physicians, and has been a source of relief and comfort to such as have contracted disease in Southern prisons.

Disease and death are still doing their sad work in this section. After a few days respite, the dread destroyer appeared somewhat suddenly again on Wednesday morning, and removed three more victims to their eternal home. It was a sad sight as, at the

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burial, the three coffins lay side by side, enveloped by the glorious old flag their lives had been sacrificed to defend, but most comforting to think of the more than mortal honor put upon each by Him who died that they might live, for all, as we believed, had departed in full hope of a glorious immortality. One of these cases, which created much sympathy, was that of a head nurse in one of the wards, who, having long been faithful at his post, was suddenly stricken down by disease and called away, before the wife and little ones he had left in a distant state could be notified of his illness. His last night was spent in prayer for himself and family, and his last words were those of trust in Jesus. Another, who had been long a prisoner, as death drew near, manifested deep anxiety and penitence for sin, at last found peace in believing, and, at his earnest request, received baptism on his dying bed. Another, the fourth who had passed away during the week, had long followed Christ, and died rejoicing in the prospect of the heavenly rest.

In cases like these, how gratifying to your agents to be permitted to smooth the passage to the tomb, by the temporary relief provided through the munificence of the Commission, as well as, by the grace that is in Christ Jesus, to lift the veil, and point to the heavenly mansions prepared for them.

FROM ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BY J. ADDISON WHITAKER.

Two gentlemen came from Philadelphia to obtain the body of a deceased brother. They were directed by Mr. Boardman, of that city, to Mr. Sloan. I put them in the way of obtaining the body, afforded them every facility for disinterring it and bringing it to depot; gave them a ticket to the "Home" for meals, furnished them beds to sleep in in our "Lodge Room," and spent some time in stating what our work was from the time of the arrival of the prisoners till they were ready to return to duty or their homes. I showed them our journal, containing receipts and issues; explained how we welcomed and entertained visiting relatives; how we helped the soldier collect his ration money, back pay, and in case of death, helped the widow, &c. collect her pension, bounty and other money due her, and all free of any expense. How careful we were in the receipt and issue of stores; how difficult it was for us to misuse the stores or funds, and for others to impose on us.

They were delighted and amazed at what to them was all new. They had been told that others did all the work. They had heard all sorts of charges against the Sanitary Commission, and only the Sabbath before, they had discussed the subject in their Sabbath-school. One of the teachers ventured to speak for the Sanitary Commission, but he was met with objections everywhere against it.

They said they were sorry that they had known so little of the good we were doing, and should take the first opportunity of setting forth the truth in regard to our work. They regretted that we did not take more pains to let our work be known. I am glad to say, they left knowing more of the real work than they did before.

Misses Phillips and Cary are faithful and are doing a noble work. Their services are as valuable to us as they are to the soldiers, and their friends visiting them. Their work in that hospital is an illustration of the fact that the Sanitary Commission can attend to the souls of men as well as their bodies.

Of all our work, none meets with more approval than "The Home." From the Matron's report, you will see what a large family we have had this week. Our moving was so quietly and quickly done, that it did not interfere in the least with accommodations to visitors. It has, indeed, been a house of mourning this week. About a dozen came with expectation of administering to those so dear to them; but alas! it was too late. Their only consolation in so great an affliction was found in the pleasant accommodations of the "Home."

I believe our work in this district commends itself to public favor and confidence.

BY J. C. BATCHELOR.

There has been a great deal of excitement in camp this week on account of most of the men going away on furloughs. Between two and three thousand have gone. Not over five hundred are left, altogether. Some of the poor fellows were not fit to go, though they insisted upon it, and must have suffered much while traveling. One case was especially pitiful. A man, I, should judge, of forty-five years, wasted away by chronic diarrhœa to almost a skeleton, un-

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able to walk except with asssistance, started for the western part of Ohio, without overcoat, blanket, or anything more than his usual clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather. Seeing his condition, without saying anything to him, I procured a blanket, and threw it over his shoulders. He was completely confounded, and for a long time could not realize that it was given him. But after he understood it, you should have seen the look of gratitude given me, though he said little, as he was choked by his emotions. He went with the expectation of never returning, saying he was going home to die! To all of the severe cases I gave Jamaica ginger to warm and strengthen them on their journey. Many had no covering for their sore feet, and those I supplied with good warm slippers.

The hospital is now in charge of Surgeon James C. Fisher, U. S. V., with Dr. Wm. St. G. Elliott, as executive officer.

November 12, 1864.

This has been an unusually dull week in camp, there being so few men remaining here; and a greater portion of them having received pay a few days since, needed very little, if any, help from the Commission. * * *

A good share of my time has been spent in Section A, attending to the claims of the soldiers for back pay, bounties, &c. &c. Many of the men have families who are suffering, because their husbands and fathers cannot obtain the funds wherewith to support them.

While conversing with Dr. Fisher, he recommended that woolen nightcaps be furnished the men, for this reason: the wards being ventilated through the roof during the night, the cold wind blows on the heads of the men, and they, to protect themselves, wrap their bed-clothes around their heads, which, of course, is very unhealthy, as they breathe confined air.

Our agents in Section A report all things to be moving on as usual. The wards are gradually filling up, Section D in camp having been changed from hospital to barracks, and all the men removed. * * *

Blackberry wine or cordial is instanced as being ordered by surgeons for diarrhœa cases.

THE HOME.

The following is the report of "The Home" for the week ending November 6, 1864.

Whole number admitted,	. .	969
" " Lodged,	. .	2,070
" " Meals,	. .	6,547

From the following States:—Maine, 109; New Hampshire, 73; Vermont, 20; Massachusetts, 123; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 25; New York, 269; New Jersey, 30; Pennsylvania, 196; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 3; Ohio, 17; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 3, Wisconsin, 61; Michigan, 21.

On account of the great number of furloughed soldiers arriving at the Home during the past week, it was impossible to make a record of all their names, and at the same time take care of the baggage. Mr. Wood, the only one assisting, was kept busily employed all the time securing transportation for the feeble and wounded ones, and seeing to their getting on the cars.

The only names taken for four days, were those arriving in the evening, when I had the assistance of Mr. Murray and others.

All were allowed the privileges of the dining room, which was open from a quarter past five in the morning, till half-past eleven at night. In the evening, the most needy were provided with beds as far as they went, and the others the shelter of "The Home."

For the two nights that we made no record, the number lodged was 859. Number of meals given, 2,700; included in the report.

BY GEORGE A. MILLER.

The soldiers have been paid this week, and a great number sent home on furloughs to vote. The anticipation and reception of their pay; then the anticipation, and *in some cases*, the *reception* of furloughs, has kept the men in good spirits the past week, so they have thought less than usual of their wants and troubles.

The poor sick fellows seem to enjoy having some one to talk with them, as much as almost anything that can be done for them. They love to tell their experience in the army, and in Dixie. Some of them have suffered everything but death, and are ready and willing to suffer even *that* now for the salvation of the country.

There is a house near Libby Prison occupied by *Union* people. At certain times when the rebel officers were out of sight, a young lady would cheer the boys by waving the Union flag *in* her chamber window. She was finally detected and imprisoned.

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It is the opinion of many of our paroled men that there is a strong under-currrent of Union sentiment in the South, which will show itself as soon as there is an opportunity.

The work of the Commission is going along as usual. *Great* things are not being done. But that is not the purpose of the Commission. It is to supply those *little* things which Government does not. Those *little* things, however, are of *great* consequence to the soldier. Those tokens of kindness, coming right from the loved ones at home, have a mighty power to sustain and cheer the desponding heart of the noble hero as he lies on his bed suffering from wounds or disease.

BY H. WOOD.

Report of the Home for the Wives and Mothers of Soldiers, for the week ending November 6th, 1864.

Whole number admitted, . .	19
" " Lodged, . .	143
" " Meals, . .	331

BY EDMUND KLOTT.

Report of the Hospital Department of the Home, Washington, D. C., for the week ending November 6th, 1864.

Total number of patients admitted,	470
Number of permanent patients, who stayed for a day or longer, .	94
Number of transient patients, . .	26
" " wounds dressed, . .	350
Total number as above,	470

OUR PRISONERS.

LETTER FROM SURGEON G. L. PALMER.

U. S. A. General Hospital, Div. No. 2, Annapolis, Md., *Nov.* 12, 1864.

Rev. J. A. Whitaker,
Supt. U. S. San. Com.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of this date, tendering the aid of the Sanitary Commission, in the anticipation of the arrival of a large number of paroled prisoners, at this place. I have already made requisition upon the medical purveyor, commissary and quartermaster for supplies, which I believe will be enough to meet the emergency. But there are numerous articles of comfort, which soldiers generally purchase with their own money, and as these unfortunate prisoners are always destitute of money, I know they will be glad to accept them from you; and I shall be happy to facilitate their receiving anything to make them comfortable and happy. They will want pens, ink, paper, envelopes, stamps, handkerchiefs, suspenders, towels, pocket knives, &c. I may need for extra dressing, some rags and shirts; and if the weather is very cold, I may need one or two hundred quilts, as these men require about double the clothing necessary for other sick men. I think some pickles will also be needed.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received this day, and distributed, forty rocking chairs, purchased with the hundred dollars which you gave me for that purpose last Sabbath.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF J. B. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For week ending November 12, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Special Relief work accomplished under my charge, for week ending November 12, 1864.

Number of pay accounts of discharged soldiers received for adjustment, ...		32
Number of cases settled, . .		26
Amount collected on the cases settled, ...	$5,732	46
Number of bounty cases taken,		6
" " " allowed,		3
Amount collected on the bounty cases adjusted and allowed, .	$275	00
Number of claims of soldiers in General Hospital for back pay received, ...		28
Number of claims adjusted, .		38
Amount of back pay secured, .	$2,730	09
Number of claims for the pay of soldiers who have become prisoners of war, . . .		13
Number of claims allowed, .		5
Amt. collected on cases allowed,	$255	80
Number of naval claims filed, .		29
" " " allowed,		33
Amount collected on claims, .	$3,784	06
Number of pension claims filed,		27
" " " allowed,		1
Number of claims for arrears of pay, &c. filed at 2d Auditors,		2
Number of claims allowed, .		1
Amount collected on claims, .	$104	33

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Aggregate number of claims received and acted upon, .	131
Aggregate number of claims completed, ...	105
Aggregate amount collected,	$12,881 74

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, November 5, .	$65 00
Expenditures, ...	$16 00
Cash on hand, November 12, .	$49 80

The work of the "Homes and Lodges" is considerably larger than last week.

Lodge No. 4 furnished lodgings to soldiers, ...	312
Meals to soldiers, ...	1961
Alexandria Lodge furnished lodgings to soldiers, ...	53
Meals to soldiers, ...	158
Number of persons of admitted, Sixth street Lodge, ...	107
Furnished food, coffee and stimulants to, ...	195
Home at Baltimore has accommodated during the week, ...	60
Classified as follows, Soldiers, . .	40
Soldiers' friends,	13
Refugees, . .	7
Number of meals given, ...	335
Number of lodgings furnished, .	104

At Lodge No. 4, Harrison Town, private Co. G, 61st Regt. N. Y. Vols., died very suddenly about 12 o'clock to-day. He had been home on furlough to vote, and was on his way back to the hospital, Mt. Pleasant. He arrived at the Lodge about 10 A.M., and wished a place to lie down, complaining that he felt quite ill; he was made as comfortable as possible, and rested for an hour or so, when he began to grow worse. I at once sent for a physician, but before he arrived, the poor fellow was dead. He was a fine looking soldier. His body was carried to Mt. Pleasant hospital and deposited in the dead house there. Unfortunately we were unable to obtain the address of his friends from him before he died. I have taken measures, however, to ascertain their address. The cause of his death, the physician stated, was probably heart disease. * * *

Mr. E. B. Cutler I sent yesterday to visit some of the hospitals in New England, to make arrangements to aid the patients in collecting such arrears of pay as they may have due them. Mr. Brown will proceed next week to make similar arrangements at Buffalo, N. Y.

RECORD OF VISITS MADE AT STANTON AND DOUGLAS HOSPITALS.

BY MRS. M. A. C.

Nov. 1, 1864.—To-day I have fairly commenced my winter work. Went this morning to Stanton Hospital, had a pleasant chat with the surgeon in charge, Dr. Wilson, who was willing to have me attend the hospital as "Sanitary visitor." He promised me his assistance in anything I might undertake, which would be of benefit to his men; he took me to the room of the "Sisters of Mercy," who received me kindly, and expressed their pleasure that the U. S. Sanitary Commission had appointed a regular visitor; went entirely through the hospital to-day, including twelve wards; found very few men comparatively, as all who are able have been furloughed, in order that they may go to their respective States to vote.

After taking note of the wants of the men, came home, resolved to do all in my power to administer to their needs, and to show them what the Sanitary Commission *is*, and what it is able and willing to do for them.

Nov. 2.—This morning made out my requisition and went to the "Office" 244 F street, where it was approved by the Chief Clerk, then proceeded to the Storehouse, hoping to find a goodly supply of the various articles on my list. But, alas! slippers, rags and drawers were among the missing. When *will* the people at home realize how much we need these things, and send us ENOUGH? However, I filled my baskets with something and started, and happy looked the men, and hearty were their greetings as I entered the wards, even though I was obliged to disappoint them in some of the things they had asked for. After distributing my supplies, went over to Douglas Hospital, directly opposite the Stanton, and had a talk with the Surgeon in charge there. He too, expressed his willingness to help me in my work. Went hastily over the hospital and found very few men, as in Stanton. Took down the wants of these, and came home, feeling cheerful and happy.

Nov. 3.—Went this morning to Douglas, with baskets filled with jellies, tobacco, pickles, suspenders, letter paper, envelopes, &c. As I was standing in one of the wards with my basket by my side, one fellow looked up and said, "I should like a pair of

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those suspenders, Miss, how much is to pay?" I laughingly told him he was welcome to a pair without paying for them. He looked as if he wondered *who* I could *be*, coming there with such a lot of things to *give away*. I immediately explained to him that the Sanitary Commission furnished these things, and that they were most happy to do it, and left him—I *think far* more cheerful and hopeful than when I found him, for he then had the consciousness that there were some who, though, strangers cared for him. In the afternoon called at Stanton, found them comfortable.

Nov. 4.—Have spent the day in much the same manner as previous ones.

Nov. 5.—Have been with supplies to Douglas and Stanton hospitals. After distributing clothing, and sundries in the barracks of the former, was walking through the main building looking for bed 176, for whose occupant I had a woolen shirt. Meeting one of the "Sisters," I asked her to direct me to it. "What do you *want* of bed 176?" said she. I told her, when she turned to me and said, "You have no right to distribute clothing in the wards, Sister Superior says you are to leave nothing with the men excepting tobacco and letter paper." On thinking the matter over quietly at home, I came to the conclusion that the "*Sisters*" had "no right" to thus dictate to the Commission what they should give the soldiers, and what they should not, and went to the office and asked the Secretary what were his views. He thought as I did, and advised me to go to the Surgeon in charge, which I did, and came away well satisfied with the interview. He gave me authority to do as I pleased, to give the men anything I chose, excepting food and drink. So that cloud has passed and all is sunshine again. Hope I may not feel so unpleasantly any more about such a little thing, must learn to take the world as it comes.

Nov. 6.—Dark, dreary and rainy. Have been unable to make my hospital visits to-day, on account of the rain. Feel as if a long time had elapsed since I have seen my poor soldier boys. Ah! what a pleasant feeling that I can daily, or almost daily be among these poor suffering ones, and be the means, through others, of making them, in a measure, forget their pains and trials. They are doing everything for *us*, and shall *we* not do all in our power for them.

Nov. 8.—Still unpleasant, but I have been to Stanton, with baskets of reading matter, find that the men need more books than they can get. Hope the folks at home will not forget this, and will send us fresh supplies soon. Met one of the "Sisters" in the Hall who told me that one of the boys was "running down" for want of *pure brandy*. He had been taking poor whiskey, and the Doctor had decided that he must have something much better than that, and she, poor woman, was feeling very badly about it, and asked me if I could help her. I thought of the Sanitary Storehouse, but no *pure French brandy* could I see there. I thought of my money purse, no five or six dollars could I find there. *What can I do?* passed through my mind. I could see of no way of getting anything, when it flashed across my mind that I could go to the office for advice, where we poor visitors always go, at least I do. So off I went and presented my case to Mr. H——, there. Before I had time to think, he asked the Chief Clerk to get me one of those bottles of French brandy, issued only on special occasions, like the present one. Soon I was on my way rejoicing, and I had the satisfaction of seeing that poor sick soldier's face light up with joy, as he said, "Ah! *that* will make me live." Wish some one would send us a big case of this real brandy.

Nov. 9.—Have been to both my hospitals to day, but carried very few things; find shirts in great demand.

Nov. 10.—Went to Stanton for a little while this morning, took down a few wants, but as a general thing they are pretty well supplied for the present. Called at Douglas, and left an overcoat for a little boy, ten years of age, who had his shoulder crushed by a horse lying upon it. He is a bright, intelligent little fellow, and well deserves our sympathy and help.

Nov. 11.—Have been to Douglas, and distributed a few things, and taken down a few wants; found plenty of errands to do for the soldiers. It is a great deal of work to do to go to all parts of the city so often, but I enjoy it, for I know I am doing good. Found one poor fellow nearly gone in consumption, I fear I shall not find him alive to-morrow; I spoke some words of comfort to him, and did an errand for him for which he seemed very grateful. Did not get home until dark, felt tired, very happy and satisfied with my day's work.

Nov. 12.—Have visited both hospitals to-day, and distributed largely of sundries.

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Found a few new men, some very sick. The man that was so low yesterday, is still alive; have been able, I trust, to give him some comfort. I feel to-night that the past week has been a pleasant and profitable one.

BOSTON.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 76 Kingston Street,
Boston, Oct. 20, 1864.

The report concerning the Special Relief Service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in this city, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864, exhibits the continually increasing scope and importance of the work, and its equally marked economical and humane results.

Since its organization, April 1, 1863, it has received at its depot, No. 76 Kingston Street, 23,240 soldiers, to whom aid has been administered as follows:

Furnished transportation, at Government rate, to	9,623
Furnished transportation, paid by the Commission,	219
Furnished transportation by U. S. Quartermaster,	934
Furnished carriage within the city,	4,075
Furnished special attendance to their homes,	100
Furnished lodging,	13,973
Furnished meals (total number of meals, 34,440),	17,222
Furnished clothing (total number of garments, 1,160)	550
Furnished aid in arranging papers,	182
Furnished aid in obtaining pay,	226
Furnished medical advice,	689
Wounds dressed,	3,178
Sent to hospital,	130
Referred to Local Relief Associations,	46
Re-enlisted,	27
Deaths,	6
Furnished Undertaker's services,	9

In addition to the above, the Hospital-Car Service between New York and Boston has been sustained, affording transportation to 11,751 soldiers, and giving as the whole number of soldiers aided, to Sept. 30, 1864, 34,991.

The recipients are apportioned to respective States as follows:

Maine, 9,336; New Hampshire, 1,186; Vermont, 180; Massachusetts, 8,887; Connecticut, 98; Rhode Island, 72; New York, 207; New Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 46; Maryland, 6; District of Columbia, 102; Ohio, 91; Kentucky, 14; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 26; Kansas, 7; Iowa, 13; Minnesota, 31; Wisconsin, 24; Missouri, 12; Tennessee, 3; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 6; Alabama, 4; Virginia, 2; Georgia, 2; Delaware, 1; California, 1; Mississippi, 1; Florida, 1; Arkansas, 1; U. S. Regulars, 971; U. S. Navy, 203; Veteran Reserve Corps, 535; Corps D'Afrique, 21; Rebel Army, 2.

34,440 meals have been furnished to 17,222 men, an average of two meals each.

9,623 orders for transportation at Government rate have been issued, covering an aggregate of 1,299,935 miles of travel, and resulting in a saving to the soldier of $11,440 86.

Back pay to the amount of $26,528 72 has been collected.

$437 16 has been loaned or given to 250 men, an average of $1 75 each. Of this amount, $165 78, or more than one-third has been returned.

1,160 garments have been given to 550 men, an average of two one-ninth each.

The whole expenditure has been $27,902 87, classified as follows:

Rent and taxes,	$1,037 49
Furnishing and repairs,	2,829 27
Salaries,	3,741 75
Travelling expenses,	257 57
Advertising,	303 92
Stationery and printing,	1,179 80
Postage,	36 00
Telegrams,	6 64
Hospital stores,	370 63
Superintendent's expense acct.*	15,220 41
Miscellaneous,	345 07
Hospital-car service,	2,574 32

The average cost per man of the service (including Hospital-Car Service) for successive quarterly periods since its organization, has been as follows:

First quarter ending	June 30, 1863,	$2 35
Second "	Sept. 30, 1863,	1 28
Third "	Dec. 31, 1863,	99 15-21
Fourth "	March 31, 1864,	73 21-44
Fifth "	June 30, 1864,	68 17-22
Sixth "	Sept. 30, 1864,	63 1-3

The accompanying tabular statements exhibit the comparative results of the service, for successive quarterly periods, from the date of its organization to Sept. 30, 1864.

* *Classification of Superintendent's Expense Account.*—Transportation, $1,468 62; Travelling expenses, $193 83; Meals, $11,566 51; Furniture, $70 59; Fuel, $157 42; Washing, $778 14; Salaries, $273; Money loaned and given, $420 06; Postage, $23 03; Sundries, $642 92.

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For a fuller exhibit of its character and details, reference is made to the Annual Report, copies of which may be obtained at the Office of the Committee.

H. B. ROGERS,
JAMES M. BARNARD,
JOHN S. BLATCHFORD,
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT,
Executive Committee.

CHARLES F. MUDGE,
Superintendent.

Statement, exhibiting the comparative results of the Special Relief Service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in Boston, Mass., for successive quarters, from the date of its organization, April 1, 1864, *to September* 30, 1864.

Quarterly Periods.	Number registered.	Daily average.	Total cost.	Average cost per man.	Average cost of meals.
1st quarter ending June 30, 1863,	833	9¾	$1,962.17	$2.35	.24 2-5
2d quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863,	2,217	24⅝	2,833 79	1 28	.28
3d quarter ending Dec. 31, 1863,	2,685	29¾	3,088.53	1.15	.31 1-2
4th quarter ending March 31, 1864,	5,456	60⅓	5,862.93	1 08	.31 1-2
5th quarter ending June 30, 1864,	5,416	59⅓	5,683.37	1.04 7-8	.33 1-2
6th quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864,	6,634	72¼	5,897.28	.88 8-9	.39

Statement, exhibiting the comparative results of the Hospital-Car Service, between New York and Boston, for successive quarters, from the date of its organization, November 2, 1863, *to September* 30, 1864.

Quarterly Periods.	Number transp'd.	Total cost.	Average cost per man.
1st two months, ending Dec. 31, 1863.*	1,473	$1,064.33	.70 1-2
2d quarter, ending March 31, 1864.	3,432	666.55	.19 1-2
3d quarter, ending June 30, 1864.	3,405	373 86	.10 9-10
4th quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1864.	3,441	486 79	.14 1-8

Whole number transported, 11,751.
Whole cost. $2,574 32.
Average cost per man, 21 9-10c.

Whole number of soldiers aided (including Hospital-Car Service) to Sept. 30, 1864, 34,991.

Whole expenditure, $27,902 87.

Average cost per man, 79 2-3c.

BY GEORGE A. BLAKE.

NEW ORLEANS, *October*, 1864.

* * * Everything is working finely in this department. By request of Major General Granger I have sent a large supply of stores to Fort Gaines, under charge of our agent, Mr. Miller, anticipating a concentration of troops in that region. I hope you will hear the announcement before many weeks, that Mobile is ours. * * *

The "Home" is what it should be. Mr. Howes is a capital superintendent. * * *

* [The Hospital-Car Service commenced Nov. 2, 1863, and the cost for the two months, ending Dec. 31, 1863, includes expenditure for first outfit of cars.]

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT—NO. I.

TO OUR FELLOW-WORKERS:—Our usual semi-annual report is now due. Although our annual report, with its detailed account of supplies and money received and distributed, will be submitted to you next spring, as always, we do not propose to publish our semi-annual report this year. There are several reasons for this. One is the expense of publishing; another is, that the meeting which we held in this city on the 16th November, and to which delegates from all our Soldiers' Aid Societies were invited, assumed the form of a large public semi-annual meeting, the reports presented being not only those of our own Branch for the past six months, but of the work accomplished during that time by the whole Sanitary Commission. Another reason, and perhaps the most potent, for not publishing our usual six months' report, is that henceforth we are to have the privilege of addressing you directly, through the columns, and by every number of the Sanitary Commission Bulletin.

We have often felt the want of some such medium of constant communication, but the space of the New York city papers has always been too valuable to admit anything of this kind, and we have therefore been limited almost entirely to the little we could say through the medium of letter writing.

Our present plan is, by means of the Bulletin, to tell you what our work at the rooms has been during the fortnight; where your supplies have been sent to; what is most wanted. We propose to answer any questions of general interest we may receive from you; to make suggestions for making your work more easy and more effective; to give whatever we have of information or explanation about our work; to say what we can, of encouragement and cheer; to tell you where you and we have failed. We mean to speak very plainly about ourselves and yourselves, without flattery, without

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fear of giving offence,—as one would speak, in all love and charity, to a tried friend, drawn very close by a common interest in a noble cause, working alongside of you year in, and year out, undaunted either by the magnitude or the length of the task ahead.

Let us hope that our work may soon be over. Let us hope so, because when it ends the war will end. At no other time during these three and a half years—since we have known one another—has the prospect been so bright for our country as now. Let us thank God that it is so. And as we look forward, and feel that we can almost see the gleam of returning peace, let us resolve that the short time we may still have to work together, shall be a season to be looked back upon, through long years of prosperity and peace, as one marked by peculiar devotion to our cause, as one for which we shall have abundant reason to be thankful.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chairman Committee on Correspondence.

November 9th, 1864.

THE COMMISSION ABROAD.

HANDSOME GIFT TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION FROM HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

The following letter to Collector Draper, of New York, explains itself:

LONDON, No. 21 COCKSPUR STREET, *Oct.* 22, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—The Hon. Robert J. Walker has authorized me to ship from London or Liverpool, to your care, for the United States Sanitary Commission, some thirteen or fourteen cases, containing most valuable pictures, etc. These pictures are a present from Mr. Walker to the United States Sanitary Commission.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. C. FISHER,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.
To Hon. Simeon Draper, Collector, New York.

The pictures presented by Governor Walker to the Sanitary Commission are of the most valuable kind, having been procured by him in his recent European tour, at a cost of over ten thousand dollars in gold. Of course the purpose must be to make these fine works of art produce as much as possible for the Commission, and that most efficient organization will know how to make this large gift available for promoting the health and comfort of our noble army.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

In the last number of the BULLETIN, a few words on the "Life of the Commission" were presented to the reader. This was stated to be an idea, out of which has sprung a representative in the form of an organization; and like the cell which forms the nucleus of all life—it has been constantly reproducing itself in other organizations, which naturally, and by virtue of an inherent force, are coherent with the primal organism from which they came. The life-force in the original idea has produced a variety of forms of construction, all tending to the same purpose, and auxiliary to the first, through the subordinate branches That these branches, which exist in our chief cities, and their auxiliaries in the several counties of the States, and in almost every town in all the States not visited by the war, should all be impressed with the *idea* of the Commission in the same way, is not to be supposed.

In its purity, it knows nothing but the highest good to the entire army, embracing the complete scope of the work in all its departments of inspection, supply, relief, &c., with all the details of each.

In its more limited sense, it comprehends only a part of the great plan. In some localities, the people do not reach the farthest boundaries, or the deepest foundations of the Commission's service, in their conceptions and plans. They may only think of supplies to meet the soldier's wants in the emergencies of battle, not knowing that an inactive army, in the quiet routine of camp life, is really more an object for skilful care and oversight, than an army in motion. In the fighting army, men are wounded and killed, and the quickest and commonest instincts of humanity are all aroused to perform the ministries which are their own natural expression. In the long dreary days and nights of winter, however, with frequent rains and snows, dull *ennui* languishes about the camp fires, and in the smoky tents, so that the thought is

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uppermost with the most thoughtful on this subject, how to give a healthy moral tone, and thus preserve a vigorous physical life, to the hundreds of thousands who make up our armies.

Men in hospital who are dragging through lingering fevers, or resisting the exhausting influence of suppurating wounds,—nervous, irritable, and dissatisfied, claim a degree of personal care and moral support, which ordinary nurses, however faithful they may be in the *mechanism* of their work, are not able to supply.

The Government does not issue a page of reading matter to the army, and the men cannot procure it, except it comes to them from outside sources. The effect of a few pages of cheerful reading upon a discouraged patient, is sometimes a stimulant to his moral nature, just in the sense that stimulating medicine revives the failing pulses of his animal life. All these are questions which claim earnest thought and effort, that are not appreciated by all.

In other places the idea of special relief in some of its varied forms attracts the people, and they lay hold of it as the grand centre around which they will gather their strength and make their contributions. In such instances, the organizations, while they may be complete in themselves, are not in harmony with the spirit and life of the Commission. Concentration in, and diffusion from a common centre is involved in the ideal of our working machinery. Whatever interrupts the concentric flow, disturbs the harmony and impairs the symmetry of the whole; and whatever confines the distribution to sections, or to any limitation short of the entire army, is equally damaging to the completeness of the work. Organizations then, to agree with the *idea* of the Commission, must be based upon the same principle. Unity in existence, — concentration in effort, — equality in distribution.

The universal acceptance of the *animus* of the Commission, as the inspiration of all its auxiliary societies, may not yet be, in its full measure; but the time is at hand when the common sense,—the moral sense,—the religious sense—of the people, will accept the declaration as true, that they should acknowledge and practice the same *idea*, in the matter of their associated benefactions, as they do in their struggle for freedom and unity. That such is not universally the case now, is to be regretted. That States should be clamorous for peculiar privileges for State soldiers; that neighborhoods should be equally energetic for neighborhood soldiers, while the Nation is battling with a rebellion of State and neighborhood interests against national life and integrity, is an anomaly that illustrates, not the intentional disloyalty of the people, but their ignorance of the spirit and magnitude of the issue at stake in the present contest.

The organizations of the Commission then, should demonstrate to all minor and rival associations, the grand *idea* of unity in their joint labors. One centre, one treasury, one supervision, one purpose should mark the plan; and when it shall be complete, and the necessity for its existence shall have ceased, history will make it *one* with the Government and with the cause for which the Government called it into being.

The practical thought now suggests itself, that all local societies, all local interests, all homes, lodges, offices and officers, no matter where they may be, that are working in this behalf, should contribute their strength to the central power, and draw as they may need, from it again, to refresh and replenish their own work. Such is the genius of the cause. If branch associations, associate members, relief societies, church circles, social clubs, who work for the soldier, will lay aside local jealousies and harmonize in one purpose, and use one agency for the accomplishment of the unity of the Nation, they will be consistent in their subordinate action, with the high aim of the Government, in the general administration of its power in favor of union.

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FROM NEW ORLEANS.

BY GEO. A. BLAKE, M.D.

STEAMER CAHAWBA, *Nov.* 2, 1864.

I have endeavored to meet the wants of the soldiers on the Florida coast, and have forwarded to them thrice during the past six weeks, shipments of vegetables. Mr. Stevens went in charge of the last lot, about one week ago, (fifty barrels onions and a general assortment of stores). Cheering reports of improvement in the health of the troops, come to me from every quarter. I send you by this mail, the New Orleans Times, containing correspondence from Brasos, which incidentally returns thanks to us for a supply of vegetables. I believe I have tickled the palate of every soldier at every post in the department, excepting Key West and Tortugas, with that succulent and savory vegetable, the onion. And I was glad to learn through you, that Dr. Newberry intended to send me another load.

I have bought no kraut for the troops, having fresh vegetables on hand until yesterday, when Lieutenant Colonel Clarke and the surgeon in charge of his regiment, 1st Michigan heavy artillery, formerly 6th Michigan infantry, stationed at Fort Morgan, made a strong appeal to me, as their men were suffering with scurvy; and I purchased 3 barrels kraut, at $16 per barrel. I shall buy no more unless the call is very urgent, hoping soon to welcome an arrival from Louisville. I purchased before for $8 per barrel; now the lowest price is $16, and two weeks ago sold for $25 per barrel, 40 gallons.

I forward with this, account of stock for 31st ult. In view of the shipment I recently received, and the requisition I forwarded on the 14th ult., I will make no special request for stores by this letter; will simply say that the larger portion of socks that we have on hand are cotton, and the demand for woolen is constant.

Mr. Stevens expected a tent with the last shipment. As it is something I know nothing about, will let him acquaint you.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

BY L. O. BEEBE.

STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., *Nov.* 13, 1864.

Steamer Fulton leaves for New York tomorrow, so I improve the opportunity to write. Arrived at the Head Tuesday morning. Went down to Fort Pulaski last night, and this morning the "Rebs" were transferred to the "New York" and "Gov. Leary;" our boat being too large to go up the river. Now we are on our way back to Hilton Head, with instructions to clean ship, take on coal and await orders. * * *

Col. Mulford said he didn't know how long we would remain I saw Mr. Leggitt at the Head just a moment. He came on the "Crescent," reports all right with him. Have seen none of the others since we left Fortress Monroe. Shall write to Dr. Marsh at Beaufort, and undoubtedly see him before my return. To-day I will go to Hilton Head and ascertain who is there. * * *

FROM BEAUFORT, S. C.

BY M. M. MARSH, M.D.

Nov. 9th, 1864.

It may not be uninteresting to you to hear from this department.

In a military point of view, very little is transpiring. The condition of health, perhaps, as good as in any portion of this southern country, but nowhere has the same degree prevailed, as in the three years since the occupation by our forces. Fevers and congestive chills, more feared than fevers, prevail. Cold weather is our only certain remedy, and the mercury now stands at 87°. These sands become cooled at evening, and the moisture elaborated in the form of vapor during the day, is deposited in a shower of rain at night; thus rendering protection from atmospheric changes essential to health. And to this want of protection, quite as much as to scarcity of food, may be attributed the mortality prevailing among our unfortunate men in the Confederate lines.

PRISONERS.

The efforts of the Commission in this department at present, are directed almost exclusively to this class of men. You are aware, that early in July the Confederate authorities allowed us to send to prisoners clothing and the coarser articles of food. And with but a brief interruption, the way has been opened and widening to the extent of their limited means of transportation. We can assure you, that we believe the Confederate officials, here, desirous that supplies should reach the parties for whom they were designed, and to the extent of their ability have promoted this end; the commissioner receipting for them and considering himself personally accountable for

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their delivery to whomever addressed. The gentlemanly demeanor of these officials has, if possible, increased our anxiety that peace may soon allow us to meet them as citizens of a common government.

An acknowledgement is due, in this connection, to the zeal of our own officials, to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate in Confederate prisons. It is not enough to say, that every facility has been extended us to minister to these men, but it is only simple justice to remark, that had the General commanding, and all in any way connected with the transfer of supplies been moved by fraternal impulse, they could not have labored more assiduously and earnestly. When peace is restored, may a grateful country remember these men. General Foster has arranged to send a boat twice a week with supplies. The last two meetings have occurred in Savannah river. The supplies sent during the past week, are annexed to indicate their nature and extent. 3,000 blankets, 520 hats, 1,020 shoes, 110 coats, 107 vests, 2,000 pants, 1,000 blouses, 2,040 shirts, 2,040 drawers, 2,040 pairs socks, quantity stationery, quantity tinware, 1,065 overcoats, 960 pounds of army beef stock, coffee, milk, farina, and other hospital stores.

A part of these were accumulated stores; a part, as the hats and overcoats, purchased from the quartermaster through an order from General Foster. And here it is proper to remark, that this is the second time when the supplies of the Commission having been exhausted, the General commanding, entering into the true spirit of its mission, has, by allowing the Commission to purchase at nominal prices, placed it, the prisoners, and through them the country, under obligation for his deep interest in the suffering soldier.

The public mind, not recognizing the fact that a large portion of all prisoners are quartered in the adjacent parts of the Confederacy, and consequently when all our means are expended it is but a tithe to a man; and further, that the arrangement between Lee and Grant is prospective, not actual, may become indifferent to the condition of these suffering patriots. A moments reflection will show a claim for increased beneficence. What has been done, is not at all commensurate with the pressing necessities of these men, as their begging letters daily indicate.

The Confederate authorities have opened wide the door, and we have the assurances of the recipients that the supplies are redeived by them; we have every facility in the discharge of our dutics which the department can furnish; we only need supplies.

VALUABLE LETTER TO DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.

BY DR. A. N. READ.

BRANCH OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, *Nov.* 4, 1864.

After an absence of two months, I returned about the 1st of October to the work of the Commission. In Louisville, I called on the Assistant Surgeon-General, that I might ascertain where there was most need of the work of the Commission, and to obtain from him such aid and directions as he was pleased to give. He was cordial, spoke well of our work, and promised to write to Dr. L. D. Bristoe, Medical Inspector, on Gen. Sherman's staff, for the purpose of securing the necessary aid.

Through the aid of Major General Thomas, I obtained pass and transportation to Gen. Sherman, on the field. I rode to Chattanooga on hospital train, which was in good condition, cars and beds clean, and food abundant. There is daily change of the patients in the hospitals at Chattanooga, sending to Nashville, and receiving large numbers from Atlanta and intermediate posts. All the sick and wounded of the three armies are being brought from below as fast as possible. As there was a prospect of a general engagement with Hood's forces, I made every effort to secure a supply of such stores as would be needed, first having ascertained what could be furnished by the Medical Purveyor and Commissary. There is yet a probability that battles stores will soon be wanted, but at a point nearer Nashville than Chattanooga.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

On the 18th I visited the hospitals on Lookout Mountain. They were in excellent condition. There were two hospitals. No. 3, in charge of Dr. Jackson, and the officer's hospital in charge of Dr. Harlow. Both contained 800 patients,—mortality for the last three months less than two per cent. a month. The atmosphere was pure, the water clean, sky clear, as if just washed, and the forests of the mountain tops and sides gorgeous in their dying beauty. Many officers object to this location for a hospital—the top of a high mountain—but wood and water are so easily obtained, that fewer

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teams are needed for the transportation there for 1,000 men than would suffice for the same number in the town, and the mortality is much less—partially due, no doubt, to the pure air and water, but principally to the fact that the worst cases are retained in town. This is especially true of No. 1, which has a much larger per centage of deaths. This is the hospital nearest the railroad depot, and thus receives the worst cases. Those who must be moved on stretchers are all sent there. One train alone brought from Atlanta 16 cases of amputation, 2 of resection, and 28 of compound fracture. There were treated in this hospital in May last, 6,304; died, 196; in July, 1,597; died, 227; in August, 1,156; died, 129; in September, 1,000; died, 95; in October, 1,901; died, 56. This hospital is in charge of Surgeon John H. Phillips, and five assistants; wood buildings in the south part of the town, on an elevation, near the river; has 683 beds, 800 cubic feet of air space per bed. Has 4 stewards, 11 ward masters, 68 male nurses, 8 female nurses, and 29 cooks, and more patients than the beds could accommodate. The wants of the hospital were vegetables and clothing, especially clothing, for those who were brought from the front and hurried forward to Nashville.

ATLANTA.

The last of October I visited Atlanta. There were about 4,000 patients there in hospital. These had received stores from the Commission, and before Mr. Hood took charge of the transportation, 142 regiments and 25 batteries had received about three rations of fresh vegetables, mostly onions—the beginning of the large amount which you had sent to supply all the army. The health of the troops in the field is improving, and has been since they began to obtain green corn, berries, and sweet potatoes. So far as I have been able to ascertain, scurvy has nearly disappeared.

Owing to the anticipated movements of our forces, I gave directions to break up our store-rooms and office there and at Kingston as soon as the sick were removed. Should a portion of the army go to Mobile or Savannah, I hope a boat load of stores will be sent them. Rev. J. C. Hoblit and D. A. Johnson I now expect will go with the army, to render such aid as they can—collect lists of casualties, and mark and locate the graves of those who fall. Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Brundrett have been to Huntsville and Athens, but did not open rooms, waiting further developments.

We have in Chattanooga, a good supply of vegetables, and but few other stores, more we hear are on the way, having received a telegram that twenty-five car loads would soon be sent from Nashville. Convalescents are arriving from the front in large numbers. The first train brought down here, after the partial opening of the road to Atlanta, 488 in number, marched several miles over the break in the road, not then closed up, and arrived in the evening. Fifty-six were sent to hospitals, the balance were quartered out without shelter, many without blankets. The captain in charge was not indifferent, but could find no better quarters. We went to his aid, gave the men a full supply of onions and crackers, and obtained shelter for them. As soon as the last one had passed into the building, rain began to fall, and continued during the night. Since that night, I believe all who arrive are provided with shelter. We add to the hard bread and meat which they receive as rations, all the onions they want, and some crackers.

HOSPITAL GARDENS.

The vegetables grown in the Hospital gardens have been distributed, excepting green tomatoes, fall radishes, and turnips. The green tomatoes are being made into pickles. My brother has had machines made for slicing them with onions, and so large is the supply, that the pickles thus made will pay for all that the Commission has expended for seeds, implements, and cultivating the garden.

Soon after my arrival, I sent a note to Surgeon Jones, Post Medical Director, asking information concerning the value of the garden to the hospitals, and the propriety of continuing the work another year. I received the following testimonials.*

Most of the surgeons who drew for their patients vegetables in the spring and early in the summer, are now away on other duty. Could we hear from them, I have no doubt their testimony would be even stronger than these, as they received largely of the first fresh fruits after the deprivations of the winter. We are indebted to Major-Generals Thomas and Steedman for that aid and protection which has enabled us to succeed. The design is to submit to them the question

* To be forwarded.

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upon the testimony of the propriety of another effort. The garden at Murfreesboro' of 90 acres, in charge of John Hanneman, has been a like success. The one cultivated at the Cumberland Hospital at Nashville, of 16 acres, was of essential service, and the surgeon in charge ask seed and implements of the Commission sufficient to enable them to plant one much larger early next spring.

As this hospital will be as permanent as the war, it seems to me very desirable that it should be furnished with a building sufficiently large for a chapel, library and writing room.

I start for Nashville to-morrow, to look after the present and prospective wants of the Army of the Cumberland, now gathering in the vicinity of General Hood's forces.

We have no difficulty now in obtaining transportation for stores, and all agents necessary for the work assigned us.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, U. S. A. GEN. HOS., *Nov.* 16, 1864.

REV. J. A. WHITAKER,
Supt. Sanitary Commission, &c.

SIR:—Your request bearing date Nov. 12, 1864, desiring to know the condition of this United States General Hospital for supplies in amount sufficient to meet any demand, that the arrival of a large number of sick and wounded might require, is received. I am pleased to be able to state in answer that at no time, within my knowledge, has the hospital been in better condition for such an emergency, than at the present time. Roofs and furnaces have been put in *thorough* repair, and a most excellent sanitary condition exists. I enclose herewith a list of articles belonging to the Commission now on hand, to this you can add requisition for articles forwarded you under date of Nov. 15, 1864. * * *

The attention of the Commission to our wants at previous dates, and your present letter enquiring after our needs, require my most earnest acknowledgements.

And believe me, sir, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

C. BACON, JR.,
Assistant Surg. U. S. A., in charge.

MEETING AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

The people of New Haven, assembled on Sunday evening, the 13th ult., in Old Centre Church, to show their interest in the Sanitary Commission. The ordinary services in the several churches were omitted, and pastors and people met together, in token of their confidence in the cause which they have hitherto sustained so liberally, and of their determination to continue in the good work, so long as the demands of the army and navy may be made upon the country for supplementary aid. The venerable Dr. Bacon, pastor of the Centre Church, opened the meeting with appropriate religious services, and as his earnest prayers ascended in behalf of our country, and all her interests; of our soldiers and all their wants; of our Commission and all its labors, the multitude which crowded the grand old Church, seemed to be deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility which rests upon all true lovers of the nation and the race, to renewed efforts and contributions in behalf of this cause. The congregation joined in singing, after which Dr. Bacon read an abstract of the report of the Ladies' Branch, in New Haven.

Rev. J. J. Marks, Rev. F. W. Williams, Rev. A. Cather, and Dr. Jos. Parrish, all of whom have been actively engaged in the service of the Commission, addressed the meeting, and furnished numerous facts and incidents to illustrate its work. The meeting was a success, and the faithful women who have labored so long and so well in New Haven, were greatly encouraged by the generous support of the community in this hearty interest in their work, and are now renewing their exertions to make the future even more marked by success than the past. The following extracts from their report will be read with interest:

Early in the winter, the waste pieces both of our flannel and cotton cuttings, were made into filling for eighty comfortables,—that much abused institution, the shoddy mill, enabling us in this case to make excellent use of what would otherwise have been lost to us. This is worthy of mention as showing that no small amount of material had passed through our hands, also that it is our habit to gather up "all the fragments that nothing be lost."

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Later, an urgent demand was made for sheets and towels, when letters were sent to our auxiliaries asking their assistance in the purchase of material. They responded generously—many sending double, and some three and fourfold the amount asked for. The material was purchased, and the following articles made, washed, marked, and sent off, within the space of three weeks, viz: 1,000 sheets, 1,500 towels, and 1,600 handkerchiefs and napkins; and by the close of another week, the number amounted to 1,232 sheets, 1,921 towels, and 2,099 handkerchiefs.

Thus passed our winter and early spring, when in May the telegram from Washington, "send by express all the rags and bandages you have," sent a thrill through our hearts, causing us to realize as we never before had done, the direful necessities of the conflict raging at the "front." This message, with a request for material and help, read in the churches and published in the papers, brought to our rooms large quantities of old linen and cotton, and many earnest workers, who aided in preparing them for the hands of the surgeon. Cushions, pads, towels and handkerchiefs, together with all kinds of appliances for wounds, were gathered and made with great celerity, and all that busy hands and anxious hearts could do for the alleviation of our suffering brethren, was done, when tidings of the carnage of deadly combat in the Wilderness greeted our ears. Many touching evidences of sacrifice came to our knowledge, weeping mothers who had already offered up their sons, bringing their treasured garments to swell the sacrifice, "knowing," as they said, "that it would be what would have pleased them."

Heir-looms in the shape of linen spun and woven a century ago (in one instance 130 years) were brought in, and aged women who had toiled for soldiers in the earlier perils of our country, used their waning energies to swell the volume of contributions for the exigencies of the hour. Of the linen sent us which had so long been household treasure, we made towels and pillow cases with permanent inscriptions on each, giving its age, and by whom preserved and presented. It must be a pleasant thought for the soldier to dwell upon, in the weary hours of convalescence, that his comfort is deemed worthy of such sacrifice.

As an example of the systematic effort by which the Auxiliary Societies contribute so largely to the efficiency of our central agency, we would speak of one in this connection, which repeats on a smaller scale, our own mode of organization.

Eleven sub-societies, formed in as many districts of the town, collect donations of money and hospital supplies, and at weekly meetings, make into garments the material furnished by us to their General Society; the scale on which we purchase enabling us to supply them at better rates than they could obtain it elsewhere. These sub-societies report monthly their receipts, and the result of their labor to the General Society, which ultimately reports to us, and forwards to our rooms all supplies collected from the different districts. Various plans of subscription and taxation are resorted to for raising funds, and the success of these efforts is shown in the fact that within eight months, they have sent to our treasury, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars ($867), and twenty barrels and boxes of hospital supplies.

In other emergencies we have made special appeals, which have been uniformly answered most satisfactorily. As the heat of summer strengthened and our brave soldiers toiling in the trenches fainted under its influences, a call came from their camps for fresh vegetables, fruits and anti-scorbutics of all kinds, not only for the sick but for the preservation of health and strength to those not yet compelled to surrender to the influences of exposure, malaria, and insufficient diet. Our readers need not be reminded of the Fourth of July contribution, made by our children and youth who sacrificed their usual enjoyment in explosives of all kinds, to raise a fund for the purchase of these much needed supplies. The Executive Committee, conferring upon the propriety of making the suggestion and discussing its probable success, ventured the hope that "as much as two hundred dollars might be realized in that way." Our surprise and gratification may be imagined, when the sum in the aggregate amounted to seven hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-two cents ($730 32)!

Our "cruse" has not failed us, and we trust will not, but there is no disguising the fact that our abilities are cramped, and our usefulness circumscribed by the necessity we are under of limiting our purchases by a scant treasury. The manufacturers are generous with us, deducting certain percentage on their wholesale prices; the ex-

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press and transportation companies are obliging, and assist us all they can in their way; the press are uniformly ready to lend us their columns to communicate with the public—but we need a fuller treasury, and means to operate with more freely.

The Fairs held in our large cities had netted such large amounts that many persons, not appreciating the magnitude of the work, regarded the sums inexhaustible, and seemed to consider their duty ended in that channel.

While realizing fully that the field of work is sufficiently large to be occupied by both Commissions, we yet feel that the longer and more complete organization of the Sanitary Commission has given it advantages for benefitting the soldiers, and that experience will prove to any who engage in this work, that large expenditure is indispensable to accomplish the ends for which we labor.

Copy of a letter sent to Mrs. B., Hospital Visitor, by a friend of a soldier:

EAGLE, *Nov. 2d*, 1864.

DEAR MADAM:—At the request of my friend, Mr. D——, I will try and pen a few lines to you, to let you know that he arrived at our house one week ago last Friday. I think his journey was most too much for him, though he stood it much better than he expected; we were surprised to see him, for we feared he would not live to return. He is very thankful to think his life has been spared, and truly he has great reason to be. His limb is better than it was when he left the hospital, though it gains very slowly; the swelling kept going down in the foot, and yesterday morning he had it opened just below the ankle joint; it is very painful, but he bears his suffering without a murmur, I hardly think he would bear up under it if he had not an arm stronger than man's to lean upon. He has spoken of writing to you a number of times, but he is so weak—it is too much of a task; he can hardly say enough in your praise; he is truly thankful for the aid you rendered him. Sick and wounded, with no kind sister or loving mother to watch over him, he found a friend in you, though a stranger, and surely God's blessings will rest upon you for your kindness to him. And now, Mrs. B——, perhaps you would like to know what we are doing to help the Sanitary. We have not been idle the past summer, have met once a week, and done what we could in furnishing bandages and lint, &c.; have filled one firkin of butter and sent to the Soldier's Rest in Buffalo. Mrs. S——, the president, has sent us work most of the time. We have been making pickles, and are now drying apples.

Mr. D——, sends his best wishes to Mr. S——, and kindest regards to you, hoping you are well, and that your life may be spared for many years to come. We all unite in sending our best wishes for your happiness. I am truly your friend,

M—— B——.

Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

NEW YORK MEETING.

We anticipate for next number of BULLETIN an official report of the Grand Council of Women from the different societies auxiliary to the New York Branch. It was a good meeting—large, spirited, cheering. The evening meeting at Cooper Union was addressed by Rev. F. N. Knapp, of Sanitary Commission, Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, Col. Hawkins, of East Tennessee, and Dr. Bellows. Professor Hitchcock presiding.

The Council next morning was addressed by Dr. Bellows and A. M. Sperry, Relief Agent, from City Point, and by Mrs. Barker, Hospital Visitor, from Washington. A large number of delegates assembled from New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Long Island, and Massachusetts, and visitors were in attendance from other States. A basket full of reports was handed in, which required a committee to collate. Much good must result from such gatherings.

REPORT FROM DUVALL'S BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

BY BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

October 31, 1864.

Found that an invoice of vegetables and pickles, we sent from Memphis, had been received. Judge Bingham, the Ohio State Agent, and Mr. Moody, the Agent of the Western Sanitary Commission, had sent a part of the supplies to Little Rock. They had given out a part to hospitals and regiments at this post, and retained the greater bulk of them for my orders. I had written Judge Bingham "that if he found them much needed here, to issue them on his own responsibility." I find from his vouch-

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ers, that his issues have been most judicious. There are 120 sick here in General Hospital, 50 in the Quartermaster's Hospital, and a greater number in the different regiments. The surgeons acknowledge the benefits which they have received from Sanitary stores issued by the Western Sanitary Commission. Some of these stores came from the U. S. Sanitary Commission, as we had no agent on the ground. I talked with officers and men of the 3d Minnesota regiment. When the regiment arrived here in May last, it was 900 strong—now there are but 96 men fit for duty. 54 have died from disease. Scurvy, diarrhœa, and intermittent fevers have been the prevalent diseases, as they are in all commands here. These men say, that when vegetables or other supplies have been received here, "they have been issued by the Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, and that all the men have shared equally." Patients in the hospitals, and men in all the regiments unite in the expression, "that they are fairly dealt by, and that though many have died, it has not been from neglect or misappropriation, but from actual destitution of supplies," and "that they are satisfied that what few vegetables have been given out, have been the means of saving many lives." Soldiers statements must always be taken with some grains of allowance, for they cannot always know what has been received, and though they may intend to be truthful, may be mistaken; but when they unite in saying "they believe all has been done for them which it was possible to do," we are bound to believe them. The demand for vegetables is imperative. The market prices for vegetables here are so fabulous, that no hospital can accumulate a fund sufficient to purchase them. Prices are: potatoes, $20 per barrel; pickled cabbage, $60 per barrel, or 30 to 35 cents per pound; onions vary from 20 to 40 cents per pound; butter, $1 per pound; cheese, 90 cents per pound; common vinegar, 90 cents per gallon, and even at these prices are scarcely to be had. Sometime the present season, Lieut. Col. ——, of the —— regiment, made a speech at ——, Michigan, before a meeting called in behalf of a Soldiers' Aid Society, in which he stated "that his regiment had received nothing from the Sanitary Commission." Inquiries were sent here where the regiment has been quartered. The vouchers in the hands of the Western Sanitary Commission prove that the regiment has received large supplies during the time it has been here, and I took pains to find numbers of men of the regiment. They all say the Surgeon has issued them freely as soon as received, and they feel satisfied with the honesty of the issues. The vouchers are now on their way to the Aid Society at ——, with statement of the men who reside there. Thus one slander after another is nailed. One of those vouchers shows that at one time twenty barrels of potatoes, and a good general supply was issued to the regiment.

The 9th Kansas Cavalry is here, and have many sick, but they have just arrived, and have not been within reach of sanitary supplies. Company L of this regiment is composed exclusively of Caw Indians. A finer body of men was never seen, and the officers of the regiment say they are the best and most reliable scouts, and most splendid horsemen.

The Christian Commission has an agency here, under the care of Rev. Mr. Mattis, of St. Louis. They occupy two large tents, filled with books and writing material. The soldiers speak in the most kindly terms of them and their work. The Sanitary Commission has in Captain Gombert, the Post Quartermaster, a warm and efficient friend, ready at all times to aid in every way in his power. I am indebted to him for personal attentions, and the hospitalities of his table and quarters while here.

I would call attention to the need there is of a "Soldier's Home," or "Lodge," at the Bluff. This is the point of ingress and egress of the army in Arkansas, and its base of supplies. All soldiers furloughed or discharged from the service stop here. There is no place even of shelter for them. Dr. Moody is very anxious that a home should be put in immediate operation, and if an agent of ours should be sent there, he could have the management of it. Winter is near, and if such an enterprise is thought best, no time should be lost. Accommodations for one hundred men are needed.

THE GENERALS AND VEGETABLES.

Maj. Gen. Smith said, in a letter:—"Tell the Commission that these men need vegetables, lemons, &c., more than even those in the hospitals, and I will send teams for anything the Commission can give." Generals Burnside, Warren, and Hancock said the same. The officers of the ninth army corps headquarters declined to receive their share, and

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said: "Give them all to the men, they need them more than we do." After the distribution through the entire army, affording the men a ration of vegetables for ten days, the officers reported a marked improvement in their condition. General Grant has also given the most cordial co-operation and ordered increased facilities of transportation.—*Rev. W. W. Patton.*

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4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

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The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

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U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

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Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

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"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

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"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THE SAME.

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WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

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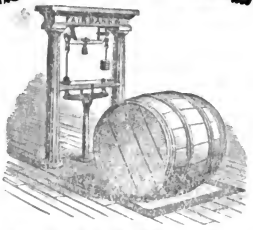

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SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 28. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15, 1864. No. 28.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the Office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

COME TO THE SOLDIER'S AID.

BY MRS. E. G. D. POWELL.

Come to the "Soldier's Aid,"
Mother and wife and maid.
There's a soldier away at the South
Whose lips have been pressed to your mouth,
With mutual kisses and mutual vows,
As father or son, as brother or spouse,
Who, lying now in his blood and dirt,
Would weep with joy for a fresh clean shirt,
O say, shall that brave one fret and grieve,
When here is one, only wanting a sleeve,
At the rooms of the "Soldier's Aid."

Come to the "Soldier's Aid,"
Mother and wife and maid.
On that soft pillow, a mother's breast,
A little hand was accustomed to rest;
That self same hand, once so soft and white,
Is lying now in a dreadful plight;
Nothing is left but the palm and thumb,
Which by turns is burning, aching, or numb;
To add to his pain he has not a sling,
But a kerchief almost reduced to a string,
While here is an easy one, partly made,
At the rooms of the "Soldier's Aid."

Come to the "Soldier's Aid,"
Mother and wife and maid.
There's a soldier "learning to walk alone,"
With a crutch in place of a broken bone;
Can gentle compassion and sympathy bear
To hear this sad truth—the other is bare!
Wanting a slipper, aye, even a sock,
When here in the room is plenty of stock,
Waiting for fingers to mend or to make.
O come, for that suffering soldier's sake,
To the rooms of the "Soldier's Aid."

Come to the "Soldier's Aid,"
Mother and wife and maid.
On the same pillow at night with thine
A noble head has been wont to recline,
And dreams of beauty oft visited too,
Like meteors glancing through fields of blue.
That head and heart with its hopes and aims,
That replied at once to our country's claims,
Is tossing now in delirium wild,
Pleading patriotism undefiled;
Mixing it all with kind thoughts of thee,
Like the debris of a raging sea.
The hospital wards are overrun
With many a wounded husband and son;
And not a cot or pillow is there
For that tossing head in its wild despair.
Here are feathers, and a yard of tick,
With scissors, thread and needle; come quick
To the rooms of the "Soldier's Aid."

Come to the "Soldier's Aid,"
Mother and wife and maid.
For know that leg, that arm, and that head,
Is suffering now in our own limbs stead.
List the ungarnished tales of woe,
As through the West the guerillas go,
And would they not scatter, and scathe, and peel,
These Northern States with their iron heel,
Were there none to keep the insurgents back
From their work of death on their bloody track.
They stand in the fore front's deadly fight,
That we in quiet may sleep at night;
O then gratefully, mother and maid,
Come to the rooms of the "Soldier's Aid."

Come to the "Soldier's Aid,"
Mother and wife and maid.
There's a sweet refrain to the terrible song,
To the thunder of war that rolls along;
Soft and sweet as the tones of a lute,
When the shocking canon and shell are mute;
A sweet refrain of a helping hand,
That follows the war-shout over the land;
Dressing and nursing with oil and balm,
Or soothing the spirit with prayer and psalm.
Mother and maiden, sister and wife,
We may not join in this bitter strife,

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But may flow into this song of love,
Caught from the angels, bending above,
At the Commission's side we may stand,
They to bind up, we to make the band,
At the rooms of the "Soldier's Aid."

Come to the "Soldier's Aid,"
Mother and wife and maid.
There is still another motive to press:
To educe in our own hearts tenderness,
Like His who in agony blessed the thief,
And rent the son to his mother's relief.
If you bind the infant's limb or hand,
From all exertion by gyve or band,
Will the bones grow firm and the muscles swell,
And the mind in a vigorous body dwell?
Thus if no acts of goods are performed,
Will not the spirit become deformed?
Hence, would we grow in each Christian grace,
Let us seek the good Samaritan's place;
Cherish all promptings to neighborly love,
After the pattern of those above,
Where can we do this, mother and maid,
So well as we can at the "Soldier's Aid."

Correspondence.

ATLANTA, GA., *Oct.* 4, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec. Western Dept. U. S San. Com.

SIR.—I think it due the agents of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, who have shared with us, the toil and hardships of the campaign, as well as to the people who have generously given each their gifts; while it is a personal pleasure to acknowledge the numerous obligations and favors which they have conferred upon our sick and wounded.

At no period of my service (more than three years) has it been my fortune to see the supplies which the Commission furnish, so steadily provided for our hospitals, and so invariably on hand during and immediately after an action. It is true, that regiments have not, to any great extent, been supplied with extra stores, but this could not be done with the limited transportation at command, besides which, I doubt the practical utility of such an attempt during a campaign. Since we reached Atlanta, a large quantity of vegetables have been issued to the regiments, who were greatly in need of them, and could obtain them from no other source. But in respect to the sick and wounded, of whom we had a large number, I believe that the Commission has done everything possible to alleviate their sufferings, working in the most direct and systematic way, through the *Special Agent* attached to each corps. If each one of these gentlemen did his work as faithfully and systematically as the one attached to our corps, (Rev. J. C. Hoblit,) certainly no more could have been done, for the whole heart of the man is in his work.

The work which these agents at the front have to do, is no small or easy job. You, accustomed to the regularity and method of secure civil railroads, have no idea of the crowd and haste, and weary watching lest the train should come or go when least expected, which must be endured to get these supplies through to the field hospitals. Nor have you to dread lonely rides to the rear, to hasten up supplies when the army has pushed ahead, in expectation of a battle, most lonely because in dread of capture.

Besides this, they furnish data of the sick, wounded, dead and missing, after every action, which at Chattanooga, Nashville, or Louisville, is to answer the inquiries of hosts of anxious friends. I must ask that people will, for their own interests, bear in mind that these records are reliable, obtained on the field, and in field hospitals, often from the wounded themselves, their comrades, or the head-board of the soldier's grave, and by men who understand their business, and are permitted to go where strangers are not permitted to come. It will save many weary hours of travel and anxiety, if the people will consult these records, and take the advice of the men who have them in charge.

Finally I wish to express to the members of the Commission with whom I have been brought in contact, my gratification at witnessing the reciprocal courtesy and cordiality existing between them and the members of the Medical Department of the army, each recognizing the other as a co-laborer in the common cause of humanity.

N. C. BENNETT,
Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Inspector 20th Army Corps.

FROM REV. J. C. HOBLITT.

BATTLE-FIELD RELIEF AGENT.

ATLANTA, GA., *Nov* 10, 1864.

The hospitals have all moved to the rear, as far back as Chattanooga. The last of the sick left to-day. All who were not fit for immediate and hard duty were sent away, and the remainder were ordered to be prepared for a fifty days campaign. We have given out every thing that would be of any service on the march. We had but little to send back to Chattanooga. The army will get a good supply of antiscorbutics as they march through the country. The men are in excellent spirits and health; only a few cases of scurvy. With the advice of Dr. Read I have decided to go with the army;

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Mr. Johnson goes with me. We have at no time failed to have a representation with the troops in the field, and to give up now we cannot.

It is true we can do nothing with stores, but never has there been a movement where we could be of more service in the Hospital Directory Department than now. There will be a long time of *suspense and weary watching for letters*, but no letters will come. After awhile Sherman and his noble army will be *heard from*. Mothers will then anxiously look for letters from their sons, and wives from their husbands, but there are many mothers and wives and friends who will be doomed to disappointment; no letters will come from their soldier friends. After waiting a reasonable length of time for letters, they will make inquiry at our Hospital Directory at Louisville, and it is my object, having gathered a complete list of the deaths, casualties and missing on the campaign, to be able to report to you, so that Mr. Holbrook can answer the multitude of anxious ones who may crowd his office.

I know what I am undertaking. It is no easy or small enterprise. There will be much to be endured in such a winter campaign as this will be, and yet I am not willing, while this work is entrusted to my care, to let the interests of the Commission suffer, or fail to serve the cause of humanity, simply that I may have ease and comfort. I am well prepared for the march, and before this reaches you, we will be fairly on our way, somewhere. There is not not a doubt but Gen. Sherman is about entering upon the boldest and most glorious campaign of the war; if not burning his ships behind him, at least destroying his communications. When we come again to the world without, and have communication with you, I will hasten to make my report for the benefit of multitudes of inquiring friends after soldiers in the Army of Georgia.

The last train of cars leaving Atlanta for the North will carry this letter to you. Hoping to see you early in January, I bid you, farewell.

REPORT FROM LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

BY BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

Nov. 2, 1864.

To Dr. J. S. Newberry,
Asso. Sec., Louisville, Ky.

Arrived here on the night of the thirty-first ult. Met Dr. Wyeth, Agent Western Sanitary Commission. He has received all the goods forwarded to his care from Duvall's Bluff, in good order, except the loss of a barrel of onions, broken open and contents stolen. The Western Sanitary Commission has had an agency here since September, 1863. During the time, the hospitals have been moderately well supplied; and the issue books and vouchers show that all the regiments within reach here, shared in the distribution. Surgeon Weeks, so well and favorably known in Louisville, is the chief of hospitals for the department of Little Rock. He is the warm friend of Sanitary Commissions, and speaks decidedly of the benefits which they have conferred upon the army. He furnished me the statistics of the sick within his department; which, at the last weekly report, amounted to 3,274 infantry, and 1,535 cavalry. It is not proper to state where most of the sick are, for at some posts the number is greater than that of the well. I could not get to Pine Bluff, the Arkansas river being too low for even the smallest boats. Last week's report from that post, showed 780 in hospitals, and a much larger number in hospital quarters. The last official report from Fort Smith was for August 27, there were then 476 white, and 186 colored soldiers in hospitals, and entirely destitute of

VEGETABLES.

Scurvy, diarrhœa, and malarious fevers are the predominant diseases through the State. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of sending vegetables to this department. There is no post that has suffered as much from scurvy as Pine Bluff, very few vegetables having reached that point. The hospitals at Little Rock have an arrangement with the Agent of the Western Sanitary Commission, by which they are well supplied with all that is needed so far as their hospital fund will go. The mode is this: at the end of each month the fund, with an invoice of what is needed, is put into the hands of the Sanitary Commission agent. He sends to St. Louis, and expends the fund in that market.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.

The government provides all the transportation, so that the articles are delivered in Little Rock for just what they cost in St. Louis; making a saving of over three hundred per cent. I took especial pains to examine into the working of the system,

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and so well does it work, that I earnestly recommend a trial of it by hospitals at other points, distant from good and cheap markets. This arrangement leaves the Sanitary Commission free to expend its energies on the troops in regiments, which are the great sources of disease. We have now at Little Rock 106 barrels of onions and cabbage, pickles and crackers, and 24 boxes of codfish, milk, syrups, sugar, &c., which is destined for Pine Bluff. A dispatch was sent to the commander of the post, and he answered it, saying, "I will send a train of ten wagons and an ample guard, on Friday, the 4th inst., to bring the stores to the Bluff." Dr. Wyeth will go with the train, and see to the proper distribution, and will report to me on his return. I cannot too strongly urge the appointment of an agent to this field; who should be stationed at Duvall's Bluff, and whose duty it should be to go with all stores to the points where they are to be sent, and see to their proper distribution. An active, prudent man, could work in harmony with Dr. Moody, of Duvall's Bluff, and Dr. Wyeth at Little Rock, the agents of the Western Commission. These gentlemen are the only agents on this wide field, assisted by detailed men.

VEGETABLES WANTED.

Wherever I go, the surgeons say, "Send us all the vegetables possible. The men in the field *must have them or die;* but do not send pickled potatoes, they are a waste of money. And *send no canned fruits,* send them *dried.*" Milk intended for this part of the country, should be put up four or six boxes in one large box, and no label on the box to designate what is in it; for the temptation to steal is so great, that even when it is sent as medical stores to the purveyors, it may be broken.

GENERAL F. STEELE.

I called on General F. Steele to thank him for the facilities granted. He remarked, "The obligation is on my side. Had it not been for the Sanitary Commission at Vicksburg, our army would have suffered much more than it did. We found the agents of the Commission and their stores, always on hand when most wanted, and during my campaign in this State my army could not have existed without them; for they fed and took care of the sick, and cheered and comforted the well, and I always feel when I meet Sanitary agents, that they are my personal friends." On the 4th of October General Steele issued his general order No. 242, a copy of which I enclose; giving every facility to the agents of different Commissions.

ILLINOIS STATE AGENTS.

It has been claimed that the Illinois State agency has to a great extent, supplied the wants of this department; and that Colonel Robb, the Illinois State Agent, has acted as forwarding agent for the Western Sanitary Commission. I have made every inquiry in my power of agents, surgeons, and quartermasters, and can find no evidence of a dollar's worth having come from those sources, except one box in April last, directed to the 26th Illinois Volunteers; which was not, and had not then been in this field. I was told at Memphis "the Col. kept this part of the army supplied." I have made my reports from this trip, lengthy, perhaps too much so, but I wished to give as many facts as possible, in order that you may as fully as possible, understand the field.

FROM FORT SCOTT.

BY J. R. BROWN.

November 7, 1864.

I have just come into this Post from Mound City, where we have over one hundred wounded men whom I helped to pick up on the battle-field near that place. There, as at Westport, I had with me sanitary stores first on hand, and I assure you that your Commission was duly credited for what was done for the suffering wounded soldiers. I have been with the Medical Director and his corps until my supplies were exhausted, and I was obliged to return to Leavenworth for a supply, which I had to buy, mainly on account of shipments from Chicago being delayed. I have been furnished with as many ambulances as I wished to carry hospital stores to points where the wounded could be gathered and cared for; and now as the army has gone too far South for me to reach them, I am desired to take charge of a train of ambulances conveying the wounded up to Leavenworth, as they are able to be moved. I find over two hundred sick and wounded in this hospital, a train having just come in from Newtonia with wounded.

From present appearances all the hospitals in Kansas will be filled for the winter, and I shall have all that I can do. My health is good, and I am just where I like

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to work. I have had no better bed than I could make on the ground or in an ambulance, since Price's raid reached Westport, and I never slept sweeter or worked harder.

Price's raid cost many valuable lives, and caused much suffering, but the noble manner in which he was met at the border of Kansas and followed on that border beyond the State, has saved our people, and done great credit to our military forces.

My freedmen and refugee work will now be mainly done by others, as you proposed, and I shall not be compelled to neglect my sanitary work.

Will you write me often?

FROM MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BY BENJ. WOODWARD.

Nov. 10th, 1864.

After a long, tedious trip, I arrived here from Little Rock, to-day. Enclosed I send you results in the form of reports. It has been an expensive trip, but I made it as little so as possible. I send you an account of money expended. You will find two items of wine and food for sick soldiers. The circumstances were these, When we arrived at the mouth of White River, a lot of very sick men were put on board to come to hospitals at this city. They were in charge of Assistant Surgeon Curtis, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers Nothing was provided for them but army rations, which they could not eat. I consulted with Dr. Curtis as to what was best, and then went to the steward of the boat, and had farina cooked with milk, and good soups made for them. He charged me only the cost of the articles. I got wine from the bar for some. I think some of them would not have lived to get here, had it not been for this aid. I do not know that under the "rules" this can be allowed me, if not I am willing to pay the whole; were I again situated in the same circumstances, I should do the same. It was a clear case of men perishing for want of food. I shall go to Vicksburg in a few days. Mr. D. B. Carpenter, will start in a few days for Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, with a good invoice received here by the ill-fated Dunleith. I think him just the man for that field.

LETTER FROM ORPHEUS EVERTS, SURGEON-IN CHIEF, 3D DIV. 2D CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS, 3D DIV., 2D CORPS,
November 23, 1864.

War, as manifested upon the plane of political organizations, whether it be waged for conquest or in defence of established privileges, is, in the abstract, but a violent manifestation of selfishness. The act of war, in its influence upon individuals engaged developes all the inherent love of self, which society, home, and civilization constrain, and which regeneration displaces with a higher love. From the Major General, jealous of his stars, and too often conscious of the fiction through which they were obtained down to the pitiable private, who has mutilated his own body to escape from danger, which is more dreadful to him than a life of secret shame, we throw to the surface like a shell all the selfishness of our nature, and wear it just underneath our uniform. Nor is war in its influences confined to the armies in the field. Politicians, contractors, speculators, all classes of community are pervaded with various manifestations of the same results.

But as nature and the plane of the senses constitute the basis and highway of the spirit's progress to higher life, and what seems to us so terrible, death, is but separation from these; so war externally, and a state of combats internally, with peace, rest, as their object and ultimation, constitute the normal condition of man here: and war, with all its horrors, cruelties, and manifestations of the evils of man's nature is closely allied to, and brings into active relations the highest virtues.

To say nothing of individual acts—the special heroisms—the martyr-like devotion of rare men, whose deeds reward themselves, without promotion, or worldly recognition, what a great compliment to this war has been the great redeeming feature of our people, the U. S. Sanitary Commission. In an age of political corruption—of falsehood and pretence—in a land where "shoddy" seems to reign supreme, and selfishness is revelling in boundless lust, we find these are but the superfices, the thin rind of the fruit, and underneath are patriotism, benevolence, and Christian charity.

Three years and a half constantly in the field in close contact with all the evils which war developes and puts in active operation, the knowledge of this great fact, that whole communities, from one end of the land to the other, had organized themselves, without regard to sect, or church, or locality, into a great family, alike in blood and in affection; standing to the soldiers in the field without distinction of State or regiment, as brothers and sisters, fathers and

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mothers, bestowing with the same liberal hands gifts of comfort and of healing to all, has been to me a constant inspiration; and has done more to redeem the age, and our people from the appearance of utter selfishness and greed than all other manifestations combined. It cannot be possible that the Commission needs testimony of its usefulness at this day. When truth requires a witness, and charity a trumpeter; when mercy and love are matters of doubtful virtue; when faith wears the garments of denial, and asks impertinently if there is a God; one might expect to hear a question raised respecting the propriety and usefulness of the Sanitary Commission: not otherwise.

Nor does the need, the unmistakable demand for this institution reflect the least discredit upon the Government. The Government performs its functions toward the army well. But unless the Government created an additional department and adopted the Sanitary Commission with its peculiar features as a part of itself, it could not supply the place of the Commission by any possibility. Convert the Commission from a spontaneous benevolence to a governmental machine, and it would lose the essential essence of its virtue: the relation which it occupies toward both people, home, kindred, and the suffering soldier, far away, at a moment when all his nature is yearning from its depths toward that heaven with inexpressible need! It would be as different as compulsion is different from volition—as different as obligation is different from love—as different as the ministration of a paid and professional priest to the soul of the dying is different from the ministration of angels sent from the throne of the everlasting Father. The men, too, whom the Commission has placed in the field, so far as my observation extends, are worthy of it—among whom none are more worthy than the field agent of this corps, Mr. Holbrook, of Keene, N. H. Everybody knows "Uncle John," who needs no praise. These men come nearest me now, and so I mention their names. And now, to the good people at "home" let me say, and let my voice be the voice of experience and conscientious observation from the beginning of the war, through every campaign of the Army of the Potomac, bearing witness from every battle-field, *let not your exertions in behalf of the Sanitary Commission be relaxed for one moment* until the end is peace, declared in triumph through the land.

SLANDERS.

It has always been the policy of the U. S. Sanitary Commisson to conduct its vast business with reference to the great responsibility imposed upon it by a generous and confiding people. Conscious of its integrity of purpose, and of its accuracy, even in the smaller details of business, it has not often taken time to notice complaints that may have been made concerning its members and its management, unless they have been direct and tangible. Jealousy, rivalry, prejudice, disloyalty, have each and all of them contributed their portion of abuse and invective, and hitherto they have been allowed to pass with but little, if any thought or notice. Under the garb of sincerity, and with the appearance of earnest concern for the welfare of soldiers, some people have allowed themselves to do the smallest things that humanity is capable of, in order that they may divert the interests of societies or communities, away from the channel opened by the Commission between the people and the army. A remarkable feature in the opposition to the Commission, has been its covert character. But few, if any, have had the courage to make an open assault upon it, while very many have found means to insinuate that evils exist, and to allow false statements to be received as true, for the apparent purpose of gratifying some jealous fear or unfounded suspicion.

We believe that if the Commission conducts its business on false business principles, if it distributes its supplies wastefully, if it pays its agents extravagantly, if it is an unfaithful or an unwise steward of the benefactions of the people, the people ought to know it; and those who believe it, ought to be honest enough with themselves and the truth, considerate enough of the public good and the good of the army, loyal enough to the government which has authorized and encouraged this work, to undeceive a trusting public, whose proud privilege it has been to do as a nation never before did, with its resources in a time of war. They should

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do it, not by presenting partial statements to suit a purpose; not by uttering in private, for facts, what they are afraid to say in public; not by appealing to morbid sympathies, and encouraging groundless fears; but by an open, face to face, christian appeal; just as we appeal to the moral sense of the community against gambling, drunkenness, dishonesty in trade, extravagance in living, and everything else that deteriorates manhood and enervates society. Let such a course be pursued. We give below some correspondence, which will explain the reason for the foregoing remarks.

NEW YORK, *November* 20, 1864.

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

MY DEAR SIR:—In conversation with Mr. J. C. H. this morning, he informed me that there were reports of the gravest character afloat, affecting some member of the Sanitary Commission, which were hushed up for fear of their effect on the public. He said that he knew the person, but would not disclose his name. I inferred, though he did not so state, that the charge was of pecuniary delinquency.

I know that it has been always the practice of the Commission to examine thoroughly into all charges brought against any person connected with it, and I trust that you will demand an explanation in this matter.

Very truly yours,
G—— G——.

NEW YORK, *November* 21, 1864.

J. C. H——, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed note explains itself. Will you permit me to ask the name of the person referred to in your conversation with Mr. G., and the nature of the grave charges brought against him? Being wholly ignorant ourselves of the report referred to, it is very necessary that we should be able to meet the slanderous rumor with all the directness possible. As the U. S. Sanitary Commission has always invited the closest scrutiny into its pecuniary affairs, it seeks to confront any accuser who dares to impugn the integrity of any member of the Board. I cannot doubt your friendly desire to afford us any light you possess, or can throw upon a subject of so much importance.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President.

NEW YORK, *November* 22, 1864.

SIR:—Your note of yesterday, enclosing a note addressed to you by Mr. G. G., has just reached me. In answer to it, I inform you, that I regard what passed, as being in a private conversation with a person with whom I had an intimacy, and that I certainly did not intend what I said should go any farther. Second, that the report alluded to by me did not refer to any instance or charge of "pecuniary delinquency," either by the Sanitary Commission as a body, or by any member of it. This was merely, as Mr. G. states in his note to you, "inferred" by him. Your obedient servant,

J—— C. H——.

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the Sanitary Commission,
823 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 23, 1864.

J—— C. H——, ESQ.,

SIR:—I have been shown your reply to Dr. Bellows' note in reference to the conversation which passed between us at the Astor House.

On a little reflection I think you will admit that a charge affecting the official character of men with whom I am associated, is one that I cannot consider as confidential. I did not understand you to make it, and I certainly should not have received it as such.

The information was volunteered by you. You asked me if I had heard the charges against the Sanitary Commission, and on my reply in the negative, stated that there were grave ones, affecting the character of one of its members, which were hushed up for fear of their effect on the public. You refused to give his name indeed, but your remark that the charges did not concern any one that you or I were specially interested in, in no degree assured my mind, for I have a deep interest in the character and conduct of the Commission itself, as well as in the fair fame of its members. It is these anonymous slanders that associations and individuals have to dread. It is the whispered insinuation, for which no one is responsible, and the point of which is intangible, that ruins reputation and thwarts worthy objects. This is not the first time that the Commission has had to demand specified charges and avowed names, and has failed to get them When you informed me of these rumors, I wrote at once to the President of the Commission to demand an investigation, as it was my duty to do. As

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he has invited it, and you do not see fit to further it, I can only conclude that these charges have no better foundation than the others.

I am glad to find that the charge is not one of pecuniary delinquency. I "inferred" it, because I could conceive of no other way in which the official conduct of any member of the Commission could be involved.

I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,

G—— G——.

Mr. J. C. H. is quite willing to say in a "private conversation" to an intimate friend, what would injure in that friend's estimation and in the estimation of all *his* friends to whom the same "private conversation" might be repeated, a member or members of the Commission, and through them, all others who are at work in the same body. He did not refer to "*pecuniary* delinquency," but to some other delinquency, which is not yet discovered.

Again, we give below an example of another kind of covert attack. A soldier writes a letter to his wife, for publication in a paper known as the "North Branch Democrat," and published at Tunkhannock, Pa. The letter is dated at "Camp near Petersburg, Aug. 4, 1864," and the following extract from it concerns the Sanitary Commission.

Among the many humbugs which have grown out of this war, there is none that ranks higher than the much vaunted Sanitary Commission, the labors and charities of which have been so eulogized by suborned newspaper correspondents and others. It would be but just to the public, which has made such liberal contributions to sustain it, were some person well acquainted with the manner in which the Sanitary Commission business is conducted here, to make an expose of the proceedings of its agents, so that those who have flattered themselves that they were sending luxuries and comforts to the sick and wounded soldiers might be *gratified* with a knowledge of how their charities had been dispensed and who reaped the large share of the benefits disposed of. At City Point, there are now lying some four or five vessels loaded with sanitary stores, and I am informed that an entire wharf is devoted to the business of the Commission. It has, besides, vessels at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and in every harbor in possession of the United States army. These vessels are loaded with every variety of clothing suitable for army use, tin ware, canned fruits, fresh vegetable, tables, wines, brandy, gin, whiskey, rum, porter, cider, and every other known stimulant, in endless quantities. There are printed forms, for requisitions, furnished to the officers of the different organizations throughout the army, and all that is necessary to procure a wagon load of anything desired is to fill out one of the blank forms, naming the articles desired, sign any M. D., or mule driver's name to the bottom and load up your wagon. As a consequence, few of the articles furnished by the Sanitary ever reach those for whom they were intended. The army officers furnish their tables with luxuries, get fuddled on the stimulants, and draw their shirts, drawers, &c., from this source. The coarse varieties of food—"sauer kraut," pickles, cabbage, onions, &c., fall to the share of the men, but come so seldom and in such diminished quantities that they only furnish cause for grumbling, and are not received with any degree of thankfulness whatever. I do not doubt but that the Commission has accomplished some good among the hospitals, but nothing in proportion to the demoralizing influence it has exerted in other quarters, and if the whole arrangements were confiued entirely to the hospitals, or wiped out of existence, it would be an absolute blessing to the army. As it is, it is only a whiskey shop on a large scale, furnishing employment to scores of idle loafers, and a very convenient purveying establishment for army officers, whereat goods are furnished, to their class free, for which the too credulous public pays. Hereafter, if you have anything to bestow upon your country's defenders, send it direct to some acquaintance in the army who will need and appreciate the favor; but, by all means, give the Sanitary Commission the cold shoulder. It is an arrant imposition, as at present conducted, and the public should know it.

Now see the correspondence concerning it. On August 29, the paper reaches a friend of the truth, who informs the Commission as follows:

I send to your address, to-day, a most

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infamous letter from "Clint," a soldier in the army. The name of this man who signs his name "Clint," is D—— C. K——, 3d N. Y. Independent Battery, Artillery Brigade, 6th Army Corps. I thought it entirely proper that you should be informed of this letter: the author should be rebuked.

When the letter was forwarded to our agency at City Point, Dr. A. McDonald, in charge of the work of the Commission at that place, issued the following instructions to Mr. J. W. Johnson, the experienced Superintendent of Field Relief Corps:

Mr. Johnson will please see "Clint," and find out what he has to say about Sanitary matters.

Just nail Mr. "Clint," if you can, and make him retract this wholesale lie, if possible, over his own signature.

ALEX. McDONALD.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY.

HOSPITAL, 2ND CORPS,
Nov. 18, 1864.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—During the early part of October, I called on D. C. K—— respecting an article which was attributed to him, and published in a paper you had sent to me.

In presence of his captain he admitted that he was author of article signed "Clint," stated that it was a private letter to his wife, not intended for publication. On being pressed for facts on which his statements were founded, he said he could not recollect any special act, but had made his statement from general camp rumors, which he supposed were true. He told me that he would write a letter for publication, and have it ready in a few days.

I called on him on the 16th, when he replied that he had been busy with his papers, and had not time to write it. I then placed the matter in Mr. Holbrook's hands, requesting him to see him frequently and if necessary his captain also, and to continue urging him for it. This has been done without success, as you will see by Mr. Holbrook's letter, to which I refer you for later particulars.

J. WARNER JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

DR. ALEX. McDONALD, City Point, Va.

Mr. Holbrook's letter makes the following disclosures:—

1. That on his first visit to "Clint," he said he was *too busy* to write what he had stated to Mr. Johnson; viz., that he was not in possession of any testimony to substantiate his charges.

2. That on the next visit, he had made up his mind that he would not write a letter acknowledging his mistake.

3. That he would not write it because it would be made use of by Mr. Johnson or the Sanitary Commission.

Thus "Clint" writes a letter, making grave charges against the Commission, without any evidence to sustain them; refuses to admit the injustice he has done to himself and the Commission, because his admission would be used in justification of the truth.

This correspondence has been presented to show just how the thousand rumors that frighten timid and jealous people, arise; how little foundation they have; how little importance is to be attached to them, and to remind our friends that they whose faith in the Commission may be shaken by such stories, have a feeble faith. May it be strengthened.

THREE MONTHS IN THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. III.—FROM PORT ROYAL, VA., TO WHITE HOUSE LANDING ON THE PAUMUNKEY.

The loading up of the steamers with the wounded ones, which commenced on Friday evening, was continued throughout Saturday, and by midnight all of them were cared for, and those of our Relief Agents not detailed to go on the transports with the wounded, were resting on the Kent, the Mary F. Rapley and other vessels, of which we had quite a fleet. During the day upwards of one thousand contrabands, of all ages and sizes, had gathered on the dock, asking to be taken to the land of freedom. Each one carried some article of household use, and it was very gratifying to see our government so mindful of them, a fine vessel was set apart for their use, for which favor they showed their appreciation by holding, at midnight, a service of praise and prayer to God, their deliverer; reminding one strongly of the song of Miriam on

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the thither side of the Red Sea. A more beautiful scene was never before presented on the Rappahannock than the full shining moon witnessed that night. Not less than thirty vessels riding at anchor, or made fast to the improvised docks; away up stream lay the transports freighted with precious cargoes of maimed and suffering patriots; below us were the liberated slaves,—the unwitting cause of all this suffering and death,—rejoicing in a prospective condition, of which they possessed only the most vague ideas, while between the two, hovered that minister of mercy and love, whom God evoked from his favored ones in this and other lands, and personified in the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and which through myriad channels was night and day performing its heaven-born mission among all colors and conditions.

THE SABBATH.

The Sabbath dawned serene and bright, and at 9 A.M., we started down the river. As the day wore on, one by one of the agents appeared on deck, refreshed and cheerful. Among the company on board was Dr. Briggs, of California, who had come from that far off State to witness the workings of the Commission, and though he had been with us but a few days, he so thoroughly gave himself up to the work of charity, as to win the praise of every agent. This gentleman, Mr. John A. Anderson invited to conduct religious worship. He accepted, and the service was held. His text was from Luke xiv. 12–14. It was a discourse eminently practical and inspiring, for he spoke of the peculiar position occupied by his auditors in relation to the fearful contest they are now waging, and if he spoke with great fervor it is not at all surprising, for was he not just from the most terrible scenes a man can dare to look upon? For many weeks the sermon and its surroundings were the theme of numerous conversations. In that particular I was highly gratified, for I had been led to believe, therefore, that the U. S. Sanitary Commission was a godless institution, yet to my astonishment I found most of my companions God-fearing men and women. There was not a song of Zion I commenced singing but was well-known and ably supported by the ladies and gentlemen on board. Nor was this all, on board the other vessels divine service was also held, and on our downward trip it frequently happened, that as the vessels neared each other for the respective commanders to counsel together, both ships company's would join in singing some familiar hymn. Thus was the time spent until we arrived at the White House landing, at 6 P.M., on Monday, May 30.

WHITE HOUSE, VA.

It was a truly desolate looking place, hallowed as it had been by its associations with Washington. As I viewed its charred walls and devastated tombs, I could not help exclaiming, "O secession what hast thou not wrought?" As we were early on the ground no wounded had yet reached there, but fresh troops were being pushed to the front rapidly, and we were soon made aware that their commissariat was in some way defective, for many of the brave fellows were going hungry away. Almost in the time it takes me to tell it, the utensils were on shore, coffee was made and the work of feeding commenced. We also discovered a lot of sick soldiers scattered around over an area of four miles, these were gathered up and properly cared for. While engaged in this good work the smiling month of May left us, and as the dawn of the first June morning sent forth its greetings, an installment of three hundred poor wounded ones reached the landing at White House. J. J. B.

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

MEETING OF DELEGATES FROM THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

A meeting of delegates from the various Soldiers' Aid Societies of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, parts of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, and Canada, was held in the hall of the Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, 1864, under the auspices of the Woman's Central Association of Relief. There was a large attendance, principally composed of ladies who are always foremost in works of benevolence. Over the platform was a large diagram, furnished by Dr. Bellows, President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, exhibiting the organization and different agencies of the Commission.

Professor Hitchcock, in accordance with the announcement, assumed the Chair, and having called the meeting to order, called on the Rev. Mr. Duryea, of the Reformed Dutch Church, to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. Duryea then offered prayer

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for the nation, the army, and the efforts made in its behalf.

Professor HITCHCOCK proceeded to explain the object of the meeting; he said:—It is neither fitting nor needful that I should stand long between you and the gentlemen who have come here this evening fully charged with important information pertaining to the great interest which has called us together. What the Sanitary Commission is doing, and what it has done is known to every person on this continent, perhaps, we may say, is known to every person in the whole length and breadth of Christendom. The Society at whose call we are convened this evening, The Woman's Central Association of Relief, is simply an organization tributary to the Sanitary Commission. It is, we may say, one of its tap-roots. It is through this organization that large amounts of needed stores have been sent forward to the army, over all the field. This tap-root has its many fibres running through the soil in the country around about, and those fibres are here to-night, namely, these auxiliary societies from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and other localities which are represented by delegates to this Convention. And I suppose I do but justly interpret the opinion of this New York City Society, and of these kindred helping societies, when I say that the work in which they are engaged, is not merely a work of mercy, but also of patriotism as well. They have devoted themselves to this work not merely because the soldiers are wounded, sick and suffering, but because the hearts of these women are in the cause for which these men bleed and suffer. So that this instrumentality has been yielding nutriment to the patriotic sentiment of the country, as well as affording relief to the soldier.

These societies are convened this evening that they may compare notes, see what has been accomplished already, and take counsel in regard to the future, which also offers its burdens, because none of us can be so sanguine as to suppose that we have quite reached the end of this sad chapter yet. Would to God that the only men on this continent who can make peace would make it by grounding their arms, by saluting the old flag, by accepting the old protection of the nation's laws. (Applause.) But these only possible peace makers on the continent are resolutely bent on war, and so long as that is their choice there is nothing left for us but to fight it through. (Applause.) I speak this not vauntingly, not in the military spirit at all, for that is not the mood of mind in which we are met. We are met to consider the mercies which pertain to this work, to contemplate the burdens which are still to rest on our shoulders, and to gird ourselves for those tasks which are still before us; and while we welcome these ladies from the tributary societies which represent so many States, we are under the sad necessity of saying to them, go back to further labors, for other months, for another year—it may be for other years, so long as God permits this wanton rebellion to exist. While our brave boys are standing at their guns, we have only to stand behind and care for them when they fall, and nurse them when they are sick; they fighting to the end of this sad illiad of our woes, we caring for them to the end. And here on this altar we lay ourselves afresh, be it for one month, for two months, for six months, for one year, for two years, for three years—until peace comes by righteousness which God can approve. Until that supreme hour, so long as our boys have to fight, we will care for them. (Applause.) That is our resolve to-night.

You will be addressed by several gentlemen who understand, from long and intimate acquaintance with the work, all the necessities of the case. Mr. Potter, will now make a brief report.

Mr. HOWARD POTTER then read a list of the various Soldiers' Aid Societies represented at the meeting, and handed in to the Chairman the reports of the delegates present, and a short report, from which it appears that the Women's Central Relief Association had expended in purchasing material, flannel and other things the sum of $29,329 31, of which the different societies had contributed nearly one-half It had also received the following articles:—cotton shirts, 17,180; flannel shirts, 24,212; cotton drawers, 9,258; flannel drawers, 11,836; socks, 6,776; slippers, 2,564; wrappers, 1,336; handkerchiefs, 46,444; bed sacks, 5,008; pillow sacks, 4,910; pillows, 3,844; pillow cases, 6,912; sheets, 9,012; bed quilts, 2,067; towels, 13,711; bandages, 79 bbls.; old cotton, 139 bbls.; dried fruit, 202 bbls.; jelly, 2,185 jars; pickles, 4,500 galls.; whisky, 403 bottles; brandy, 3,726 bottles; blackberry brandy and cordial, 9,816 bottles.

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The supplies have been distributed by the Supply Committee during the summer to Washington, Baltimore, and Harper's Ferry, (for Gen. Grant's and Gen. Sheridan's armies), to Norfolk and City Point, to Newbern, N. C., Beaufort, S. C., and New Orleans. It has also filled requisitions for several U. S. steamers and the naval stations at Key West and Pensacola. The military hospitals in this vicinity have made frequent, but small demands, which have generally been complied with. All these goods have been given out, either upon the order of the Sanitary Commission, or upon requisitions from Surgeons.

The New England and New York State Soldiers' Homes in this city have been so efficiently conducted that the claims upon the Special Relief Committee have been but small, being chiefly directed to the relief of a few cases of extreme suffering from sickness and wounds.

The Corresponding Committee has distributed during the past six months, 29,717 copies of the "Sanitary Commission Bulletin" and reports, at an average expense of 1¼ cents a copy.

The Treasurer reports the receipt of $38,318 82 which have been expended by the several Committees.

Mr. F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary of the Sanitary Commission for the East, was then introduced to the Convention. He said:

My friends, I suppose what is wanted of me to-night, is to give to those who represent the aid societies, tributary to the Sanitary Commission, in order that they may carry it home to their various organizations such information concerning the use that is made of the stores put into the hands of the Commission, as will give assurance that their work is not in vain, that the supplies do reach the soldiers, for whom they are intended, and that the needs of the soldiers are known to those who have charge of these supplies. It is not required of me, I apprehend, to present to you the magnitude of this undertaking, and the greatness of the benefit that it confers upon the needy soldiers of the army and through them upon the country, for the sake of inspiring new zeal, but simply to tell you how we do the work, so that you may be able to answer the questions which are constantly put by those who are so anxious to do all the good they can, that they become skeptical in regard to the good that has been done by the Sanitary Commission.

In the first place, I will state in general terms the principles upon which the work is done. The design is to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, by the most equal distribution of the supplies that are placed in our hands. Our work is first to distribute the supplies which are sent to us; secondly, to purchase other supplies with the means furnished; thirdly, to meet cases of special distress arising out of emergencies and exigencies where the ordinary provisions for relief do not suffice.

It is proper to state that we do not pretend that our working is perfect, or that there are no mistakes made in the issuing of these supplies. Some of them do not get into the hands they are intended for, and some wants are not met. Our agents are not at every possible post in the field; and we do not pretend that every person connected with the Commission is so devoted to his work that he will allow nothing but the thought of the best interest of the soldier to influence him. Ours is a human undertaking, and conducted by human agencies, therefore we cannot guard against misuse and abuse in every instance. But I know we can give you assurance that in the main, the object for which you are laboring has been accomplished, and that the amount of good that has been done, is vastly larger than you yourselves hoped for when you were at work, or than you even now suppose. For only those who have been on the field, and in the hospitals, know, or can know, the twentieth part of the blessing that has attended this instrumentality.

The question is frequently asked, and it was repeated to me to-night, since I came from the adjoining room. How do you distribute these supplies in such a way that you know they reach the soldiers? I will tell you briefly through what process they get there, and by what safeguards they are protected in their transit.

HOW THE SUPPLIES REACH THE SOLDIER.

An invoice is sent, say to Washington, of supplies which are on the way to one of the storehouses there. As soon as it reaches Washington it is copied into an invoice book, numbered, recorded and filed. A corresponding number is entered into a larger book, with the name of the place from which it is sent, the party who sends it, the party who receives it, the date of its being sent, the date of its arrival, or if it does not arrive, the statement of the fact,

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and the probable time that it may be expected, so that it may be looked out for. A copy of the invoice is then put into the hands of the Receiving Storekeeper, as he is called, who receipts for the same, and becomes responsible to the office for the goods. If they do not arrive, then he makes a minute of it, and search is made for the proper person upon whom the responsibility rests. When the goods arrive notice is sent to the office, and they are entered among the stock on hand, and the Chief Clerk becomes responsible for them. They are then issued by him upon such requisitions as we think insures their getting to the places where they are most needed. These requisitions are written orders upon the Storekeeper. He is not allowed to issue anything without giving a receipt for the same, and he brings every day to the Chief Clerk, an account of what he has issued the day before, as well as what he has received, together with a statement of the stock on hand. He sends on his receipts to the Chief Clerk, who thus has a constant check upon the person who receives the goods at the Receiving Storehouse, and upon the person who issues them at the other storehouse.

CAUSES OF COMPLAINT.

After passing from the hands of the Chief Clerk, the supplies are distributed with a careful scrutiny on the part of the Chief Clerk, of the actual needs The demands may be greater than the supplies on hand, or than the Chief Clerk feels justified in issuing. In that case, he distributes according to his judgment, where the need is greatest, rather than where the demand is greatest, and with reference to an equal distribution There is a constant necessity for cutting down the requisitions of the surgeons, and from friends in the hospitals. This, of course, creates ill feeling and complaint on the part of those who cannot get all they want, at the various posts. Many complaints arise from this cause.

HOW GOODS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

When the goods are brought to the vicinity of the hospitals where they are required, the Hospital Visitors, (to whom reference may be made, as doing a most admirable work), look out for them, and make sure that they reach the soldiers in the several wards of the hospital. Of course, it is impossible for them to follow each garment or every morsel of food, but they can keep a general supervision, and they give us constant assurance that they reach those for whom they are intended. For these Visitors give not merely an hour's attendance, but go from bed to bed and find out what the men want, and what they have got.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION.

The supplies in the field are distributed very largely by the agents of the Commission personally, to the men, so much so, that during the recent campaign in the Army of the Potomac, for illustration, thousands of barrels of fresh vegetables, and over two hundred tons of fresh tomatoes were distributed to the men in the trenches, and in the camps, by our own agents. They saw the men receive them, and in the majority of cases, saw them eat them.

The garments are also distributed by our agents personally. Often, of course, they cannot see to giving them to the individual men, but they carry them into the wards, and it is there known that the Sanitary Commission has brought so many garments for so many of the most needy men.

I can assure you that we do know that in the great majority of cases at the front, where, of course, there is less possibility of a careful detail of supervision, the articles given out do reach the men. Nearer Washington and other principle depots of supplies, receipts are taken so far as it is possible upon regular requisitions, indorsed by Brigade Surgeons, and there is a degree of restraint put upon those who call for issues, which gives us assurance that they reach their destination. That restraint however, or red tape, as it is called, is relaxed when the emergency requires it. After three years of experience, a proper mean has been found between undue restraint and a too free scattering of supplies, so that now, I believe, if a shrewd, honest business man were to investigate the matter, although he would, of course, find occasional misuse, he would say, in view of the humanitarian as well as the business side of the question, that the method adopted is perfectly satisfactory. I say this after large and careful observation.

AFTER A BATTLE.

As an instance of relaxation. I will refer to the fact that immediately after a battle no restraint is placed upon the issues. We then rely upon the honesty of the men employed. A man for instance, whom we be-

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lieve or know to be honest says, "Under yonder tree are gathered twenty wounded men; in that barn are forty more; they have been without food and blankets since morning, and the Government supply will not reach them before night. Will you intrust us with your supplies to carry to them?" In such cases we say, yes. If possible, we receive from them without delay, receipts, and then our agents pass round from point to point and see that the supplies reach the men. It is at such times that the restraints are most likely to be removed. Amid such scenes of suffering men are not likely to do wrong and abuse their privileges. It it is not in human nature to be selfish at such times.

BETWEEN THE FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

When the wounded soldiers are gathered at intermediate points between the battle-field and general hospital, then these restraints are so far removed as to make sure that the wounded shall not suffer, if we can help it, for want of supplies. This was the case at Belle Plain, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, City Point, and various other places. It is the policy of the Commission not only to go out and meet the wounded with supplies, but to anticipate their needs; in other words, to wait for those needs to occur. Therefore it is that in some instances supplies have been lost and captured by the enemy. In nineteen out of twenty cases where we have waited days, weeks, and sometimes even months to meet emergencies, we have not waited in vain. I mention this, because we have had many inquiries why we did not wait until the need arises and not keep such a reserve on hand; why we kept agents waiting anticipating battles, as at Martinsburg and Winchester; why we spent the people's money in that way. We do so because we know it is better to spend a thousand dollars in waiting than to have a thousand men suffer by waiting themselves; and because we know that one life saved to the army and to some home (for we put the army always before home) is worth a thousand dollars spent in waiting. (Applause.)

WHY ARE SUPPLIES AT HOSPITALS?

Another question naturally asked is in regard to the propriety of giving out supplies to the men after they have reached points where the Government can help them. And this question suggests also another broader one, namely: Why is it that at this period when the Government is doing so much, sanitary supplies are demanded at all? Are not the needs more imaginary than real? I was requested to refer to this to-night.

Our experience is that the needs do continue, and that they will continue so long as the army is in the field—not merely comforts that friends at home are anxious to supply, but real wants which must be supplied to maintain muscle in the arm of war—that it is not merely a call of humanity, but a wise and provident policy, giving strength to the army. For example, as soon as a man is wounded and carried from the battle-field to the place where the wounded are gathered, it is assumed that he will be immediately transferred to Washington. But it is found that many must remain on account of the seriousness of their wounds. In the meantime others are brought in, until what was intended as simply a temporary hospital or shelter for the men, becomes by degrees a large and permanent place for gathering the men. The Government meantime does not see fit to make arrangement for a permanent hospital, and, consequently, the men do not receive the provision which the Government usually affords. In that way the agency of the Sanitary Commission comes in and benefits the soldiers largely.

TRANSFER OF WOUNDED.

So, in the transfer of the wounded, the Government assumes that adequate means are at hand to make the men comfortable until they reach a certain station, whereas it frequently happens that a train is started with only one quarter of the blankets necessary to keep the men from suffering, and with insufficient supplies of food and attendance, because the Government agents posted there had not power to draw supplies for these temporary purposes. One train which I accompanied from Winchester to Harper's Ferry was five miles long. A wagon broke down at such a point that the rest of the train not being able to pass it was delayed three hours, so that we did not arrive till midnight, and but for the provision furnished by the Commission many of the men would have suffered from hunger.

HOME COMFORTS.

The spirit which we endeavor to inspire in every new agent who joins us in this work is this: to feel that we are not ourselves, but that we are you—that these sup-

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plies are not merely so many blankets to cover the soldiers and so much food to feed them, but they are home blessings to the soldier. If there is one single thought more than another which we endeavor to impress upon the hearts of our working men, it is to try to make the soldiers feel that the blankets and the food come from home. There is a healing power in this consciousness more than I can tell. It is not merely sentiment, but reality, as we who have had experience in this work can testify.

ISSUES.

We have issued about 30,000 blankets, from 50 to 60,000 cushions, of which the Government supplies almost none; 43,000 bed-ticks, to be filled to meet emergencies in temporary hospitals, and but for which the soldiers would have had to lie for days and sometimes weeks on the floor or ground; from 50 to 60,000 pillows, 130,000 pillow cases, about 20,000 pillow ticks, to be filled with hay or straw, 60,000 quilts, 119,000 sheets, 255,000 towels, 300,000 pairs of drawers of different kinds, 275,000 handkerchiefs, over 400,000 shirts, different kinds, 230,000 socks, nearly 40,000 wrappers, 30,000 cans of meat, and about 30 tons of canned milk. Many of these articles are not furnished by the Government at all. An account is kept of every article issued, and constant reference is made to the record.

SPECIAL RELIEF WORK.

This special relief department is doing not merely a supplemental work to the Government, but a work which the Government has never undertaken and probably never would undertake. We have, in fact, the whole work in our hands—that of caring for soldiers where, but for us, no provision would be made. Since the commencement of our work we have received in our Homes over half a million of men, and spent over half a million of dollars. We have 20 or 30 Lodges in different parts of the country, wherever they are wanted. We have now engaged in this work forty or fifty agents. The expense is large, it is true, but we believe it is justified.

My friends, if I could only convey to you the feelings of the soldiers, their constant, grateful expressions for what they receive from the hands of the Commission, you would be able to carry home with you the conscious assurance that the gifts which your various societies are furnishing are blessings to the wounded and suffering soldiers. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF COL. RAY HAWKINS.

After speaking of his wounds and privations, he said, as he was not yet able to return to the front, he felt like doing something for the cause.

I consulted some gentlemen about the Sanitary Commission. Their answer was, "We would like to give money to that cause if we only knew that the soldiers would get it." "Well," said I, "my friends, there is one thing very certain: if you don't give they will never receive. It is your duty to give, and trust to Providence that the soldiers get it."

I began to work and worked on, and suffice it to say, that during the past six months I have established in the States of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas, over 300 Auxiliary Aid Societies. (Applause.)

I believe there are few towns now in Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio, that have not an aid Society. Even in Missouri, which has suffered so much from the rebellion, the loyal ladies are contributing their mites to the Sanitary Commission. And even in Kansas, in the city of Lawrence, that was burned by Quantrell's men, and is rebuilt with board cabins, the loyal ladies had established an aid society, and were at work for the soldiers. (Applause) And throughout the entire West they hold their society meetings regularly, every week, one day being devoted each week to the soldiers. They make drawers, shirts, handkerchiefs, towels, bandages, and lint. I saw aged women, with trembling, palsied hands, picking linen to pieces, and making lint for the wounded boys.

If the ladies and gentlemen present tonight, could only visit the hospitals at Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Atlanta; if you could go into the wards of the hospitals and see the sick and wounded boys when the Sanitary agent comes along, and distributes on each side, as he passes through, such things as the boys need to make them comfortable and happy; you would be assured of the success of the Commission. Perchance some poor boy gets a little box of some delicate article, and finds the name of some dear friend at home labelled on it. Perchance the name of a sister or a mother is written upon the parcel, and he turns

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over in his couch and says, "John, my sister has not forgotten me, though I have been so long away." If you could only see those countenances light up with gratitude towards the loyal people of the North, and especially the ladies that are engaged in this noble enterprise, you would feel amply repaid and rewarded for your kind efforts at home. While they have been guarding your homes at the front, they rejoice to know that you have been caring for them, and toiling for them around the midnight lamp.

The Sanitary Commission, I may safely say, has done as much good to the cause of liberty and humanity as would have been effected by thirty thousand recruits sent into the field. (Applause.) If you succeed by nursing in saving or curing one sick or wounded veteran, so that he is able to return to his regiment, it is equal to five raw recruits. For while every one of the five may make a good soldier, it takes time to do it. You can't expect to take a man right from the plow and make a soldier of him immediately. Send him to the front, into the swamps of the South, and the chances are that in a few days he is taken sick and removed to a hospital, because he has not become acclimated, as the veterans have.

REMARKS OF DR. BELLOWS.

I do not know how your hearts are affected by hearing these words—the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the James, the Army of the Potomac—bandied about from lip to lip, in connection with the Sanitary Commission; as if it were an every day thought, a simple and easy thing, that a benevloent, spontaneous association like ours, should have a nation in its arms, and an army spreading all over this vast continent, the object of its daily solicitation and its care. For one, I feel a devout, a humble, an inexpressible gratitude to the Almighty God, who has permitted an association to come into being, and to organize an enterprise that for three years has been sustained by the people of this country in carrying on a work so sublime in its magnitude, so vast in its reach, so infinite, I might almost say, in its details, so deep, so high in its motives, spreading so far; and yet, in the magnificent scope of its enterprise, not forgetting the least duty or opportunity in which the soldier could be helped, from one end of this vast field to the other, and the largest ever occupied by armies and for the longest time in which such vast armies were ever before on a field of war. There is a grandeur in the work which the people of the United States have undertaken, and in which the women of America have performed so large a part, an enterprise which has united the whole people in one great work of benevolence; which now has stretched itself from one end to the other of this vast continent; as well known on the slope of the Pacific as it is here on the Atlantic. The hearts of those people, three thousand miles from yours, are beating in the strictest unison, combined and united in one perfect plan, working with you as if you were sprung from them, a wheel in the same coach; so that their sympathies, affections and intelligence, correspond absolutely, with perfect, practical exactness to yours, in the objects, purposes and modes of operation connected with this Sanitary Commission. I cannot tell you the emotions of joy, and pride, and national glory which filled my soul after sailing six thousand miles around our continent, to find on the Pacific coast American men and women feeling precisely as we did, and not only expressing our own familiar national thoughts and ideas, but uttering our humane and philanthropic sentiments in regard to this Commission, in the identical style and with the identical feelings that I had left here at home. It gave me a conception of the more than collossus thought that could stride this continent, rest its feet on opposite shores, and poising itself, could reach down from its extended limbs to one common heart which animated a pair of corresponding arms that were active in the great ministration of love to our great American army. (Applause.)

And when I find the same ideas filling the hearts and souls of the men and women on both sides of the continent, from the farthest north down to the deepest south, except where the angry blood of rebellion and secession stops the progress of human sentiments and ideas, then I extend my eye, and in all parts of the world, in all languages, rejoice to hear sympathy expressed for this great American work. It occupies the thoughts and feelings of journals in French, German, and English. I picked up accidentally, on my own study table, as I left this evening, a powerful review in the best English Medical Journal on the work of the American Sanitary Commission. I picked up the London Globe, and there were three columns devoted to the Sanitary

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Commission. I took up the London News, and found two columns devoted to it. And in all of them were expressions of amazement and surprise that the semi-barbarous people of America, who were incapable of self-government, and were going to rack and ruin on account of their ignorance of the principles of law and government; had yet succeeded in producing, through this organization, such results that they stood before the world, in this particular alone, as a type of a civilized community and a christianized people. (Applause.) Don't you think that we have, all of us who have sustained this enterprise from the beginning, some right to pluck up courage and thank God, and determine to go on to the end; making this work, to which we have pledged ourselves, from this time forward, more effective, more skillful, more humane, more tender, more generous, more complete. (Applause.) I, who have studied this matter, and have been in a position to know the character of its work, pledge myself to you that, if it is not well carried on, if it is not all that it ought to be, in point of prudence, of exactness, of thorough fidelity on the part of agents, it has these imperfections not from the want of the most prayerful, the most intense, the most constant devotion on the part of those who have this business in hand. This country does not know, and it is not important it should know, and certainly I am not here to boast that I know, the men who have worked shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, with me since the beginning of this war. But I know their daily toils and their daily anxiety in regard to the pecuniary burden that has pressed upon them. I know how solemn they have felt their responsibility to be in organizing the general operations, in which every dollar spent becomes a matter of anxious investigation. Every bill must be passed in our daily session, every point scrutinized, and every guard and every caution invented and applied, that human ingenuity can search out, to secure a wise expenditure of the money placed in our hands.

And do you know what pulling and hauling we have had with our active agents in the field? Mr. Knapp has spoken to you. I wish Dr. Newberry, who represents the Western Department, had also spoken to you. The agents in the field, who see the suffering, are rummaging at our stores to pull out supplies; wanting to spend more money, telling us the work is not half done, and that they need a great deal more of every article and more liberty to spend. They pull at our heart-strings and resources of treasure and supplies in every shape and form; and here we stand, the guardians of the people's money that has been put into our hands, checking them, cutting them off, cautioning them, beseeching them not to make such heavy requisitions, sending down people to inquire if they cannot do with less. And thus, between this upper and nether millstone, this business is ground out with pain, anxiety and controversy, such as the apostles had together. We have this strife among ourselves, and what is it for? It is a strife between those anxious to be faithful on one side to the soldier, and on the other to the people, who supply the necessaries and means of helping the soldier.

And then we hear criticisms made by idle tongues that don't know what they are talking about, by persons that have never been down and investigated the matter; and if they had, could not know much better than before they went the facts of the case —persons who stick their heads into a barrel, and then pretend to give wise counsels about a business that must be studied like a profession to be understood. I deny that anybody knows and is competent to criticise the operations of the Sanitary Commission, who has not devoted his time for months to it, any more than he is competent to criticise the business affairs of Stewart, or any other mercantile concern whose dealings amount to millions, and whose trade extends over a whole continent. How do you think he would value the criticism of one, who, after looking into his books of account for half an hour, should feel himself competent to inform the public that his business was not conducted in a way satisfactory to them? (Laughter.) I assure you, so far as I am concerned, and as the gentlemen of the Sanitary Commission are concerned, we have profound peace in our consciences as to our designed fidelity to the vastest trust, perhaps, that has ever been committed by the benevolence of any people on the face of the earth, to a small number of men. We feel this to our heart's core, and God send the time when the burden can be lifted from our shoulders and hearts, and we can give back to the people the trust that they have confided to our hands. Meanwhile, I ask you to trust us a little longer. We shall not run away, and the time will come when

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you will have an opportunity of looking very closely into all our affairs.

But let me say, we have very little to complain of after all, and I take it, no more criticism or jealousy exists than must inevitably attend the organization and operations of an institution so extensive, so ramified, and that has so much in its hands. Therefore, grateful for the confidence that the women and men of the country have reposed in us thus far, we say that we have succeeded, and we are succeeding, and we are confident that we are going to succeed to the end of the last chapter and page of this great war in which we are engaged. Dear California, so far off that she cannot see us, trusts us with her young fresh heart, as if we were real apostles sent down from heaven, and pours out her gold and silver into our hands. When I went there I found not a particle of distrust. The only question was, What means shall we adopt to do more for the Sanitary Commission? (Applause.) And her people went to work to do about twice as much as they had ever done before, and when I left there they had about a dozen agents in the field establishing Aid Societies in every town of fifty inhabitants throughout the whole coast, so that there will not be a little agricultural hamlet in all that region that will not, in the course of the next three months, be forwarding its means into our hands. When I proposed to establish dime societies there, "Dime!" said they, "you mean half-dollar; that is the least anybody here is willing to give." (Laughter.) Only yesterday we received a "gold-telegram," informing us that we could draw from the banks $16,000 in gold, the first instalment on the new arrangement, probably the product of a single month of labor. Two thousand more came from a little place called Nappa, where they must be all pretty wide awake, I think, in spite of the name. (Laughter.) Such is the spirit that prevails there and should prevail here. You are more occupied here, called upon in a great variety of ways to give, but let us hope for still greater success in our efforts here in this cause.

Let me say to the lady delegates, that they may be particular and minute in their inquiries. Put me in the witness-box tomorrow. We promise to tell you the precise truth and give you all the information we have in our power to give. Continue in the good work in which you are engaged. After you are satisfied with your explorations, return to the fields from which you came encouraged, and with the blessing of God, the smiles and approbation of all good men, the gratitude of the army, and the admiration of your country, go on aiding the gracious Commission, and flooding the resources of this Central Aid Society with the stores that we so much need. For remember, that a few months ago that 80 per cent. of all our supplies were in kind, but now we have come to the pitch when 80 per cent. are bought with the people's money. I tell you it is a sad state of things when we are obliged to go into the market and buy supplies. Hitherto seven millions of all we have distributed have been gifts in kind, about three millions is all we have received in money. We shall spend it all very rapidly if the people do not wake up to the duty of sending in, as they have done in times past, supplies in kind. It is from your aid societies that we must find that life blood that shall enable us to continue our work to the end. Don't fail us; don't let the country fail us in this great and glorious work. (Applause.)

Prof. HITCHCOCK then introduced the Rev. Dr. Adams.

The Rev. Dr. ADAMS said: If I were to ask this audience in what respect the speeches of Dr. Bellows and Mr. Knapp differ from the medical department of the government, I suppose you would respond that they need no supplement. I had come here with the intention of saying a few words, more in the way of expressing my interest in this subject, than in any supposed necessity for arguing with any who are skeptical concerning it. But at this late this hour I think the best favor I can render to the audience, is not to detain them with any remarks.

The doxology was sung and the convention adjourned.

LADIES MORNING MEETING.

In an upper room of the Cooper Union the delegates met on the following morning, to listen to details of the work from persons officially connected with the Commission. The meeting was largely attended, and greatly interested in what was said by the several speakers.

Dr. Bellows read a letter from Dr. Gordon Buck, of New York, regretting that he was unable to attend the meeting, and paying a high tribute to the work accomplished by the Sanitary Commission.

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A large diagram, representing the various branches of the Commission, was placed behind the platform, by means of which the workings of the Commission were explained.

Dr. Bellows said that the most important part of the work was represented by the ladies who furnish the stores and supplies. He also explained the character of the organization. The central depot is at Washington, where the Board holds stated meetings.

The Central Committee, which consists of five members, is stationed in this city. It had been found necessary to compose the Committee of men who could meet frequently, and therefore it was necessary that they should reside here. This Committee, which has entire charge of the Commission when the Board is not in session in Washington, meets daily at three o'clock. Recently, two members have been added, one fron Boston and one from Philadelpeia, who meet with the Committee twice a month.

The General Secretary is the executive officer, and lives in New York. He frequently visits the field, and makes himself acquainted with the work performed, and the manner in which the officers of the Commission perform their duties. The Standing Committee also visits the field from time to time, and inspects the work of the Commission. The General Secretary reports to the Standing Committee.

The speaker said that the wisdom and skill of the founders of the Commission was proved by the fact that it has remained unchanged since it went into operatian. The method and plans upon which it was formed were carefully designed, and founded on study and experience; and there has been no occasion to alter its workings. It is not a sentimental humane association, designed to embarrass the work of the government, nor to enervate the soldier, but to encourage the medical department of the army, and to help the government, the army, and the country.

In speaking of the workings of the Commission, the speaker said that it had not been the object of the Society to keep itself before the people more than was necessary to accomplish its work. He believed that much was done by the Commission for which the government received the credit, and he was willing that the credit of its labors should go to the government.

The Commission is divided into two departments, the Eastern and Western, with principal depots at Washington and Louisville. Each department is under the direction of an Associate Secretary, who guides and controls the several agents under his supervision.

The speaker said an experienced and capable man was constantly employed in buying stores for the Commission. In this city a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. Low, Jonathan Sturges, and W. B Astor, examine the financial condition of the Commission at stated periods.

Dr. Bellows explained the workings of the office in Washington. He said that it was opened at daylight, business commencing at seven o'clock, and closing at eleven P.M. During the night a servant answered the bell, and supplied all proper requisitions. From this depot fifteen army posts and general hospitals are daily supplied with stores. Besides the daily calls from hospitals, there are at least one hundred applicants for individual relief, together with philanthropic ladies who solicit goods to distribute among sick and wounded soldiers. Each of these applicants has to be attended to, requiring much time and labor on the part of those employed by the Commission. In addition to the business transacted at the Washington office, general intelligence is given to strangers seeking information. It is, in fact, a general encyclopædia of military knowledge, to which hotel-keepers and others direct persons inquiring for regiments, brigades, or divisions. Lists are kept of all the surgeons in the various departments. There women, wives, fathers, boys, and others, go to learn of their friends.

The Home, which is near the railroad depot, has several hundred beds, where soldiers who have become separated from their commands, or for other reasons, having no place to sleep, are accommodated every night. There are twenty-five similar Homes throughout the country (although not so large), including those in Georgia.

As many as five hundred persons have visited the office in Washington during one day, on business.

The speaker explained the rigor of the army regulations, and the difficulty experienced by men in obtaining necessary supplies, which were at hand, but which could not properly be provided according to regulations. He said that these restrictions on the part of the government were necessary. Dr. Bellows added, that if the government

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had twice as many officers, and five times as many supplies, it could not do the work now done by the Sanitary Commission.

A lady handed the speaker a note, asking him to give some information in respect to the salaries paid to the officers of the Commission.

Dr. Bellows said that the Commission did not often employ volunteer agents, and that they did spend a good deal of money on salaries. They must have men who would be under rigid discipline, and would perform the work required of them. They did it to be economical. The Board received no remuneration, and the largest salary paid is to the General Secretary, who must be a man of ability, and whose entire time is given to the service. Fortunately, they had thus far been able to get men for moderate salaries. They employed from two hundred to five hundred men at an average of two dollars a day, less than was paid to mechanics.

The address of Dr. Bellows was interesting throughout, and at times eloquent.

At the close of his speech, the audience was addressed by Mrs. Barker, Hospital Visitor from Washington, and A. M. Sperry, Auxiliary Relief Agent from City Point. The meeting was in every respect a success, and the delegates separated with good cheer in the work, retiring to their homes renewed in spirit and purpose for future work.

DELEGATES

Present at Soldiers' Aid Society Council, New York, November 16 *and* 17, 1864.

ASSOCIATE MANAGERS.

Miss F. Arnold, Eastern Westchester Co., N. Y.
Mrs. W. D. Hamlin, Eastern Oneida Co., N. Y.
Mrs. George Letchworth, Northern Cayuga Co., N. Y.
Mrs. Wm. Starr Miller, North Western Dutchess Co., N, Y.
Mrs. E. H. Redfield, Western Orange Co., N. Y.
Miss G. B. Schuyler, South Western Westchester Co., N. Y.
Mrs. Emma P. Thurber, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Mrs. C. E. Bacon, Northern Fairfield Co., Conn.
Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, Middlesex Co., Conn.
Mrs. John Olmsted, Hartford Co., Conn.
Mrs. Lydia R. Ward, South-eastern Fairfield Co., Conn.
Mrs. Eliza Howard Powers, Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK.

Annandale, Mrs. J. C. Cruger.
Mrs. Ab Staatz.
Mrs. C. E. Sands.
Mrs. John Bard.
Ashford, Miss Jane Losee.
Auburn, Mrs. C. H. Merriman.
Mrs. Kirby, Samaritan Society
Belfast, Miss Mary Truesdell.
Broadalbin, Mrs. C. S. Jerome.
Brooklyn, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan.
Mrs. S. B. Caldwell.
Mrs. G. B. Archer.
Mrs. N. Burchard.
Mrs. J. Emery.
Mrs. Halliday.
Mrs. W. J. Miller.
Miss Manning.
Miss S. A. Perkins.
Miss M. Stranahan.
Mrs. Jesse Smith.
Mrs. W. Cornell.
Mrs. W. C. Goddard.
Mrs. F. E. Taylor.
Mrs. D. S. Mills.
Mrs. J. S. Turner.
Cape Vincent, Mrs. H. A. House.
Dobb's Perry, Mrs. J. M. Ackerman.
Miss A. A. Hotchkiss.
Dunkirk, Mrs. O. S. Winans.
Ellenville, Mrs. George A. Dudley.
Mrs. William C. Derby.
Mrs. Alfred Neafie.
Garrisons, Miss Arden.
Mrs. H. W. Belcher.
Mrs. W. S. Livingston.
Mrs. F. Livingston.
Glen Cove, Miss E. Valentine.
Miss E. Coles.
Miss E. Craft.
Gloversville, Mrs. M. Lebar.
Mrs. E. W. Burlingame.
Goshen, Mrs. E. A. Redfield.
Harlem, Mrs E. B. Haddem.
Mrs. E. H. Gillette.
Mrs. J. L. Colby.
Harrison, Mrs. David Haviland.
Mrs. Joseph Park.
Mrs. James Griffin.
Mrs. W. F. Haviland.
Miss Sarah Griffin.
Miss M. Leaman.
Mrs. Grady.
Irvington, Mrs. Thomas.
Mrs. Crosby.
Mrs. R. M. Blatchford.
Mrs. Brown
Miss Dutcher.
Miss Mulhollen.
Kingston, Miss Angela Tappan.
Leonardsville, Mrs. Isaac Brown.
Mamaroneck, Mrs. A. N. Locke.
Miss M. E. Knapp.
Miss J. Halsted.
Mrs. E. T. Stanley.
Mrs. J. P. Lyon.
Newburgh, Mrs. E. Hasbrouck
Mrs. L. P. Dodge.
North White Creek, Mrs. Moneypenny.
Nyack, Mrs. John G. Gunn.
Oblong, Miss Mary S. Cline.
Miss Clara C. Reed.
Palisades, Mrs. Greenleaf.
Mrs. Park.
Peekskill, Mrs. Dr. Stewart.
Miss Mills.
Mrs. G. F. Hussey.

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Potsdam, Miss C. S. Partridge.
Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Richard Bayley.
Miss Julia N. Crosby.
Pulaski, Mrs. A. C. Burton.
Miss M. J. Ingersoll
Rhinebeck, Mrs. Stephen Schuyler.
Mrs. William Cross.
Mrs. W. Starr Miller.
Mrs. Lewis Marquat.
Miss Eliza S. Bowne.
Schenectady, Miss Maria Potter.
Singsing, Mrs. Ryder.
Mrs. Pentz.
Mrs. Cunningham.
Mrs. Woodruff.
Mrs. Campbell.
Mrs. Smith.
Miss Snowden.
Miss Van Cortlandt.
Miss Carpenter.
Miss Ludlum.
Somers, Miss Sarah Brown.
South Brooklyn, Mrs. E. Shapter.
Mrs. J. Miller.
Mrs. S. B. Caldwell.
Syracuse. Mrs. Emma P. Thurber.
Tappan, Mrs. F. B. Lewis.
Tarrytown, Mrs. William S. Wilson.
Mrs. G. S. Davis.
Mrs. Wheeler.
Mrs. McCutcheon.
Miss Hoffman.
Reformed Dutch Church, Mrs. Frank Vincent.
Miss F. A. Thompson.
Miss A. D. Cobb.
Troy, Mrs. J. Lansing Van Schoonhoven.
Upper Red Hook, Mrs. Mooney.
Utica, Mrs. William Hamlin.
Waterloo, Mrs. Col. Barton.
Waverley, Miss Mary Turner.
West Winfield, Mrs. Walker.
Miss H. Stout.
White Plains, Mrs. R. Berrian.
Mrs. J. J. Clapp.
Miss A. Silliman.
Miss P. Underhill.
Yonkers, Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner.
Mrs. Cyrus Cleveland.
Mrs. S. Hibbard.
Mrs. J. Lawrence.
Mrs. Davidson.
Mrs. Brett.
Mrs. Leib.
Mrs. Clapp.
Mrs. Rich.
Mrs. Walsh.
Miss Walsh.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport, Miss Lydia R. Ward.
Miss Sarah C. Ward.
Central Waterford, Mrs. D. P. Rogers.
Mrs. Edmund Darrow.
Cheshire, Mrs. Mary J. Doolittle.
Danbury, Mrs. C. E. Bacon.
East Bridgeport, Mrs. L. E. Nelson.
Mrs. S. C. Kingman.
East Haddam, Miss Lucretia Brainerd.
Mrs. Jehiel Williams.
Georgetown, Mrs. Sturges Bennett.
Greenwich, Mrs. Mark Banks.
Mrs. J. H. Linsley.
Hartford, Mrs. John Olmsted.
Lakeville, Mrs. M. H. Williams.
Mrs. S. S. Robbins.
Mrs. M. H. Robbins.
Middletown, Mrs. Benjamin Douglas.
New Haven, Mrs. A. N. Skinner.
Miss J. W. Skinner.
New London, Mrs. Albertson.
Salisbury, Mrs. L. B. Werden.
Southington, Mrs. E. C. Jones.
Mrs. Joshua Fletcher.
South Manchester, Mrs. George W. Cheney.
South Norwalk, Miss H. Aymar.
Miss Emma Cape.
Miss Mary Hill.
Westbrook, Mrs. A. A. Spencer.
Miss Sarah E. Burr.
Wethersfield, Miss Fanny Stanton.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport, Mrs. Berry.
Providence, Mrs. Hoppin.

NEW JERSEY.

Camden, Mrs. H. S. Miller.
Dover, Mrs. E. Lindsley.
Mrs. Dr. Condict.
Elizabeth, Miss Baker.
Jersey City, Mrs. Wilbur.
Mrs. Sauzade.
Keyport, Mrs. H. E. Bishop.
Mrs. H. H. Seabrook.
New Providence, Mrs. Jarvis Johnson.
Mrs. Daniel A. Valentine.
Orange, Mrs. Theron Baldwin.
Miss Hillyer.
Miss Anne Tierson.
Paterson, Mrs. Henry Clark.
Miss Mary Quin.
Mrs. A. Stoutenborough.
Mrs. E. H. Powers.
Plainfield, Mrs. Rev. T. S. Brown.
Mrs. Dr. C. H. Stillman.
Miss Mary E. Coon.
Rahway, Miss W. Edgar.
Miss G. Degraw.
Miss Shedden.
Red Bank, Mr. Dunnell.
Shrewsbury, Mrs. L. C. Williams.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Holyoke, Mrs. William G. Porter.
Mrs. J. M. Burns.
North Egremont and Great Barrington, Mrs. Sullivan.
Shelburne Falls, Mrs. Dr. A. H. Taylor.
Stockbridge, Mrs. Jonathan Field.

VERMONT.

Brattleboro, Mrs. Davenport, Assoc. Man. N. E. W. A. A.
Rutland, Mrs. Ripley, Assoc. Man. N. E. W. A. A.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mrs. Stearns.

CANADA.

Toronto, Mr. George H. Folts.
Miss Mary E. Folts.

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Number of Soldier's Aid Societies represented, 92. Number of Delegates, 213.

We shall be glad to have made known to us any errors or omissions in the above list.

HOSPITAL GARDENS.

BY M. C. READ.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 19, 1864.

In sending you a final report of the issues from the hospital gardens at this place, I cannot deny myself the gratification of a brief reference to a few of the military and medical officers whose hearty co-operation has rendered it so eminently successful, since without their aid and protection, nothing could have been accomplished.

To Dr. Perine, at that time Medical Director, we are indebted for bringing the subject to the attention of the General commanding the Department, who readily granted all necessary orders to protect us in the possession of the premises, and to prevent all tresspassing.

LOCATION.

The grounds were chosen after a careful reconnoissance of the whole neighborhood, in company with Dr. Salter, who was requested by Dr. Perine to make the selection. A fertile tract was found, bordered on one side by the Tennessee, on one by Citico Creek, while a continuous woods from which a fence could readily be made, skirted the other sides. It was situated near the town, at a point where no military roads were required, and when in any possible attack or defence of the post, it was scarcely possible hostile forces would ever cross it.

TOOLS.

As soon as the grounds were selected, details were furnished on the orders of Maj. Gen. Steedman, then Post Commandant, to fence and work it. He authorized us to replenish our stock of tools by impressments from the country, and the tools thus gathered were promptly repaired, and others made to order by Capt. H. M. Smith, Quartermaster in charge of Government shops.

HORSES.

When in the early stages of the enterprise, the want of horses seemed likely to cause an entire abandonment of the work, permission was obtained to select such as might be *made* serviceable, from the corrals of disabled animals, and these under careful treatment so improved that all the work has been done by them, and at the close of the season, we have seventeen serviceable animals, any one of which is worth more than they all were when taken from the corral. Through the assistance of Capt. Clark, Quartermaster for the hospitals, we obtained these animals and forage for them, and have received constant and almost daily assistance which was indispensable to success.

CONVALESCENTS.

To Drs. Cloak and Salter, successively Medical Directors of the Post, we were indebted for constant favors; and in the midst of the season when details could not otherwise be procured for the necessary care of the crops, through the kindness of these officers, arrangements were made to send convalescents from the hospitals for light duty at the gardens, who went into a temporary convalescent camp, were worked as they were able to work, fed freely upon vegetables, gradually inured to exercise and exposure, and after a few weeks, forwarded to their regiments, better fitted to endure the hardships of the camp, than if they had been sent directly from the hospitals.

To all of these officers, to the commanding officers of the colored troops, and to many others, have we been indebted for that constant assistance, without which the work could not have been prosecuted, and which has been uniformly rendered with that hearty good will, and with such expressions of interest in the work as proved that its value was fully appreciated.

Copies of reports made to the Medical Director of the Post, from the Surgeons in charge here, have already been forwarded to you, and the table enclosed will show you the aggregate issues from the garden, a good supply of winter radishes and turnips yet remaining to be gathered.

We have furnished seeds for several regimental, brigade, and headquarter gardens, and in some instances, tools for their cultivation.

PICKLES.

The pickles we are making at the rooms from the unripened tomatoes, after sending to the hospitals all that could be put up there, would sell in any of the Northern markets for more than the entire cost of the gardens, while the cash value of the vegetables issued, estimated at a price less than one-half the rates charged by citizens, who have peddled their vegetables during the

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season, is, as you will see, over $66,000, which in a pecuniary point of view may be taken as the profits of the enterprise.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION.

The vegetables were distributed on the principle that the sick and wounded in hospital should be first supplied, then that all the sick and convalescent out of hospital should be reached, and whatever surplus there should be at any time after these demands were met, should be distributed to all the troops in and about Chattanooga. As opportunity offered, occasional supplies were sent during the campaign to the hospitals toward the front, but of necessity, the most of them were distributed here.

The value of these issues is not to be estimated in dollars and cents. The first wounded brought to Chattanooga were supplied on the day of their arrival with fresh vegetables from the garden, and from that time daily issues, Sundays excepted, have been made throughout the season; while during much of the time no vegetables could possibly have been obtained if this source of supply had not existed. And, as by universal testimony, a generous supply of vegetable food is indispensable to the recovery of the sick and wounded, who, during an active campaign, have been supplied only with the ordinary portable rations, the restored health of many soldiers, and the lives of many actually saved, should be taken as the net profits of the work. For the value of this return, there is no possible pecuniary estimate. Let the wife or mother, or children of the soldier who has been restored to them in health, estimate if possible the value of the supplemental aid, without which the best attention and the highest skill might have proved unavailing, and his return have become impossible.

For this year the work of the gardens is nearly finished. Most of the ground has been plowed for spring planting, and the men are repairing the tools and putting everything in order for early work.

GARDENER.

Mr. Wills, the gardner, has labored with untiring energy, has taken a commendable pride in the garden, and has achieved a success worthy of his efforts. His headquarters are a model of taste, commanding a view of the greater part of the grounds, and are erected upon a symmetrical Indian mound, the slopes and top of which have been covered with a profusion of flowers. Its beauty has commanded the admiration of every visitor, and the demand for the gardener's papers of seed for flowers, have been exceeded only by the demand for his vegetables.

A report of the yield of the garden, and copies of the reports from the surgeons in charge of the hospitals here, have been forwarded to General Thomas, and I doubt not he will authorize the continuance of the work another year, if this point is to be occupied as a military post.

The experience of this season satisfies me that such gardens are both economical and indispensable, and that the convalescents of the army, if properly organized, could be made available for the cultivation of vegetables sufficient for the entire demands during the summer, and with great benefit to the health and habits of the men.

SUPPLIES ISSUED.

Abstract of Issues from the Hospital Garden of the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Chattanooga, Tennessee, April 15 *to November* 14, 1864.

Lettuce,	1,289 bush.	Turnips and winter radishes,	7½ bush.
Beets,	1,563 "	Cucumbers,	2,693 doz.
Onions,	1,407 "	Summer squash,	5,326 no.
Mustard,	1,496 "	Cabbage,	10,761 heads
Potatoes, (Irish)	904½ "	Table corn,	107,662 ears.
Radishes,	715 "	Okra,	1,717 doz.
Peas,	442 "	Peppers,	958 "
Snap beans,	431 "	Melons,	1,968 no.
Lima "	148 "	Winter squash,	312 "
Tomatoes,	1,269 "	Pumpkins,	1,152 "
Sweet potatoes,	384 "	Flower seeds,	5,779 papers
Spinach,	133 "		

Estimated value at Chattanooga, $66,-375 70.

The crop of winter radishes and turnips remain to be issued.

ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, *Nov.* 24, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec. Western Department U. S. Sanitary Commission.

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find copy of General Thomas' order for the cultivation of the gardens at this post, for the coming season.

Mr. Wills will return North soon, and will make out lists and amounts of seed required. It is important that the seeds be purchased and forwarded, so that the work can commence early, and go on without interruption. I will write to-night to Mr. Newton of the Agricultural Department, and secure a supply from him, but of course not a large amount. Shall make immediate efforts to enrich the gardens on the mountain. Yours truly,

M. C. READ.

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HEAD QRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *Nov.* 23, 1864.

Special Field Orders, No. 321.

Extract.

* * * * * *

IV. The protection heretofore furnished the Sanitary Commission, in the cultivation of abandoned lands, for the benefit of hospitals, &c., is hereby renewed, and its authority extended over the brigade garden on Lookout Mountain.

Every preparation will be made for keeping the gardens under its control, in full cultivation for the ensuing year.

* * * * * *

By command of Major Gen. Thomas,
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

MR. READ,
Agent Sanitary Commission.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT RED RIVER.

BY JOHN STEVENS, JR.

NEW ORLEANS,
Oct. 25, 1864.

DR. GEO. A. BLAKE,

DEAR SIR:—At the invitation of Col. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, I left in the steamer St. Marys for Red River, landing on the 21st inst. My boxes had an assortment of articles, such as stimulants, milk, beef stock and farina, with reading matter and many other things which would be acceptable to men who had tarried long in rebeldom, where they entered scantily furnished on account of sudden capture, and where they lived six months or more, without any additions in the way of comforts.

We had some one hundred and fifty well clothed and well filled rebels, who evidently had enjoyed their stay in the city, even if it had been forced.

Reaching the mouth of the Red River late Saturday evening, it was not till next morning that we were able to communicate with the rebel commissioners, and about noon, two of *our late* steamers came down the river with the white flag at the "fore," and the red and white ensign aft.

A band, playing Bonnie Blue Flag, worked a response from our excursion boat, which joined us, with General McGinnis, from Morganzia, in the way of all good national airs, which were sweet music indeed to the crowd of poor, dirty, ragged creatures that crowded their decks, and whose ears had too long been accustomed to their hateful tunes. Real good Anglo-Saxon hurrahs would fill the air, contrasting pleasantly with the rebel yell which one has to hear to appreciate.

The preliminary forms having been attended to, the exchanges were made, and those who had suffered a long imprisonment were free once more.

THE OLD FLAG.

The color bearer of the 48th Ohio, many of whose regiment were captured at Mansfield, had, when surrounded, stripped his flag from the staff, and secreted it around his body. When in the stockade in Texas, it being rumored among the rebels that such was the case, a diligent search was made for it, but our men had shrewdly buried it. After resting some time in rebel soil it was dug up, and only slightly soiled, and stitched into the jacket of one of the captains, under the lining, and thus it passed *its* captivity. On the way down the river the men secretly made a flag-staff, so that the very instant they stepped on board our boat, after the exchange, they drew out from its long hiding place their good old flag, spreading it to the breeze. The effect can be imagined better than described; shouts, yells of defiance, and tears of joy followed, with no doubt many thanksgivings to God for His mercy in thus sparing them, to witness this triumph.

Most of the men, physically, were in good condition. Some dozen or more were, however, suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and my attention was soon directed to them. Some hot broth and stimulants relieved them, but death had marked several for his own. One died in a few hours. There was no regular medical attendance at their place of confinement, and although not as cruel as in some other places, yet there was more neglect than humanity would allow. A great many had died of scurvy, and no means had been taken to prevent it. As for clothing, there was not a whole decent garment in the crowd. Most were not even protected sufficiently for the season. As soon as we were settled, I had pails of milk punch ready for those who seemed exhausted, which with soft crackers, was relished much. Getting a sergeant there, we distributed onions to the different messes. On our way home opened a box of newspapers, magazines, and a bundle of Testaments, with other little books, which were greedily seized; also writing paper, envelopes and

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pens; so that all could send home the good tidings of their deliverance.

About 4 P.M. on Monday we landed our motley crowd at New Orleans, where they were cared for by the officers of the department.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION AND OUR RETURNED PRISONERS.

BY D. J. BRIGHAM.

With seven other agents of the Sanitary Commission, I started on Thursday, October 27, for Fortress Monroe. Arrived there Friday afternoon, not knowing where we were going or for what purpose. We were there told that our destination was Savannah River; that we were all to go on different ships, each taking a quantity of Sanitary Commission stores on board, to be issued to our prisoners, on their return to Annapolis.

On Tuesday, November 1, we received orders to go on board the different ships with our stores, so as to be in readiness to start at any time. We then divided the stores, giving to each one a share proportionate to the size of the vessel on which he was ordered, and in a short time I found myself on board the *Gen. Sedgwick.*

Arrived at Port Royal on Saturday, November 12. On the 15th we went to Beaufort, came back to Port Royal the 17th.

On Sunday, November 20, we started with the whole fleet for the point of exchange in the Savannah River. Opposite Fort Pulaski the river is filled with sunken vessels; no ships have passed above this obstruction till within a few weeks. By means of a skillful pilot we passed it in safety, and arrived at Venus Point, where the exchange is taking place.

I went on board the *New York* (which was then receiving our prisoners) and there witnessed a scene of misery beyond anything I ever conceived. Many of our men were unable to walk. Most of them were barefooted, many of them without underclothing, and their thin, wasted forms were covered with dirt and vermin. When they found themselves on our vessels, their eyes, before without expression, were lighted up with new brilliancy; it seemed like the dawning of a new existence to them. When the hard-tack and coffee were given them, they were wild with joy, and each vied with the other in the quantity he could dispose of. Although it was with pain we witnessed their misery, yet a feeling of happiness, that I have seldom before experienced, came over me on seeing their sufferings in a measure alleviated.

We expected to get our load the next day, but did not until Tuesday, November 22. I had my stores placed where I would have access to them easily, and about noon we received five hundred men, and started at 2 P.M. for the North, having on board a surgeon, to whom I reported as directed. We had a strong wind in our favor and went along very fast; were soon out to sea. I gave out 40 blankets, and by the Surgeon's direction a large quantity of Government blankets; also gave out numbers of tin-cups.

Wednesday, November 23, awoke very sick, the vessel rolling and pitching terribly. I went forward, and the mate and I, with eight men detailed to help us, and the cook, raised some stores from the hold. The men were then given a breakfast of army bread and coffee. I then brought up a quantity of canned milk and tomatoes, and gave them to the cook. For dinner they were given meat, pickles and "San. Com. soup," as they called it, made of tomatoes, onions, meat and crackers. Nothing tasted so good to them as pickles and vinegar. During the day I gave out the shirts, socks, slippers and other goods. Every man who received these articles was in a very destitute condition, in fact almost naked. I also gave out considerable medicine, liquor, &c., according to the surgeon's directions. Went to bed as soon as dark; was completely exhausted, having eaten nothing during the day; was soon rocked to sleep.

Thursday awoke quite refreshed; found the storm had abated. The men were mostly well and feeling in good spirits. I made the acquaintance of a great many prisoners; and many a tale of hair-breadth escapes, recaptures, rebel cruelty and intense suffering was told. Many were intelligent men, who appreciated the service of the Commission highly. They said that one-third of the stores sent them, reached those for whom they were designed, the balance is given to those in rebel hospitals. The sea was perfectly calm during the rest of the voyage over, and the men seemed to enjoy it very much.

Friday, had a beautiful ride up the bay. The day passed off nearly the same as before. Arrived at Annapolis at 2 o'clock A.M. Went to the wharf at 7, and immediately commenced landing the men. All were given new clothes; and, except eight,

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who were carried to the hospital on stretchers, were marched to Camp Parole.

List of Sanitary Stores forwarded to Fortress Monroe to accompany Expedition to Savannah for released prisoners.

1,500 pairs, wool socks.	120 bot. old Maderia wine.
1,020 wool shirts.	4,800 lbs. tomatoes.
1,020 wool drawers.	20 barrels, onions.
2,000 pocket hankerchiefs.	20 kegs, pickles.
1,000 towels.	150 tin cups.
200 blankets.	10 spit cups.
40 pillows.	21 lanterns.
36 military caps.	80 lbs. candles.
300 pairs, slippers.	24 wooden buckets.
200 lbs. crushed sugar.	5 wooden firkins.
200 lbs. green tea	50 doz essence ginger.
25 boxes, chocolate.	369 lbs. tobacco.
3,827 lbs. crackers.	1,000 envelopes.
1,008 lbs. condensed milk.	3 reams of letter paper.

Special Relief Department.

SPECIAL RELIEF—ONE WEEK.

BY J. B. ABBOTT.

I respectfully submit the following report of the "Special Relief" work accomplished under my charge for the week ending Nov. 19th, 1864:

Number of pay accounts of discharged soldiers taken for adjustment, ...	22
Number of bounty claims taken,	4
Number of cases for back pay taken, ...	60
Number of applications for the pay of soldiers who have become prisoners of war, taken,	11
Number Naval claims taken, .	6
Number of pension claims filed,	26
Whole number of cases taken,	129
Whole number of cases adjusted,	78
Whole amount collected, .	$7,586 61
Number of drafts forwarded, .	19
Amount of the drafts sent, .	$1,837 03

My attention having been called to the fact, that there are a large number of soldiers in the Hospital at Buffalo, New York, who have from four to ten months back pay due them, and no way of obtaining it, as no payments are made at that hospital, I at once commenced to investigate the matter, for the purpose of securing the patients their pay, if possible, which they need very much, as many of them have families dependent upon the small monthly pittance they receive from the Government. I first applied to the Paymaster in charge of the Department at New York, who referred me to the Paymaster's statement at Albany. He informed me that the Medical Officer at Buffalo, had not furnished the Pay Department with rolls on which to make a payment. Having received this information, I sent Mr. Brown to Buffalo to investigate the matter there. He was treated very courteously by the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, who assured him that measures should be taken to insure a speedy payment of the patients in his charge, and gave him every facility for taking the cases of those who claimed back pay, for which we obtain certificates that will enable the men to be mustered for all the pay due them. The result of our investigation has been very satisfactory, and the prospects are now, that the soldiers there will no longer have reason to complain as heretofore.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Nov. 12th, .	$49 80
Cash returned from loan, . .	12 00
Expenditures, ...	75
Cash on hand this date, . .	61 80

The amount of work accomplished at the Homes and Lodges is less than usual, this week.

There have been furnished at Lodge No. 4, lodgings to soldiers, .	289
Meals to soldiers, ...	1,912
Meals to others, ...	643
Whole number of meals given, .	2,555
Number of soldiers and soldier's friends admitted at the Alexandria Lodge since the last report, .	128
Number of meals given to soldiers,	247
" " " " to soldiers' friends, ...	84
Number lodgings furnished to soldiers, ...	117
Number lodgings furnished to soldiers' friends, ...	28
The number of soldiers and soldiers' friends admitted at the Home in Baltimore, since last report. .	82
Number of meals given to soldiers and their friends, ...	386
Number of lodgings, ...	112

HARRISBURG.

Mr. C. C. Brown, whom I temporarily assigned to the charge of the Soldier's Rest at Harrisburg, Mr. Ferguson, the Superintendent, having gone home on sick leave for a few days, reports:

Number of meals given for the week, .	55
" " lodgings furnished, . .	51

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A. H. Trego, Courier, reports eighty-three sick and wounded soldiers assisted and waited upon in transitu between this city and New York, during the week. The number thus aided is unusually small.

In conclusion, I take the liberty to suggest the importance of a Lodge at Newbern, North Carolina, where I am advised by those who have visited that military post, that one is very much needed. I trust that measures will be taken to establish a lodge there, through the Agent of the Commission stationed at that post.

BY JULIUS NICHOLS.

The following is the report of the sick, in Home Hospital, for the week ending 20th instant:

Permanent cases treated,	15
Transient cases treated,	42
Wounded men dressed,	92
Total,	149

BY H. WOODS.

The following is the report of the "Home" for the Wives and Mothers of Soldiers, for the week ending Nov. 20th, 1864:

Whole number admitted,	37
" " meals,	370
" " lodged,	144

BY P. J. M'HENRY.

The following is the report of "The Home" for the week ending Nov. 20th, 1864:

Whole number admitted,	748
" " lodgings,	1,223
" " meals,	2,854

Representing the following States:—Maine, 50; New Hampshire, 37; Vermont, 7; Massachusetts, 83; Rhode Island, 6; Connecticut, 19; New York, 197; New Jersey, 22; Pennsylvania, 158; Delaware, 5; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 1; Ohio, 32; Indiana, 8; Illinois, 15; Michigan, 91; Wisconsin, 6; Iowa, 2.

BY J. ADDISON WHITAKER.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *Nov.* 21, 1864.

I herewith respectfully present my report for this District, for the week ending this date.

Office duties have been more pressing than usual, on account of large quantities of stores arriving every day, in view of the expected arrival of ten thousand paroled prisoners from rebel prisons.

I had previously been informed by the surgeons in charge of the hospitals what each of them would need, to add to the comfort of the unfortunate men. Consequently as the stores arrived from day to day, I made immediate distribution of them, according to requests of the surgeons. In this way, I avoided a large accumulation in the storehouse, and by the end of the week, with the exception of kandkerchiefs and towels, so far as the Sanitary Commission's work extends towards supplying the District, we were ready to welcome home our long absent ones, who have so patiently, and patriotically endured the privations of rebel prisons.

During the reception and distribution of the stores, the office has at times been filled with visitors, some to have their cards renewed at the "Home;" some to have their cards approved for admittance, some waiting conveyance to "Soldier's Cemetery," where, perhaps, just a few hours previous a husband, son, or father was interred.

Some wanted information about collecting deceased relative's back pay, bounty and pension. Dozens of poor soldiers who have been prisoners, and whose families are really suffering for necessaries of life, were waiting to hear whether I could not procure certificates for commutation of their rations while they were prisoners.

Letters of inquiry also came, written by friends at home, who wished to anticipate the arrival of the "Flag of Truce Boats."

Thus the week passed leaving the impression on our hearts, at least, that we had done another six days good work.

I have received, issued, and have on hand, stores as statement per paper "A."

Camp Parole continues to open a wide field of usefulness to our agents. It affords me great satisfaction to review our work there from week to week. Our agents are not inactive, I assure you. Being well supplied with everything needed in our work, they are ready to reach forth a helping hand to our poor suffering soldiers, the moment they arrive. And what a satisfaction it must be to their friends at home to know that the Commission has so magnanimously provided for almost every little want they may have on their arrival.

Divisions numbers 1 and 2, U. S. General Hospitals, are visited regularly by our Agent, Mr. Miller. He is kindly welcomed by officers, and gladly received by the men.

I regard the presence of an agent in these

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hospitals as most essential to our work, and the welfare of the men.

"The Home," as you will see by report this week, is not so much crowded as heretofore, nevertheless, affording to many a sorrowing heart a place of retirement and rest. I regard the report as quite interesting this week.

In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks to you and your Assistant for the promptness with which you have enabled me to meet the requisitions of the surgeons of the different hospitals, your reward at present may be that *we are ready for the boats!*

Statement of U. S. Sanitary Commission Stores issued by Addison Whitaker, Superintendent Annapolis District, for the month of Nov'r, 1864.

ARTICLES.	U. S. General Hospital, Div'n 1.	St. John's College Hospital, Div'n 2.	Camp Parole.	College Green Barracks.	Annapolis Junction Hospital.	Special Relief.	Whole Amount.
Wool shirts,	658	300	124		48	20	1,150
Wool drawers,	216	120	124		30	15	505 pairs
Wool mittens,	98	50	100		48	1	297 "
Wool socks,	336	180	96		16	16	688 "
Cotton shirts,	50		48				98
Cotton drawers,			48				48 "
Slippers,	20		23			2	45 "
Shoes,			6			3	9 "
Suspenders,	288	240	123		24	4	679 "
Handkerchiefs,	625	170	750	700		26	2,271
Towels,			960	678			1,648
Rye whiskey,	6	6			6	12	30 bottles
Brandy,	25	2			6		33 "
Black'y Brandy,	12	12	30			6	60 "
Sherry wine,	12	1				2	15 "
Bay rum,	16	12	6			2	36 "
Jamaica ginger,	96	60		192			348 "
Dried apples,	5	2		3	1		11 bbls.
Ass'd dried fruit	1	1	1				3 "
Boston crackers,	4	3	4	3	1		15 "
Chocolate,	35				35		70 lbs.
Farina,	8				8		16 "
Beef stock,	24	66	24				114 "
Cann'd tomatoes			96				96 cans.
Condensed milk,	72	96	48		48	48	312 "
Fine combs,	432	456	518	1152		15	2,588
Coarse combs,	432	432	504	1152		15	2,520
Writing paper,	8	4	7	8			27 rms.
Envelopes,	3500	2000	3450	4000			12,950
Steel pens,	144	144	288	144			864
Lead pencils,	144	144	144	576		24	1,176
Penholders,	144	144	169	144			601
Writing ink,	4		15				19 qts.
Quilts,		110	40				151
Sheets,		50	24				74
Blankets,			5			2	7
Cushions,	75				45		120
Crutches,	25	25				1	51
Water beds,	1	1	1				3
Air cushions,	2	4	2		1		10
Tobacco,	232		132				364 papers
Bandages,	25		20		25		65
Thread,	6	6	18	10			40 lbs.
Spit cups,	12						12
Needles,	12	5	39	10			66 papers
Scissors,	6						6 pair
Pillows,		25	22			3	50
Corn meal,		1	½		¼		2 bbls.
Soap,	12	12	22				46 lbs.
Corn starch,			50		25		75 "
Bed ticks,			54				54

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

BY J. B. HOLT, HOSPITAL VISITOR.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ending Nov. 19, 1864: Have visited during the week the hospitals at Alexandria, 20 in number, not including two at barracks. Have also visited Fort Lyons, Fort Williams, Forts Ward, Albany, Woodbury, Strong, Fairfax Seminary, and Invalid Corps hospital at Freedman's Village, Arlington Heights. Have written very many letters (evenings) for soldiers in regard to State bounties, &c. Have, by writing to friends and citizens, in towns where the men were arrested, obtained testimony showing that in two cases the arrests were illegal, the men never having enlisted. The men have been sent home to their families, after being confined in prison and sick in hospitals for many months. I have given much information in regard to back pay, bounties, transfers, &c. The supply in storehouse the past week being more abundant than for some weeks, I have been able in consequence to do much more for the comfort of the suffering, making my work much more pleasant. In consequence of a ride to-day of some fifteen miles, I will beg you to accept this meagre report.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

The New Haven *Daily Journal* is before us. It gives a column to the name and virtues of Professor Benjamin Silliman, Senr. The following extract is noticed here, as bearing upon his interest in the U. S. San. Com.:

His last appearance in public was at the meeting on Sunday evening, which was held for the Sanitary Commission, by his interest in which his patriotism, his humanity and his public spirit were all illustrated in this last public act which proved the occasion of his death.

We remember to have seen Professor Silliman at the meeting referred to, and we well remember his remark at its conclusion. Taking us warmly by the hand, he said:

"I am now satisfied that the interests of our soldiers will be well served. New Haven is safe for the Sanitary Commission."

Such was the testimony of this great and good man. A Christian, ripe in years, in experience, in hope.

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GENERAL SHERIDAN AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission has received the following letter from Gen. Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
IN THE FIELD, *November* 13, 1864.

J FOSTER JENKINS,
General Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of October 31, advising me of my having been elected an associate member of the United States Sanitary Commission, is received.

I have the honor to thank you for the compliment paid me, and in behalf of the sick and wounded of this army, to acknowledge the many benefits derived from your charitable association.

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PROTECTIVE
War-Claim Association
OF THE
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OFFICE, 35 CHAMBERS STREET,
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LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

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Apply in person or by letter, to
HENRY GREENFIELD, *Secretary*,
35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-Gen'l U. S. A
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penna.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.
F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary.

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STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D. George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D. Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D. Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La.

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

HOSPITAL CARS.

Between Louisville and Chattanooga—Dr. J. P. Barnum, Surgeon in charge.

SANITARY STEAMER.

James River—Elizabeth.

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BRANCH,
No. 744 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

BRANCH,
No. 19 Green Street,
BOSTON, Mass.

Important Information for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost Limbs.

The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THE SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.
C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20. 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 Broadway, New York.

The Best PALMER LEG is furnished THE SOLDIER FREE
The Best PALMER ARM. for a SMALL ADVANCE.
The Best LINCOLN "GOVERNMENT" ARM, FREE.
Prices of the PALMER LIMBS not raised to OFFICERS and CIVILIANS.

Apply in person, or by letter, at either of the offices Address

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President American Artificial Limb Co.

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Office, 61 Cedar Street, New York.

Capital, $3,000,000. 30,000 Shares, Par Value $100 each.

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To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania, the name of this Company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee in more than TWENTY productive wells, and in TWELVE others now rapidly approaching completion, while the further development of its large unimproved area will, at an early day, greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 PER SHARE, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & COMPANY,
No. 61 Cedar Street, New York.

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MORRIS

FIRE & INLAND INSURANCE

COMPANY,

COLUMBIAN BUILDING,

CORNER WALL & NASSAU STS.

Authorized Capital, - - - $5,000,000.
Cash Capital, paid in, - - - $200,000.

This Company issues on the most favorable terms, Policies of Insurance,

WITH OR WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS,

against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, and all kinds of Buildings, and on Household Furniture and other Property, and on Vessels and their Cargoes, while lying in Port.

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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 29. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1864. No. 29.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

A VOICE FROM PRISON.

It is not an uncommon thought among the poor fellows who lie in Southern prisons that they are forgotten by friends at home. Long absence, distance, oppression, starvation, disease, suffering, combine to depress their spirits in many instances; and despairingly, they give way to the thought that they are forgotten. Such was the case with a poor boy of sixteen years, who had been captured, and who under the weight of his distress wrote the following lines, which have been copied from the original manuscript by a lady friend, who has been visiting the returned prisoners at Annapolis.

WILL YOU LEAVE US HERE TO DIE?

Will you leave us here to die
When our country calls for men?
We came from forge, and store, and mill,
From workshop, farm and factory,
The broken ranks to fill.
We left our quiet, happy homes,
And ones we loved so well,
To vanquish all the Union's foes,
Or fall where others fell.
Now in prison dread we languish,
And it is our constant cry,
O ye, who yet can save us,
Will you leave us here to die?

The voice of slander tells you,
That our hearts were weak with fear;
That all, or nearly all,
Were captured in the rear.
The scars upon our bodies,
From musket ball and shell,
The missing legs and shatter'd arms,
A truer tale will tell.
We have tried to do our duty
In the sight of God on high.
O ye, who yet can save us,
Will you leave us here to die?

There are hearts with hope still beating
In our pleasant Northern homes,
Waiting, watching for the footsteps,
That may never, never come.
In Southern prisons pining,
Meagre, tatter'd, pale and gaunt,
Growing weaker, weaker daily,
From pinching cold and want.
Here brothers, sons and husbands,
Poor and hopeless captives lie.
O ye, who yet can save them,
Will you leave them here to die?

From out our prison gate,
There's a graveyard close at hand,
Where lie ten thousand Union men,
Beneath the Georgia sand.
Scores on scores are laid beside them,
As day succeeds to day,
And thus it ever will be,
Till they all shall pass away;
And the last will say, when dying,
With upturn'd and glazing eye,
Both Love and Faith are dead at home,
They have left us here to die.

MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
Andersonville, Ga.

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REPORT ON EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

BY RICHARD T. J. FALCONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Dec.* 2, 1864.

Having returned from the Exchange Expedition, I have the honor to submit to you the following as a report of my work as Relief Agent of the Commission.

Our party of agents—eight in number—left Washington, on board the *Manhattan*, Thursday, Oct. 27, and were at Fortress Monroe on Friday noon. We were obliged to remain there until Tuesday, Nov. 1, when I received a permit from Lieut. Col. Mulford, Assistant Agent for Exchange, to proceed with sanitary supplies to Hilton Head, S. C., on board steamer *Kanark*. (The other agents were same day assigned to different vessels of the fleet lying off the fort.)

We remained off Fortress Monroe till Tuesday, Nov. 8, when we started for Hilton Head, at which place we arrived Saturday, Nov. 12. By Sunday all the transports were anchored at Hilton Head. When we arrived at the furthest point of our expedition,—the place for the exchange—Col. Mulford came aboard the *Kanark*, and informed us that a rebel flag of truce boat would be down with prisoners Saturday, A.M., Nov. 26, and that the *Kanark* would have the first boat.

We were much cheered to see the men as they came in the rebel boat Saturday morning, and when they gave three hearty cheers for our flag as they passed some of the vessels. They hauled up alongside of the *Star of the South*. The men were there washed, put aboard the *Crescent*, clothed, and by Sunday noon, over 500 of them were aboard the *Kanark*. In the afternoon of Sunday we were underway. The men were put under charge of a sergeant, who immediately formed them into messes. My work soon began; and while their first meal was being prepared I distributed 400 handkerchiefs and 100 towels. The crackers, onions and pickles were open to the men. At first they received pickles and onions at messes, but when we saw that there were sick who needed them so much more than the others, they were given to them. The steward assisted me in giving out the wine and condensed milk prepared for them to drink, as also the onions and pickles. He worked very energetically among them, though suffering from sea sickness. The supply of wine, pickles and onions was sufficient to the time we reached Annapolis.

Most of the men were in a good condition when we arrived at Annapolis. Some few were badly attacked with scurvy and diarrhœa. Socks, drawers and blankets were distributed among them as needed.

MORE ABOUT THE PRISONERS.

BY L. V. BEEBE,

STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT,
CHALESTON HARBOR, *December* 8, 1864.

The *Varuna* leaves to-morrow or next day for Annapolis, and not knowing when we may go, I improve the chance to write.

We came here on Monday. Yesterday morning we received 227 men—skeletons—from the rebels. All the exchanged men who are not very much enfeebled are sent on other boats, only the worst cases being put upon this. It is the same story of starvation, scurvy and chronic diarrhœa. These cases are very low, and many will not live to reach Annapolis—already 7 have died. I am very busy amongst them, and I tell you the supplies are gratefully received. "There comes the Sanitary man," and "God bless the Sanitary Commission," are expressions which ring in my ears all day. Onions, pickles and tomatoes are THE things. Not an article but what will be well appropriated here. Dried peaches, and little bits (very small) of cheese are relished in a manner that would astonish you. But the cry for onions and the avidity with which they are received and devoured beats all.

I have made a "tour" amongst them this evening, and have promised them bean soup with onions and tomatoes in it. Soft crackers too, and every man a pickle: and you may believe I have left them in high spirits in this "heaven" as they call it. Of course I am governed entirely by the Surgeon's instructions about issuing and when. The officers and crew, as well as the nurses, of which there are but few, all assist me very cheerfully. Fearing that my onions and tomatoes would not hold out, I made a raid on Leggett, and increased my stock materially.

As this is the "Hospital Ship," and may be detained here indefinitely, and as his boat will receive well men, and will not have them over four or five days, I thought best to draw on his stock. I am very glad I am on the "hospital" ship. There is hard work, to be sure, but I flatter myself that I can meet it. I have no idea when we shall leave, but I *think* we must go on Sunday or Monday, as we are nearly out of

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coal, and we ought to have our compliment of men by this time.

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

BY S. BUDLONG WESTCOTT.

MARTINSBURG, *Nov.* 1, 1864.

Since my last report we have had some of the most interesting and difficult labors to perform that I have yet seen in the Commission's service. Up to October 22, the wounded have been coming in small numbers, at no time exceeding three hundred, and I found on examination that the Medical Department was fully prepared to receive them. But on the 22d a train of wounded came in without notice. There was not room in the hospitals for nearly all of them, and they had to be placed in private families. Many of these not having supplies for such a number, came to the Commission for tea, coffee, crackers, clothing, bedding, and such other things as we had. I issued freely to all in need, according to the number and their wants. The families were surprised; and I have since heard several of the citizens and soldiers express admiration that the Sanitary Commission was such an institution, and able to do so much. October 23, another train of wounded arrived. With the valuable assistance of Mr. Quail, who came on duty this day as Relief Agent, we were enabled to furnish refreshments to all. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and the 31st, more arrived, and each time were put directly on the cars and forwarded, part to Cumberland, part to Baltimore, the same night of their arrival. Mr. Quail, with the assistance of Mr. Breed, and several other Relief Agents, who came timely to hand, distributed hot milk punch and crackers to each and all of the wounded sufferers, for which they expressed the most unbounded thanks. James Byron, Co. E, 18th Connecticut, with many thanks donated one dollar to the Sanitary Commission, which you will find enclosed. Our individual relief continues about the same as in last report.

BY NATHANIEL SEAVER, JR.

WINCHESTER, *Nov.* 23, 1864.

CONDITION OF HOSPITALS.

I feel warranted in saying that the condition of our hospitals has greatly improved. In no ward now, is there the least lack of any article of clothing or hospital furniture. Our issues of this kind are only such as are demanded by the ordinary wear and waste of hospitals. But few patients have been received since the battle of Cedar Creek, and meanwhile patients have been transferred to the rear, so that the number now in Winchester is about one-third of that which was here in the early part of October. Our stock of goods has been ample, and surgeons' requisitions have been promptly filled. At times, owing to some disarrangement of the Government machinery, we have been called on to furnish the whole supply of stimulants for this quarter, and to the extent of our means, have responded to the call. Surgeons and patients all join in praising our Commission.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Even no less a person than the gallant General who commands our army in this Valley, recently grasped my hand, while visiting our tents at Sheridan Hospital, and said with a quiet earnestness which showed how deeply he felt what he spoke, "I am under great obligations to your Commission, I do not know what I should have done without it." These tents,—there are *two now*,—are a success. Mr. Corbin is on the ground, and ready day or night to respond whenever a surgeon makes a call, or a fresh arrival of wounded and sick demands his attention. The Surgeon in charge furnishes him with every accommodation needed, and the proper officers detail a tent guard, or an ambulance, when he is called away. The Hospital Post Office has also been placed in his charge, so that the Sanitary tents are at times literally surrounded by ward masters, nurses, and convalescents.

A CONTRAST TO BELLE ISLE.

As humanity is the first rule of civilized warfare, we have not in our distributions, overlooked the sick and wounded prisoners, who now comprise one-fifth of our hospital inmates. Many a poor maimed son of the South, has so far forgotten his contempt of the "Northern Mudsills" as to bless the Sanitary Commission, in my presence. Poor, misled fellow-countrymen, I know they are sincere, and lest some Northern man or woman, with more feeling than reflection, begrudges this stewardship of their bounties, let me say that every arm-sling thus bestowed helps to strengthen a growing respect for the North, and every crutch branded in deep letters "Sanitary Commission," is a vote for peace, and a plea for the humane treatment of more than one brave brother who now lies in a Southern prison.

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BY GEO. A. MUHLECH.

HARPERS FERRY, VA. *Dec.* 13, 1864.

I have just returned to the Ferry from Martinsburg, where I have made a final settlement of all accounts, and have had the rest of our property removed to here, turning over some small items to the hospitals at Martinsburg. * * * Having paid off all accounts at this agency, I shall leave for Winchester to-morrow morning, in company with Mr. Hammer, who has come down to get supplies. The pressure on the Commission just now, has become very great from all sides. The very severe cold which has set in so suddenly explains this pressure. If more warm underclothing, socks, mittens, stimulants, crackers, canned milk, and farinaceous food are on hand I would most urgently request you to order it up without delay. The army in this valley, I am sorry to say, are far from being in a proper condition to breast the rigors of a winter which commences so suddenly. Two days ago an officer came in from "Opegnan Crossing," stating that his own brigade are suffering most intensely for the want of shoes, blankets, socks, mittens and underclothing. If this statement is correct not *one-tenth* of those men have any other cover but their india rubber blankets. I have despatched an agent to the spot with blankets and a small number of woolen shirts, drawers and other help to the extent of my ability.

Matters at Winchester remain unchanged. Although of our six thousand wounded but few are left in the hospitals, and that all those who can bear transportation are immediately forwarded North, there is nevertheless but a slow decrease in the number of patients. The *sick* take now the place of the *wounded*, and if the weather, even for a short time, continues as severe as it is now, there will be a large increase on the hospital lists at all points. It is necessary for the safety of our supplies sent from the Ferry to Winchester, that an agent be permanently stationed at Stevenson's depot (five miles north of Winchester.) the terminus of the road. I will furnish him tent and stove; and for the post I shall select one of our strong, hearty and active agents. * *

Mr. Seaver has been unremitting in his labors. He deserves the gratitude of the Commission in its fullest sense. His assistance has been invaluable to me in every branch of the work. I shall sadly feel his loss now that he is on the eve of leaving this department, where his great heart and splendid mind have worked as few have done. Mr. Quail, the excellent old gentleman, is also leaving us. His work at Martinsburg has been as constant and devoted as it was done quietly and modestly. His name, as well as that of Miss Harris, will be kindly remembered forever by hundreds of poor, brave fellows, whose sufferings they alleviated. Mr. Quail has not only fed and attended our sick and wounded, but he has besides cared that their dead comrades were properly buried, and their graves neatly marked with head-boards bearing the proper inscriptions. In many cases he has filled the functions of chaplain, and said the last prayer over the grave of the brave.

As to Mr. Westcott, who returns home in a few days, I say with pleasure that he has most faithfully administered the agency at Martinsburg.

RELIEF TO WOUNDED REBEL SOLDIERS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

From the report of Mr. J. V. Hammer, Field Agent of the Commission in the 19th Army Corps, dated Winchester, Va., November 18, 1864, we take the following interesting account of aid rendered to rebel soldiers lying wounded outside our lines.

On the evening of the 17th word was brought to Acting Superintendent Seaver at Winchester, by the Provost Marshall of the 19th Army Corps, Capt. N. C. Inwood, that a body of these men were lying in a very destitute condition one and one-half miles beyond our picket lines at Newtown, Va. Capt. Inwood requested aid for them and promised an escort sufficient to protect the stores and men in reaching the town.

Accordingly our agents and the Sanitary Commission wagon, with an assortment of stores, started the next morning for the 19th Army Corps headquarters, where they were joined by Capt. Inwood and the escort. Reaching Newtown they found the men, eighteen in number, quartered in a church, in charge of one of their own surgeons, Dr. Carter. They were all severely wounded, many having amputated limbs. Their condition, as represented by Capt. Inwood, was found to be one of the utmost distress. The object of the visit was made known to Dr. Carter by Mr. Hammer, and our assistance proffered. No notice of the intended relief had been sent, nor had it been expected. It came as a sudden surprise.

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The surgeon-in-charge "could hardly give expression by words, of his gratitude to the Commission for its timely aid;" and the men, "with moistened eyes," joined in grateful thanks for the relief thus brought. Stores were left with them, and the party returned in safety to Winchester.

It is thus that our noble Commission endeavors to carry on its work of mercy, fulfilling the law of Christ, unmoved by the spirit of revenge that cries out for "retaliation." "If ye love those that love you, what thanks have you."

KANSAS NOT FORGOTTEN.

LETTER FROM MR. J. R. BROWN.

LEAVENWORTH, *Nov.* 18, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Secy. U. S. San. Com., Western Department.

DEAR SIR:—I have again returned from below to Leavenworth, and am gratified to find very liberal shipments of Sanitary stores, just arrived from Chicago and St. Louis. The special effort made by our Kansas people to raise relief for those wounded in the struggle for the defence of Kansas against Price's merciless horde, together with the goods I was compelled to purchase to meet the exigencies of a case which would admit of no delay, added to the shipments I have received, and those I have noticed as on the way, will make an ample supply for the present.

I have received many most encouraging letters, evincing appreciation of our work. Copies of two please find enclosed.

Our hospitals in Kansas, from present indications, will be full of sick and wounded for the coming winter, and some faithful agent of the Commission must be actively engaged in this field.

The letters referred to consist of the

TESTIMONIAL OF SURGEON VAN DUYN.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, *Nov.* 15, 1864.

MR. J. R. BROWN,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of a good supply of clothing and sanitary stores for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and refugees at this post.

Their arrival was most timely, as they came on the eve of the recent battles on the border, when the hospital was crowded and our supplies inadequate.

It is in such emergencies that the inestimable value of the great charity of which you are a worthy and faithful agent, is so happily felt.

The benefactions of the Commission, and your own efficient service, here, and on the field, and in the hospitals on the border, have been appreciated and highly valued by both officers and men.

Please accept for the Commission and yourself our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully, your obedient servant

A. C. VAN DUYN.
Surgeon U. S. Vols.

TESTIMONIAL OF SURGEON TWISS.

POST HOSPITAL, MOUND CITY, KANSAS,
Nov. 16, 1864.

OFFICERS OF U. S. SAN. COM.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been on the field of battle with the army of the border, from Lexington, Mo., to Mine Creek, Kansas, and having witnessed the sufferings of the soldiers at the several places where battles were fought, it affords me great pleasure to attest to the timely and efficient aid of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. J. R. Brown, agent of the Western Department, was with the corps of surgeons, and worked incessantly in getting in the wounded, and in furnishing food and clothing at a time when it could not otherwise have been obtained. The Commission have reason to congratulate themselves that they have so efficient an agent in this department. He has secured the confidence and good wishes of all by his application to his duties, and I am glad to add my testimony in his favor.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

E. TWISS.
Surgeon 15th Kansas, Cav. Vols.

Tennessee.

BY R. BRUNDRETT.

NASHVILLE, *Nov.* 25, 1864.

Since my last report Mr. Tone, Mr. Drake, and myself left for Pulaski, on the 17th, with a large supply of vegetables for general distribution at that point and Columbia, which was accomplished previous to the evacuation of Pulaski. Never in our experience has so large a supply been distributed at any one time, or given such general satisfaction. The entire army, officers and men, have had an abundant supply of potatoes, onions, pickles, kraut, and other vegetables, sufficient for several days, of which Mr. Tone will report in detail.

Upon the evacuation of Pulaski, we left

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on the last train and arrived the same night at Columbia, where we were kindly cared for by Dr. A. J. Comfort, surgeon of the post.

After getting a list of deaths, from October 1 to November 21, we left for the depot, where we found Mr. Tone and Mr. Drake, who had preceded me two days. They had distributed a large supply at that point, and had on hand still three car loads to distribute, so soon as the troops settled down.

I left for Nashville on the evening train; indications were that a collision would take place between the opposing armies at or near Columbia, and that supplies would be needed for battle purposes. I shall return in the morning to the front, and, to the best of my ability, will keep you informed as to everything connected with our mission.

Please find enclosed list of casualties and deaths in post hospital at Pulaski, since last report up to 23d, also list of deaths in post hospital at Columbia, to same date. Enclosed also Dr. Failor's complimentary notice of the workings of the Sanitary Commission.

NOTE.—According to Mr. Tone's detailed report, he issued as follows, from November 7 to November 21, 1864.

	Kraut & Pickles.	Onions.	Potatoes.
Columbia,	2,759 Gallons.	344 Bushels.	47 Bushels.
Stevenson,	840 "	135 "	15 "
Johnsonville,	1,117 "	564 "	51 "
Pulaski,	11,716 "	1,733 "	94 "
	16,472	2,776	207

TESTIMONIAL FROM SURGEON FAILOR.

PULASKI, TENN., *Nov.* 25, 1864.

MR. ROBERT BRUNDRETT.

DEAR SIR:—To day, while passing through the various regiments composing the army now concentrating at this point, I was struck with wonder when I saw the profusion of supplies which they had received from you as agent for the United States Sanitary Commission. Regiments from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, and every other State represented, were equally supplied. Looking at the amount issued at this place, a person would suppose that the North had emptied its gardens and cellars to furnish sufficient for this *one* issue; but having been with the troops during the entire campaign, I know that this amount, however large it may appear, is nothing compared with the aggregate issued by the agents of the Commission during the campaign. At Cleveland, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Kennesaw, during and after the siege of Atlanta, the troops were fully supplied, whenever an opportunity offered. You have my personal thanks for the interest taken by you in supplying the sick and wounded of the 3d division, 4th Army Corps, with vegetables; and I feel confident that with the aid of these, we were enabled to treat much more successfully, all the diseases that came under our notice.

I learn that you are going to Ohio in a few days, and feel that you will find more pleasure, during your years of retirement from active life, in reflecting upon the noble nature of the work in which you were engaged, during the progress of the rebellion, than from any other personal consideration; for be assured, the fervent, hearty "God bless you," of many a brave soldier, has been uttered in your behalf.

I have often wondered if the people of the North were fully aware of the magnitude and importance of the work undertaken by the United States Sanitary Commission. The season now approaches when we will again hear of Sanitary Fairs, and of increased activity on the part of the "Soldiers' Aid Societies," when during the long winter evenings, the northern farmer will sit by his bright blazing fire, his cellar filled with plenty. When, during the leisure that follows a summer of toil, thoughts of absent loved ones will enter every family circle. These thoughts will culminate in a resolve to send something to their brave boy, and the next thing discussed will be by what channel shall we send? If I could enter that family circle, then I would say to them, "give of your stores to the United States Sanitary Commission; for if the past is a guarantee for the future, no matter where that loved boy may be, whether in camp, trench, or hospital, he will get what you send." I sincerely trust that the Commission will receive the whole contribution of the people.

It is the interest of the contributor and the soldier, that the channel through which supplies are sent, shall be sufficiently comprehensive in its detail, liberal in its endowment, and energetic in its execution to reach the soldier at all times, and in all places. The United States Sanitary Commission now does this, its organization is complete, its agents have experience and understand the magnitude of the work to be performed, and it should have the united support of a magnanimous and patriotic people.

That the army endures more, suffers less

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from sickness, and is in every way more efficient, under a full and regular supply of vegetable diet, has been so often shown, and is so generally admitted, that the arguments in its favor need no reiteration by me.

Wishing you and the Commission abundant success,

I am very respectfully, your friend,

B. M. FAILOR, 19th O. V. I.

Surgeon-in-charge of Hospitals, 3d Division, 4th A. C.

BY BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *Nov.* 28, 1864

I have just returned from Vicksburg, Natchez, and intermediate points. At Vicksburg found Mr. J. G. Brown, who has a good supply of most kinds of stores. He is an earnest, faithful worker, and enjoys the full confidence of the military and medical authorities. The troops at Vicksburg are in far the best condition of any that I have found in this department. The same is true of the hospitals. The McPherson hospital, Surgeon Edwin Powell, in all its arrangements, police, and general management, comes nearest to my own ideas of a "perfect hospital" A billiard table, devoted exclusively to the use of the establishment, a gymnasium fitted with all the necessary appliances, for the use of all the inmates, and a well selected and valuable library, add much to the health and comfort of the patients. The light diet kitchen, under the charge of a lady from Kalamazoo, Michigan, furnishes all the requirements in that line. The "fund" not only keeps the hospital clear of debt, but enables the surgeon to buy nearly everything necessary.

BUTTER.

One thing only is absolutely required, which cannot be purchased, and that is butter. This article of diet is not so much a luxury as a *necessity*. Experience proves it to be one of the most perfect restoratives that can be given convalescents, while in cases of diseases of the lungs, and suppurating wounds, it is invaluable. Wherever I go, butter is asked for, and I am of the opinion that for hospital use, no one article is more valuable. At Vicksburg I found Mrs. Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin. She devotes her whole time and means to the soldiers, by whom she is regarded with love and veneration. While I was in her room a poor emaciated creature came in, who was going home on a furlough, which she had procured him. A few kind words, a quilt to keep him warm, and a greenback in his hand to purchase any little luxury he might want, and he started home with a tear in his eye, and a blessing on his lips.

NATCHEZ.

From Vicksburg I proceeded to Natchez. Here I found one hospital, with 118 patients, poorly provided for in articles of diet. There are but few white troops there, but a large force of colored. While I was there a squad of soldiers, belonging to the 29th Indiana Volunteers, came to the Sanitary Commission rooms, asking for shoes, socks, and shirts. These men had been sent from Morganza, on a scouting expedition, and were in a destitute condition. Several of them were barefoot and ragged. There was no way in which they could draw from government, being on detached service. Their wants were fully supplied, and they left on another scout, with cheers for the Sanitary Commission. Finding what was needed there, Mr. Marsh, agent of Western Sanitary Commission at Natchez, accompanied me to Vicksburg, and I gave him a small stock of stores to take back with him. Natchez is so small and unimportant a post, that I think an agent is not required there, as Mr. Marsh will act for us, the most perfect harmony and good feeling existing between the two Commissions. At Goodrich's Landing, Milliken's Bend, and one or two other minor posts, the want of vegetables is great. Mr. Brown made a shipment to some of those points while I was there, and will attend to the wants of all. There is pressing demand for woolen shirts, under shirts, and socks. Can you not send some? The stock of cotton shirts is ample. I wrote you some time since that "Mr. Carpenter had gone up White River with a large invoice." I told him "if possible, to go to Fort Smith." Letters received from him show that the Arkansas River had so risen, that he could proceed there. "He has done so, and taken all the goods with him." I rejoice that it was so Mr. Grant will leave on the first boat, with stores for the mouth of White River, and an invoice will be sent to Helena in a day or two.

EXTRACTS FROM "CLEVELAND BULLETIN."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *Oct.* 30, 1864.

* * * I have taken occasion upon this trip, as I have frequently heretofore, to look into the workings of that huge benevolent association, the United States Sanitary Com-

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mission. I find it as ubiquitous, as humane, as charitable, as life-saving, as indispensable as ever. On every hand, both in the army and upon all the lines of communication, its presence is felt. Every hospital train, whose easy beds and rapid transit save unnumbered throes of mortal anguish to wounded heroes, rattles its praises. Every long delayed letter, retained for want of a pre-payment of sufficient postage at home, when it reaches the weary and home-sick soldier at the far off "front," endorsed "Paid by U. S. Sanitary Commission," tells of its ever watchful care for the nation's defenders. Let those who have contributed to the support of this noble Commission feel assured that their contributions fulfill their object. I have seen many applications of the contributions of the people of Huron County and other localities, and KNOW that they have been honestly, justly, and wisely used to the end for which they have been given. The members and agents of the Commission are live, earnest, working, Christian men; men who have succeeded in life in their own business, and who are not, consequently, engaged in the work to gain a livelihood, but through patriotic and charitable motives. I wish I could give your readers an adequate idea of the number of ways in which the Commission dispenses charities and renders assistance to the soldiers; but I cannot. One of its most impoptant successes has been achieved through the medium of its Sanitary Gardens, of which in this department it has four, viz: one at Murfreesboro, one at this point, one on Lookout Mountain, and one at Knoxville. These are intended to furnish supplies for the various hospitals in their respective localities. That at this place consists of about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and has been a great success. There have been gathered from it during the season, about twenty thousand bushels of produce of various kinds, worth at this point, as estimated, fifty thousand dollars! All this has been accomplished at an expense to the Commission of less than three thousand dollars! The other gardens have been more or less successful, according to the various circumstances of adaptation of soil and climate, supply of seeds and implements, etc, which have surrounded them.

I am fully persuaded,—and I have been "in this army" over three years—that owing to the efforts of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, many, yes, very many valuable lives have been saved, and untold suffering has been avoided. Let this work go on!

Let the loyal people of the land sustain this noble enterprise! and then, after this dire struggle shall have ceased, and peace shall again smile upon our distracted country, it will be recorded that not the least in the great work of saving the republic, was found, erect in all its purity, noble in its charity, and resplendent in its practical christianity, the United States Sanitary Commission.

It is expected that the road to the front will soon be repaired, and the trains be running as usual. I shall endeavor to take the first train through to Atlanta.

C. P. WICKHAM,
Major 55th O. V. I.

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *Aug.* 26, 1864.

I take advantage of a short sick leave, which seems to be a regular episode in the the middle of a summer's work at Chattanooga, and is a very pleasant one when spent on these breezy heights, to send you some of my impressions of the Sanitary Commission work.

In the first place although I expected to find that the Commission was doing a great work among the soldiers, I was not prepared for the extent to which it seems to be regarded as a regular branch of the service, and to have in its care the comfort and even the life of the sick and wounded. I have talked with many private soldiers on the subject, sometimes without making known my own relations to the Commission, and although some have grumbled at what they believed to be its abuses, I have found scarcely any one who has not given it credit for being essential to the army.

A very intelligent corporal, who had no other interest in the Commission than as a former recipient of its bounty, having been lately discharged from the service, expressed to me his own views and what he believed to be the views of all who had properly considered the subject. "As long as a man is doing full duty in his company the government usually takes full care of him, but as soon as he drops out of the ranks from sickness or wounds, he is thrown upon the Sanitary Commission. He is clothed hastily in the field hospital from the Sanitary stores, he lies upon a Sanitary bed and whatever he receives that a sick man can possibly eat or drink comes from the same source. As

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the hospital arrangements now are, not one in ten of those who now recover could do so without the Sanitary Commission. But because it issues on the requisition of surgeons and other officers, instead of distributing at once to the patients, the latter suppose that everything is furnished by their own commissary, and they abuse the Commission while accepting its favors without knowing it." I myself have known the most blatant grumblers go off crestfallen on being shown the mark of some Soldiers' Aid Society on the clothing which they were wearing.

The question is often asked whether the Commission is not doing much that government ought to do, and which its incompetent officers have neglected, True there has been some of this, but it grows less every day. But whatever government ought to do there is much which it leaves to the Sanitary, which will not be done without it, and which the army cannot spare. Whatever is lost or converted to unworthy uses, the soldiers themselves have told me that they considered to be amply repaid by the good accomplished by the rest.

Visitors who have been staggered on first coming down here by the apparent confirmation of unfavorable reports, have afterwards said, as indeed many soldiers tell them, that there is no department under strictly government management in which the loss is not greater. I have never felt so keenly as now the necessity of supporting the Commission promptly and liberally.

The above is an extract from a letter received at this office from a gentleman of this city who visited the front as our special agent.

THREE MONTHS IN THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. IV.—AMONG THE WOUNDED AT WHITE HOUSE LANDING.

On the second day of June the wounded began to arrive, and seeing heavy work ahead, the cargo of the Kent was discharged into the Hoboken, and that steamer left for Baltimore, to get another supply of needed articles. A portion of the Elizabeth was set apart for the better accommodation and feeding of the Relief Agents and nurses whose recent arduous labors at Fredericksburg, Belle Plain, and Port Royal, Va., had shown the imperative necessity of exercising more care toward them in their food and rest, both as a matter of economy and justice. The writer of these papers was honored with the position of Purveyor, a part of the duties pertaining to that office, being the providing of food and lodging for all persons connected with the Sanitary Commission at the water base of the Army of the Potomac. I may say in passing, that necessitous cases hourly arose thereafter which caused the Director finally to instruct me to limit the blessings of feeding and resting needy soldiers and civilians to the extent only of the capacity of possible accommodation. It should here be understood that no case was admitted unless the need was proven, and then only on the order of some responsible officer in the service of the Government or of the Commission, as I shall have occasion to refer again to this branch, I will not enlarge now.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

On Thursday, June 3, the wounded arrived by thousands, and thank God, our force was fully prepared for them. The field was taken as divided by Government officers in such cases, and relief stations with proper supplies, set up near each brigade hospital, to which were attached dressers of wounds, relief agents, &c. The Directors in this work, Hon. Frank B. Fay, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, pitched their tents in central locations on the field of operations, the better to supervise the work. To facilitate the obtaining of necessary supplies, a large tent was erected at a convenient point, to which stores were drawn from the boats. So if a hospital steward needed a bandage, instead of making out a formal requisition, and running down to the boat of the Sanitary Commission, and there awaiting his turn, involving the waste of perhaps two hours, he simply had to run to the next tent, where he was known to be what he represented himself, and not a bandage alone, but every article that could comfort or assist the patient, was to be had for the asking; and when the stores of the brigade tents failed, they were replenished from the large supply tent alluded to. Thus was the work systematized, and our whole force busied themselves from early dawn until far into the night of June 3. Similar scenes greeted us to those that were witnessed at Port Royal.

TRANSPORTATION.

Those dreadful army wagons without springs, as usual shook out the life from

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many a brave boy, but there seemed no help for it at those times and places. One poor fellow I shall never forget, as I saw him with both hands amputated at the wrists, and part of his face broken in by a shell, being led to the hospital boat by an elderly gentleman, an Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission; he looked so piteously thankful for the favor. When at eleven o'clock P.M., the Relief Corps returned to the boat for refreshments and rest, each and all expressed devout thanks that not one had been omitted who needed assistance.

INCIDENTS.

Many were the incidents narrated at these repasts from the experience of the agents. On the occasion referred to, I distinctly remember two, one was that of a Massachusetts man who was severely wounded in the throat, so that he could take no nourishment, and was only easy while in an upright position. One of our nurses devoted his whole time and attention to the poor fellow while he needed it. The soldier derived great comfort from a photograph of a family group, consisting of himself, his wife and three children; in looking upon the shadows of those he loved his eyes expressed what his tongue could not; his spirit's departure was sweet; he motioned the nurse to moisten his parched lips, placed the picture within the folds of his inner garment, and laying his head on the shoulder of his attendant he expired. The other incident was that of some colored men who were awaiting a passage from the White House. Seeing the difficulty many of the poor wounded had in reaching the boats, they procured wheelbarrows and volunteered their services to carry some of the slightly wounded ones thereto, and they did gallant service both in leading and carrying, on that occasion. Before the late repast alluded to was finished, the news was brought us that the van of a train bearing eight thousand more of the wounded had arrived, and that more help must be sent into the field. To add to the troubles of the occasion a fierce rain storm had set in. However, a few of those who were really hardened to the work, volunteered, while the rest were urged to rest in preparation for the work of the following day. This day's issues of supplies was the largest of any previously chronicled in the history of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and exceeded that of any day during the ever memorable struggle at Gettysburg.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at a meeting of American Citizens held at Buenos Ayres, S. A., June 20, 1864.

Whereas, We recognise in the United States Sanitary Commission an institution eminently Christian and humane, organized for the prevention and relief of suffering, to which object we have constant evidences that it is devoting its efforts most faithfully and energetically, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby desire to record our expression of sympathy and interest in the work of charity and love in which the Commission is engaged, promising to promote its objects by giving it what lays in our power, of our influence and means.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven American Citizens be appointed by the Chair to raise contributions for the benefit of the Commission, in such manner as they may deem proper, with instructions not to confine their field of labor to this Republic, but to extend the same to the neighboring Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, with power to appoint such sub-committees as they may consider advisable.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed be authorized to remit to the Treasurer of the Commission, the contributions that they may receive, in such manner as they may consider most advantageous, combined with safety.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized to call meetings of the subscribers and friends of the movement, at such times as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Hon. Mr. Kirk our thanks for granting us the use of his rooms on this occasion, and for the warm interest he has taken in this movement; also the Editors of the "*Standard*" for their gratuitous publications of the notices calling this meeting, and for the favorable allusions made to it in some of their recent numbers.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States Sanitary Commission.

(A true copy.) HENRY S. AYRES,
Secretary.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., *Oct.* 11, 1864.

J. FOSTER JENKINS, M.D.,
Secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

SIR:—In accordance with one of a series of Resolutions, adopted at a meeting of American citizens, held here on the 20th of June last, for the purpose of taking measures to raise funds in aid of the United States

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Sanitary Commission, I beg leave to wait upon you with a copy of these resolutions, for the information of your organization.

The movement then initiated has resulted in the collection of the sum of £1,195 1s. sterling, which will be remitted to your Treasurer by this mail; it is hoped that this amount will be somewhat increased by further contributions.

With the prayer that the Commission may be enabled to continue its work of humanity until the necessity for it ceases, which God grant may be soon.

I remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. AYRES,
Secretary.

REPORT FROM SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

In pursuance of instructions of the County Council held at Montrose, on the 18th of October, the following summary of what has been done by the different Aid Societies of the County, for the Sanitary Commission has been prepared. The delay has been unavoidable, as some of the important reports were received only a few days since. A few societies have been unable to report by reason of the loose manner in which their accounts have been kept. Deaths, sickness, and removal, are the true reasons in most cases, of tardy or imperfect reports. A large number have sent in complete returns containing list of all articles forwarded, with estimated cash value, while some have sent complete lists with cash value of only a part, or the cash value of all that had been done, with only a partial list of articles. Some have given only a list of articles, and others only the cash value. This summary, therefore, though unavoidably imperfect, is the best that can be prepared from such data as can now be obtained.

Montrose, Harford, Uniondale, Franklin, Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rush, Forest Lake, Friendsville and Forest Lake, West Harford, Lawsville Centre, Dimock, (2 soc.,) Friendsville, West Auburn, Clifford, Springville, Auburn, East Bridgewater, and Little Meadows Aid Societies have sent to the Sanitary Commission:

1,247 shirts.
174 sheets.
588 pairs drawers.
720 pillows.
755 pillow cases.
212 arm slings.
291 dressing gowns.
247 pairs slippers.
342 pairs socks.
1,913 towels and handk'fs.
126 quilts and blankets.
295 bottles of wine.
71 gallons of wine.
1 keg of wine.
1 cask of wine.
28 gallons of syrup.
507 cans of fruit.
2,709 pounds of dried fruit of all kinds.
13½ bushels of dried fruit.
273 packages dried fruit.
31½ firkins of pickles.
100 pounds of butter.
5 tubs of butter.
1 firkin of butter.
50 pounds maple sugar.
1,125 cakes maple sugar.
173½ dozen of eggs.
1 keg of eggs.
16 coats.
64 hop pillows.
2 pairs of shoes.
3¼ bushels of apples.
10 quarts of vinegar.
12 cans of honey.
14 cans, sundries.
11 bushels potatoes.
110 needle-books, &c.
61 pads.
1 sack dried corn.
8 quarts dried corn.
12 pounds horse-radish.
17 pounds corn starch.
32 pounds of cheese.
6 pairs of mittens.
4 pairs of pants.
110 lemons.
And more than 300 packages of unenumerated articles.

Large quantities of bandages, lint, old cloth, reading matter, dried beef, sage, hops, fruit, combs, jelly, tea, green currants, pie-plant, currant, shrub, raspberry, and elderberry vinegar, peaches, pears, eggs, beans, etc., are reported, of which no exact account can be given.

Great Bend, Glenwood, Elk Lake, Brooklyn, Upsonville, and Jackson Aid Societies report estimated cash value of articles sent at $943 62; donation from Welch citizens, $200; sent to Central Fair articles valued at over $3,000; making considerably more than four thousand dollars, in addition to the foregoing list of articles.

West Auburn, and several other societies that were struggling to keep up the good work, acknowledge with thanks, ten dollars donations for their encouragement, from unknown friends, by hand of Miss S. M. Walker.

It cannot be doubted that the amount contributed by citizens of this county to the Sanitary Commission, and kindred charities, for the relief of our suffering soldiers, is very much larger than is here reported. Let those whose labors of love fail to be made known to the world, remember that they are not forgotten of our Heavenly Father.

It may safely be said, that benefactions so grand and magnificent, would never have been made had it not been for the noble women, who at great sacrifices and untiring zeal, have sustained the Aid Societies. Many of our citizens have most nobly seconded their efforts; some have done but little, while a large number have done almost nothing. Let no lover of his country who reads this report, fail to "help those women." The call for aid is now, and must for sometime be urgent. Let every one who *can*, do something, and the almoners of our benefactions will be forced to cry, "hold, enough!" Till that time, may there be no lack of giving or doing.

CALVIN C. HALSEY,
Secretary of the County Council.

MONTROSE, PA., Nov. 28, 1864.

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Correspondence.

CONTRIBUTION FROM SOLDIERS.

CAMP CONNESS, *Sept.* 18, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find twenty-five dollars, a donation from Co. H, 2nd C. C. V., to the Sanitary Fund. The donation was made from fractions of dollars due the men at the pay table, which the paymaster could not make at the time the men were paid—the amount being paid to them in bulk afterwards—and they (the men) voted to send it to the Sanitary Fund for the relief of our fellow-soldiers, who are fighting for "the Union and Liberty" in the East. Although not with them in person, our hearts and sympathies are in the work, and may God speed the day when this cursed rebellion shall be conquered, and peace, happiness and plenteousness once more reign supreme over our land. Hoping that this will reach you in safety, and praying God will bless and aid our cause, I subscribe myself most respectfully,

Your ob't servant and well-wisher,

WM. W. WHITE,
Private Co. H, 2d C. C. V., Camp Conness,
Utah Territory, near Salt Lake City.

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the Sanitary Commission.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS BY AUXILIARY RELIEF AGENTS AT CITY POINT, VA.

AMONG COLORED TROOPS.

I have endeavored to familiarize myself with each and all, by engaging them in conversation as to their previous history, connections, &c., and have been very much pleased with the intelligence displayed by some, and gratified by the respectful, as well as grateful demeanor of all. I find it both pleases and cheers them to find an interested listener to their relations, and I think tends to dissipate to a considerable extent the depression of spirits consequent upon sickness and absence from friends, and just to the same extent helps to promote their recovery. While their patience under suffering is most exemplary, on no single occasion have I seen anything like impertinence in their manner or coarseness in their expressions. As fact is said to be stranger than fiction, I have listened to the recitals of the experience of some which gave me a more vivid idea of the wrongs and cruelties of slavery, than any description I ever read or heard. Out of the whole number in my ward, (263), 161 can both read and write, while the rest, almost to a man, (where able to sit up,) are anxious to learn. I have assisted them as much as possible with books and instructions, and find them as a rule apt scholars. Becoming accustomed to, I really like my work, not that it is at all agreeable, but the consciousness of being engaged in a good and noble cause, as well as aiding to some extent to discharge the obligations we owe them as a race for ages of oppression and cruelty, amply compensates for the self-denial, which the most unpleasant part of the work requires. In addition to this, the grateful feeling they manifest is most pleasing and encouraging.

I regard the moral and social aspects of this work as of greater importance than the physical ones, as I believe they tend to develop and elevate their character, while intimate social intercourse and real friendly interest stimulates their desire for improvement, and this tends to make them better soldiers and better members of society. A double obligation binds us to do all we can for this despised and down-trodden race; what we owe them for years of oppression and caste prejudice, and what we owe society in which they are henceforth to mingle as free citizens. Every kind word and act, and every useful effort, while it helps to fulfill our obligations to them as the Creator's intelligent creatures, tends also to develop mind and manhood in them.

AN INCIDENT.

There is more real romance in this war than will ever be written, and my calling brings me face to face with more or less of it. About a week since (not more) a young man was brought in here, suffering and worn down with chronic diarrhœa. He sent for me when he found that his hours were numbered, and told me his story and begged my prayers. He had been a first lieutenant in the English army, and had with him his commission and Crimean medal. Coming to this country in May last as a traveler, (from love of excitement), or because his was the old, old story of the prodigal son, he enlisted in July as a private in a cavalry regiment, and the 1st of September found him acting in that capacity in front of Petersburg. I found him dying, almost a stranger in a far country—a gentleman by birth and education, only twenty-nine years of age, and strikingly handsome—and as he told me the story of his wanderings from home and from God, and bade me write to

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those nearest and dearest to him, my heart was touched as it has seldom been before. He fell asleep, humble, penitent and resigned, and this evening at sunset I committed his body to the dust, in the hope of a joyful resurrection. He sleeps in our quiet little cemetery on the Appomattox, while loving hearts across the Atlantic are waiting and watching for his footsteps. It is better as it is, for God has called the wanderer home.

I have been thinking, as I wrote, that we little know of what material the rank and file of this great army is composed, and of what high honor it is worthy at the hands of the people.

Individual Relief from a single Auxiliary Relief Station, Army of the Potomac, in one day, (November 17, 1864,) exclusive of Hospital Relief.

Applications.	Articles.	Applications.	Articles.
2	Apples.	22	Onions.
1	Bay rum.	9	Pipes.
10	Combs.	4	Paper.
1	Cologne.	6	Penholders.
1	Crackers.	15	Pens
3	Drawers.	3	Pencils.
1	Envelopes.	5	Pins.
2	Ginger.	3	Suspenders.
1	Handkerchiefs.	4	Slippers.
6	Ink.	4	Shirts.
1	Lemons.	3	Towels.
6	Mustard.	12	Tobacco.
2	Matches.	9	Thread.
1	Milk.	1	Wine.
6	Socks.	1	Yarn.
3	Needles.		

Total number of applications, 140. Variety of articles, 32.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

MILWAUKEE, *Dec.* 9, 1864.

Editor Sanitary Commission Bulletin:

DEAR SIR:—Perhaps some of your sanitarian readers would like to know something in brief of the work that is being done here in the common cause, by the good ladies of Milwaukee. For the last three years a Soldiers' Aid Society, with auxiliaries in other towns and villages, has done for the State of Wisconsin, the same noble work with which the whole country, and more especially its armies, are now so familiar. It has since become an auxiliary of the Commission, and has added to the means of the latter, some 3,500 cases of supplies, which have in great part been distributed through the agency of the North-Western Branch of the Commission located in Chicago.

But it is not alone in the collection of supplies, nor in the inspection of them so thoroughly, that not an article is repacked for transmission to Chicago and the front which has not been put in perfect order, nor a potatoe re barrelied which has not had its "evil eye" eradicated, nor an onion that is not hard and sound, peeled in the "pickling room," (an establishment, the atmosphere of which, is so redolent of sympathy, and its phenomena so replete with all that is affecting, that I had no sooner entered the door than I felt their lachrymal influence, and left it with streaming eyes (not yet wholly dried), nor is it that in the packing of everything, such thoroughness is observed that the packages are passed through the depot of the Branch in Chicago "on faith," without a thought of examination—as I was there informed, before I had an opportunity to see for myself—it is not alone thus, that they serve the friends and neighbors who are fighting their battles for them. They serve them in a way still dearer to those whose patriotism has not quenched, but rather quickened the sacred fires of the domestic altar, and who hear the sighings of their wives and the cries of their children, above the roar of the cannon and the whizz of the minie ball. They serve them by serving those, the memory of whom cheers the soldier, amid the waste places of the weary march, and the thought of whom, never more to be seen in this world, adds bitterness to his last hour on the field of death.

As I look through the frosted window panes, I see women hurrying along the white, slippery street, wrapping close around them whatever of woolen and furs they have on—often alas! too scanty, though every one here wears furs—to shield themselves, as much as may be, from the keen bitter wind that drives the snow and ice before it, through an atmosphere wherein the thermometer stands at so many degrees below zero, that I am afraid to mention it to the—comparatively speaking—"sunny south" denizens of the cities of Brotherly Loves, Monuments, Magnificent Distances, and wherever else southward Sherman and the Sanitary Commission Bulletin have by this time penetrated;—and when they get to the door they push in—the bolder and more demonstrative of them, for some of them are timid and quiet—with such a hasty scrambling stamp of their snow-covered feet, and such a sharp clicking snap of the latch, as shows that they grudge every half-moment outside, when they can get inside. And when they get inside it is no wonder that the hoods and woolen wrappings become gradually thrown back and loosened, for a huge stove, the like of which for dimensions is quite

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unknown to the ordinary purlieus of the sunny-southward places before-mentioned, radiates a most grateful warmth all through the large long room; nor is it any wonder that their faces soon become thawed and their features unpuckered, for in the midst of them—by this time their numbers have increased to quite a little multitude, some sixty I should say without counting—sits a little group of "elect ladies," with looks and tones of welcome for them; and in the midst of the elect ladies sits the one who not only—like others perhaps among them—gives all her days, and sometimes sleepless nights to the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society, but who, two or three months ago, braving railroad smashes, Mosby's guerrillas and all other perils of the road, journeyed all alone to Washington, and by her Napoleonic tactics so softened the hearts of the stern officials of the Quartermaster's Department—no, for it is too serious a matter for jesting—by her graphic representations of these very women now before me, soldiers' wives or widows, waiting for back pay or pension, through months and sometimes for over a year, with the "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick," waiting on such days as this with hungry children cowering round her fireless hearth; by the power of truth and her pathetic delineations of the alternative if the boon were refused, of great and unavoidable suffering among the families whose providers had abandoned home ties for the wider circle of duty, which at every point touches hardship, danger and death, obtained a Government contract for the making up of soldiers' underclothes, and it is by the work and pay afforded them in sewing these clothes, that these poor women get the tea to soften their bread, and the salt to flavor their children's potatoes. Would that a new contract could be obtained every week or two, and then they might now and then add sugar to their tea, and meat to their potatoes.

But a more important work still is done for these poor women and their children by these ladies, and that is, in securing for them the County and State money allowed by the laws of the State to the families of soldiers in the field, but which most of them are too uneducated—at least in English, for the Tuetonic element largely prevails—to get for themselves, and are thus left to the long delays of uninterested persons who make only a matter of business of their affairs; or still worse, become a prey to sharpers and those wicked ones who "devour widows' houses" and "afflict the fatherless child." In this room in fact is a branch bureau of the great and beneficent Special Relief System of the Commission, and it has been organized by and is carried on under the instructions of the Secretary of State for Wisconsin, an ex-General, who has given an arm and his health to the cause, and knows how to sympathize with his old comrades, both in their anxieties of the field and of their homes. Over this bureau presides the wife of an eminent judge, and the ermine certainly loses nothing of its purity and dignity when it covers such workers, and shields such work as this. On the table before her lie, numerous blanks, which are rapidly being filled in, by herself and her assistant—who, as interpreter, exchanges the soft tones of her native Castilian for English and for the still more gutteral German—and as fast as they are signed (or marked) by the claimants, they are laid together to be forwarded to Madison, the capitol of the State, for official action. By their side lies a pile of bank checks, the fruit of former papers of the same kind, substantiating similar claims to payment of State dues. You should see how that poor German woman's square heavy face, reddened by the frost and hardened by poverty and anxiety, refines and lightens up, as the stuff for the garment is put into her hands; or better still, the price of those she brings back is handed to her to be exchanged for some little article of necessity, or to her luxury for herself or child; or still better, as the pen is put into her finger for the stiff, angular, black-letter-like German signature that looks so hard and crabbed to English-scrip-reading eyes, or is guided over the paper to form the cross which indicates "her mark," which mark, simple as it is, is the "open sesame" to a Golconda of several greenbacks; or best of all, as the sundry dollars collected on a check in her favor is consigned to the depths of her glove, her handkerchief or her pocket. What a pity she can't lay down her cross once for all when putting it on paper, and that she can't get a check cashed every week without having to bear it!

Thus, here in the far North-West, one lays one's hand, amid the ice and snow, on one point of the circumference of that same vast circle (its stupendeousness and beneficence not realized perhaps even by its own central workers) which, alive with deeds of

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charity at every point within its superfices, throws out its magnetic wires laden with messages of love and its tracks freighted with good cheer, and from this and every other available spot of its periphery, from the frozen North to the burning South, from the malarious levee of the father of waters to the long bleak reaches of the Atlantic coast, untouched, let us hope for permanent harm by the sectarian envyings of its enemies without, or by the local jealousies of its friends within, or by manifold other infirmities within and without, and which, let us also hope, will be used to the end as a potent instrument of the Almighty for the staying of the famine and thirst, the covering of the nakedness, and the healing of the wounds and fevers of the battle-field, during the evil days of the civil war; and, by the memories of its impartial beneficence, for the blotting out of old scars and feuds, and the cementing of National Brotherhood in the glad time that shall come after it.

Truly yours,
ALFRED J. BLOOR.

Special Relief Department.

A NEW "HOME" AT PADUCAH, KY.

On Monday, November 21, a new Sanitary Commission "Home" was opened at Paducah, Ky., for the reception of soldiers in need of temporary shelter and food.

Its need is shown by the fact that the first day 120 meals were given, 30 men coming in "before rations could be furnished." During the first six days 946 meals were given, beside many men furnished with lodgings, and the attentions given to the sick.

Thus, at another point, the beneficent love of the people is reaching the needy soldiers in the field; and in no way does this love have a more practical expression than in these "Homes," where the hungry find food, the homeless find shelter, and the weary find rest.

ANNAPOLIS.

BY J. ADDISON WHITAKER.

I herewith respectfully present my report for this District, for the week ending Nov. 26, 1864.

OFFICE.

I have expended $89 50, as you will see by reference to statement, Paper A, forwarded to B. Collins, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, New York.

I have received, issued and have on hand stores as stated in Paper B.

In view of expected arrival, and at last (Thursday) the arrival of paroled prisoners, we have been engaged in preparation for their reception. This work, however, has not in any way interfered with the regular "office duties," which from the fact that the District has been pretty well cleaned out by furloughs, and the return of convalescents to their regiments or other hospitals to make way for the paroled men, have not been so pressing as heretofore. As it may interest you to have some idea of our office duties, even in the lull of business, I present a copy of my journal for three days, viz.:

November 21.—Office opened at 9 A.M. Large number of soldiers called for blanks for commutation of rations. Reports for week ending 19th inst. from Camp Parole, hospitals and office sent by mail. Furnished two destitute ambulance drivers with shoes and shirts. Call from Chaplain Hammond, St. John's College hospital about printing for office, and requesting my attendance during his absence at funerals. Letter from John Bowne inquiring of Hugh O'Brien, a soldier. Lady called; she arrived this morning, found her husband dead and buried; furnished her with the necessary blanks for widow's pension, &c.; sent her in conveyance to the Soldiers' Burial Ground to visit the grave of her husband; she was much distressed and shed tears of real sorrow; took her meals at "Home," and expressed great gratitude to the Commission.

November 22.—Weather cold and snowing. Furnished two destitute soldiers with one pair shoes, two pairs socks and two pairs mittens. Two ladies from Baltimore called to obtain information in regard to balance of Maryland State Bounty due deceased relatives; they were informed how to proceed, and were successful in obtaining the money. Two agents of the Christian Commission called on business. Applications for towels and handkerchiefs; none on hand. Letter from Dr. Palmer, surgeon-in-charge, St. John's College hospital, requesting attendance at burial of soldier. Letter from Dr. Bacon, surgeon-in-charge Annapolis Junction Hospital, asking supplies for Thanksgiving dinner for soldiers. Sent him meal, corn starch, also keg of fresh oysters. Many calls from soldiers for application for commutation of rations while

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in prison. Forwarded four certificates for New York State Bounty for soldiers. Sent stores to Camp Parole. Letter from A. B. Clapp inquiring about his son.

November 23.—Renewed cards for admission at "Home" for three ladies. Call from Ohio State Agent; our interview was very agreeable, explained our manner of conducting business, &c.; was much interested and seemed to appreciate the efforts of the Commission and its great usefulness; was thankful for information given him, and expressed himself much obliged. Several calls from soldiers asking assistance in collecting commutation of rations, &c.

Thursday, flag of truce boats began to arrive. *Blackstone* 565, *Atlantic* 660 and 44 deaths, *Gen. Sedgwick* 505, *Weybossett* 500, *Herman Livingston* 755 and 2 deaths. Others are looked for daily, and unless Gen. Sherman has interfered with the exchange, (and it is intimated he has,) we shall soon have a much larger number than can be comfortably accommodated here. Many of them are in a very destitute condition.

The Government officers, I believe, have done all they could do to promptly meet the wants of the sufferers. We have worked a helping hand as usual, and I trust not in vain. Towels and needles are now the only things we are in need of. Our agents are active in rendering much assistance at their several stations. Camp Parole is filling up, and our work is being steadily prosecuted by our agents there. Mr. Miller, hospital visitor, is also busy, and has promptly met every boat on its arrival. The "Home" is quite empty, but no doubt shall have a large number of visitors soon. My report is hastily sketched on account of a number of interruptions.

BY MRS. S. L. PHILLIPS AND MISS ALMA CARY.

CAMP PAROLE, *Dec.* 2, 1864.

Our usually quiet and orderly encampment has been the scene of unwonted activity and excitement for the last few days, owing to the arrival of the thousands of prisoners from the *Chornel House*, at Andersonville. Commission Agents, as well as Government officials of every grade, have been occupied in caring for these, our unfortunate fellow-countrymen, who came back to us living skeletons, monuments of the inhuman barbarity instituted or countenanced by "Southern chivalry." They will soon constitute a majority in our crowded hospital wards, and may be readily distinguished by their lean visage and peculiar complexion. Their condition calls for our deepest sympathy, and their united testimony fully corroborates the different and repeated portrayals in our public journals, of their untold sufferings. When conversing with them, their eyes often fill with tears, as they say, "O! it can never be told, no language can express our suffering; could we tell all, it would not be believed. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate them," etc.

We were interested in an account given by a young man of Philadelphia, of a political meeting held in the "Stockade," as they term the "pen" into which they were crowded like herds of cattle, where some of our men spoke boldly and eloquently, for the Union and our noble President, in the hearing of some Rebel officers, who had given permission for a discussion between the two parties, and when the vote was taken in that *dismal place*, where they had been told our Government led them to die, a large majority was given for the Union. All who are not too ill, seem overjoyed at their deliverance, and speak of their present condition as almost a paradise. They usually express fervent thanks for the least contribution to their comfort. Some are beyond the reach of human aid. To speak a few words of sympathy, to furnish a little cordial, to receive last messages for absent dear ones, to point to the ever present Almighty Friend, who alone can go with them through the *dark valley;* to write and repeat the sad tale to absent friends, is in many cases, *all* that is left for your agents to do. One of these died the next day after coming to this section, others must follow soon, and, as one of their number expressed it, "Oh! what multitudes are ruined for life, who may yet survive."

But it is hoped that in many cases, these afflictions "will work out for them a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" in a future life.

CAMP PAROLE HOSPITAL,
December 9, 1864.

Although the past week has been one of deeply painful interest here, we can but reiterate the *oft-repeated* tale of suffering, death and sorrow, yet now intermingling with the untold joys of deliverance from cruel bondage; and with the more favored ones—the anticipation of a speedy reunion with loved ones at home, by many of whom the *ransomed* will be received as life from

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the dead. Our wards in this section are becoming crowded with the newly arrived; but, alas, many only come to die—six have gone to their long home during the week. One who had been a sailor, a German by birth, only lived long enough to leave a noble and precious dying testimony, for which he had to be repeatedly aroused from the stupor of death. "God," he said, "had been with him by sea and by land—his only refuge in all his afflictions." Again and again he blessed Him for all His mercies, particularly in bringing him here to die, among the kind friends of the soldier and the Union—while his peaceful and radiant countenance told more than words could express.

Much sympathy has been excited for a very young soldier boy, who, after several weeks had become convalescent, and was anticipating a visit home, but was again prostrated by fell disease, and suddenly passed away—it is hoped to be with Christ, as he expressed trust in Him. A severe case of typhoid fever was watched with much solicitude for several days; while the patient endurance and calm trust spoke a soul at peace with God. Nor was this all. "Tell my mother," said the noble sufferer, as death drew nigh, "not to mourn for me—I die happy; I hope to meet her in heaven at the great day; *and I hope this wicked rebellion will soon be ended.*" While the heart sickens at scenes like these almost daily repeated, it is a fact that calls for fervent gratitude to God, that in a majority of cases, thus suddenly taken, have given precious evidence of having been only *transferred* to that world of light and love where pain and sorrow never come. And in recording them, we do not forget that they are far exceeded in intensity of woe by scenes daily transpiring in the neighboring city, to say nothing of the hundreds that *died daily*, uncalled for, except by the compassionate Redeemer—amid those scenes of revolting cruelty—which seem to beggar description, the remembrance of which will ever remain a foul blot *even on the* Confederacy; and which it would seem must arouse the indignation of every Christian or patriot in our land.

BY C. F. HOWES.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *Dec.* 10, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the week ending December 10, 1864.

In assuming the responsibilities of the Sanitary work in this district, so faithfully superintended by my predecessor, I find a very large field of labor. The destitute condition of a large number of returned prisoners, who have arrived the past week, and the constant demand upon the Commission for supplies, prove how well adapted are its arrangements for meeting their wants. The Sanitary Commission is well represented when the several boats arrive, and the surgeons render every possible facility to aid our agents in their work, and often express their appreciation of our efforts. 740 prisoners arrived to day. Every man has been supplied with a towel, handkerchief, comb, needles, thread, paper, pencils, and had his palate tickled with a few goodies from the Sanitary Commission storehouse. There is no limit to the variety of assistance we give these men.

The New England Womans' Auxiliary Association deserves special mention for the timely arrival of towels and handkerchiefs to meet an immediate demand. For hospital divisions No. 1 and 2, I would refer you to Mr. Miller's report. Here I would speak of the valuable influence of Mrs. Dr. Parrish, exerted among the sick and wounded in the various hospital wards of this city. The kind and cheering words at the bedside of the suffering forms, and the many letters of affection written by her to long absent and loved ones at home, caused tears of joy to flow from eyes that had long seen suffering, and such expressions of gratitude as come only from lips livid with months of terrible suffering. One of the men informed me that when he saw her entering his ward, he commenced to pray that she would come to his bedside and talk to him of friends and home.

The "Home" has been crowded to its utmost capacity. Thus far, none have been turned away. Joy and sorrow, rejoicing and mourning, fill its cheerful halls. Our little matron, Mrs. Sayres, makes every one around her happy, and the admirable condition of the "Home" shows that her heart is in the work. All who share its hospitalities return to their homes overflowing with "*Sanitary*," saying, "I now see some of the avenues through which the Sanitary Commission reach the needy and destitute."

CAMP PAROLE.

The importance of our work at Camp Parole will be seen by Mr. Batchelor's report.

The system of paying and giving furloughs

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to the men, is now very complete. It has been found necessary to retain the men several days in camp before attempting to pay them, because with money many would injure their health and even endanger their lives, by eating improper food.

Captain Davis, who first cares for the men after their arrival, informs me that Jamaica ginger, mixed in stewed apples, is beneficial for their first few meals; both of the above articles we have furnished him in sufficient quantity.

I have found it necessary to make further claims for commutation of rations. The men are now mustered for this and subsequently paid. Enquiring letters for friends among the exchanged prisoners are numerous, and daily increasing in number. When no positive information can be obtained of their condition, the name, company, and regiment are registered (with address of enquirer) in this office, and the search is renewed upon the arrival of each subsequent boat. I may say our work is moving smoothly on, with no jarring notes of discord.

BY JAMES BATCHELOR.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *Dec.* 3, 1864.

I herewith respectfully offer my report for the week ending at date.

This has been an unusually busy week on all hands, as about three thousand prisoners from Savannah have arrived in camp. My two assistants have, together with myself, been kept so busy on the days of the arrival of the men, that we have scarcely had time to obtain our meals. The men were in a terrible condition, and the combs, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., which were distributed to them came in very good use. The worst cases were put in Section D. When they found what good quarters they were to be placed in, viz., a bunk with a straw bed, they were well pleased, and two of them told me that it was like getting into *heaven*, compared with their accommodations, or rather want of accommodations just before. One man told me that he should never again complain of the common troubles of life, as they were nothing in comparison with what was endured in the rebel lines. And then their expressions of gratitude were refreshing, after the sullenness and ingratitude of the professional *bummers*, who are often heard complaining of their lot. I have distributed a number of shirts to sick men who could not endure the Government shirts. Three-fourths of the men are sick with the scurvy, and many of them cannot eat the food furnished them. Such cases I supplied with crackers, and to some who were not allowed coffee, I gave tea. To-day fourteen hundred men came in, and as they missed their dinner, I sent a man who distributed several baskets of crackers among them.

From Section A comes the report of a busy week; and a description, which though vivid, can convey only a small idea of the condition and sufferings of the hospital patients. Several deaths have occurred already, and it seems probable that a great majority of the new cases cannot live.

The surgeon-in-charge wishes me to furnish him with a quantity of "pickled cabbage" for the scurvy cases in the hospital. As he cannot buy the article, I would recommend that it should be furnished him.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

BY REV. J. A. ANDERSON.

In Christ's description of the last judgment we find not a word concerning the belief which guides an action, but teeming paragraphs concerning the actions themselves. He is silent as to the intellectualities, so to speak, of religion; but vivid and pungent respecting the deeds of religion. The vigor and sweep of his utterances, labor to express themselves in such words as these:—"Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom: For I was ahungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me. Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethern, ye have done it unto me."

We would, by no means, have it inferred that the intellectualities of religion are unimportant; but would only guard against that tendency, in the minds of some, which elevates theology above practice; and which does not deem those organizations that abound in the practice of religion to be as christian and as praiseworthy, as those which teach the intellectualities of religion. Giving a man directions how he shall thread his way across the vast Plains to the Pacific, is one thing, and an important thing; but dotting those Plains with "Homes," where he shall find lodging, food, rest, and clothing, is, to say the least, quite as important, and quite as christian.

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These thoughts were suggested by the numbers of lodgings and meals that were given to the men who are fighting the fierce battles of God's truth, by the Sanitary Commission, in its "Soldiers' Homes" at Louisville and Camp Nelson, Ky.; Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La. For October, the figures are:

	Lodgings.	Meals.
Louisville,	28,203,	84,609.
Camp Nelson,	12,495,	34,882.
New Albany,	862,	3,209.
Cairo,	3,425,	15,701.
Nashville,	9,603,	32,023.
Memphis,	1,203,	4,358.
New Orleans,	5,753,	15,879.
	61,544.	190,661.

For the month of November:

	Lodgings.	Meals.
Louisville,	33,449,	100,347.
Camp Nelson,	8,556,	17,358.
Jeffersonville,	1,511,	2,743.
Cairo,	5,981,	20,762.
Nashville,	15,020,	49,961.
Memphis,	1,140,	4,048.
New Orleans,	7,306,	20,408.
	72,963.	215,627.

The soldiers of our armies have come to these Homes in all conditions of health or sickness; of hunger, thirst, or raiment; of all nativities, languages and complexions; enlisted under the banner of every State, yet fighting under the broad standard of all the States; and whether near the Gulf of Mexico, upon the banks of the Mississippi, the Cumberland, or the Ohio, or on the hills trod by Daniel Boone, have been fed; have been put to sleep in clean beds; have been clad, when clothing was necessary; have had their wounds dressed, or their brows bathed as the interminable hours of a feverish night dragged by; have been transported to the proper depots; forwarded on their way to another "Home," thence to another, and finally to their friends; while couriers have been sent in charge of the sickest; and money has been furnished the neediest. Is such a work as "Christian," in the sight of the full-hearted Father, as is the distribution of tracts?

Between twenty and thirty Soldiers' Homes, placed by the Sanitary Commission all over the land, from North to South, and West to East, at centres where they are most needed, are in daily and nightly operation.

By these seven, we find that in October 2,052 lodgings were given each night, and 6,356 meals each day. In November, 2,423 lodgings were given each night, and 7,187 meals were given each day.

At this ratio, these seven Homes furnish, in one year, 807,042 lodgings, and 2,437,728 meals.

How many lodgings and meals have been given by all the Homes during the past year cannot now be stated; but the aggregates are large.

Arrangements are being perfected, by which the *Bulletin* and *Reporter* will be able to make monthly publications of these and similiar facts. And when the public does know all that is being done by the people through the U. S. Sanitary Commission, we shall hear fewer objections concerning its management.

"HUNGRY, AND YE FED ME."

The Sanitary Commission does not confine its efforts to one locality, and then seek to leave the impression upon the community that said efforts and said locality are to be taken as average specimens of its work. The world, generally, would consider such a course as dishonorable; and the church, generally, would term it as dishonest.

From the old "dark and bloody ground," the following report is wafted to us; and while it will serve to show that the efforts of the Sanitary Commission are not confined to the Army of the Potomac, it will, also, which is better, show that the brave soldiers under Major Generals Stoneman and Burbridge, are made comfortable through its instrumentality.

SOLDIERS' HOME, CAMP NELSON, KY.,
Dec. 1, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,

DEAR SIR:—I herewith subjoin statement of our work at the "Home," for the month of November, 1864.

Meals, 17,358. Lodgings, 8,556.

The peculiar situation of the "Home," in a camp controlled almost entirely by the rules of uncertainty and beyond the reach of calculation, renders our work inevitably spasmodic and undefined.

If the day is dull, and only a few soldiers call for the ever ready meal, the evening, and perchance the late hours of the

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night, will surely bring us scores, and frequently hundreds of hungry and weary men.

Often, when our business horizon is clouded, and we think there is very little work in store for us until to-morrow, a breeze is stirred, and a cloud of candidates for our bounties is blown suddenly upon us. Then comes the most grateful sensation which prevails every where, throughout dining hall, kitchen, and wards; the "Home" detail cheerily throwing off the oppression of *ennui*, and hasten cheerily to their work.

The Commissary, always happiest when hurrying after rations, prefers, even at midnight, his work rather than his bed; and goes willingly in quest of the Government bakery and butchery.

Our rule is to keep on hand a reasonable supply of fresh beef and bread, but we are sometimes surprised, when cautious not to draw more than we may use while they are fresh; hence, the necessity for these nocturnal visits to the bakery, &c.

Such was the case on the evening of the Nov. 23. All our men, and sundry friends, had interested themselves in ornamenting our dining hall with cedar and shrubbery, and making the arrangements for a thanksgiving dinner. The day had otherwise been quiet, but at nightfall a large representation of three regiments, 53d, 54th, and 55th Ky., with members of other regiments, *in transuti*, came suddenly for supper, when we readily dropped our preparations for the morrow, leaving it to care for itself, while we hurried ourselves about the demands of the present. As several hundreds had to be fed, our supper continued until after midnight, for the men had been without rations since early morning, and were unprovided with cooking utensils.

The preparation of food continued all night. Breakfast began at three o'clock in the morning and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon, without the least intermission; after which, the troops marched thankfully away to meet the rebels under Breckenridge or any other man.

The rush of business has been so great for the past twenty-two hours that our effective force was entirely worn out, and there was scarcely enough energy left to enable us to enter fully upon the thanksgiving feast. However, under the management of Mrs. Butler, a company of three hundred soldiers sat down at six o'clock, to a bountiful supper of turkeys, chickens, cakes, fruits, vegetables, &c. Revs. Schofield and Vitters delivered happily conceived speeches, and remarks abounded from soldiers and their friends. The entertainment was highly satisfactory, and was truly an oasis in the life of the soldier.

The decorations and arrangements of the dining hall were very tastefully made, and in the fulness of lamp-light appeared like the elegance of a similar entertainment at home. Very respectfully,

THOMAS BUTLER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BROOKLYN, *Dec.* 9, 1864.

During a recent appeal to the loyal women of Brooklyn for old linen for the wounded soldiers, among other responses we received the following note, accompanying a donation of linen bearing the marks of age.

Thinking it may be interesting to others as it was to ourselves, we send it for the readers of the BULLETIN. K. W.

"FRIENDS OF THE RELIEF COMMISSION:—It may not be uninteresting to you to know, that some of the pieces of old linen left by me at your office this morning are very venerable by reason of age.

"*A hundred and fifty years ago*, among the Ochill hills, in Caledonia, and at the open window of a farm house of that locality, the passer by might have seen a young blooming lassie working merrily at her spinning wheel, preparing for the most eventful change in the life of any one; in short, she was spinning for her own future use, sheets, towels, &c.

"Little did that young woman dream, as she merrily drove her wheel, that her handy work would be used in 1864 to bind up the wounds of heroic men, who stand and fight for freedom in days of danger; yet, such is the case, and I thought that you might be pleased to know the fact.

"Respectfully, W. M. K."

PRISONERS.

The work of the Sanitary Commission among our soldiers, who are prisoners in the South, may never be sufficiently estimated. The best that can be done for them is done. The following copies of invoices of goods forwarded to them by Dr. M. M. Marsh, Sanitary Commission Agent in Gen. Foster's department, will indicate a portion of that work. The receipt of the Confederate officer was taken on the delivery

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of each invoice, and contains a promise that the goods should be "safely and promptly delivered to the Union private soldiers, held as prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C., and in its vicinity."

U. S. TRANSPORT "CANONICUS,"
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., *Oct.* 3, 1864.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt, this day, from Lieut. Col. Stewart L. Woodford, 127th N. Y. V., of Maj. Gen. Foster's staff, of boxes numbered 26 to 82, and marked according to the above invoice.

The clothing and stores contained in these boxes are agreed by Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, commanding Confederate forces, to be safely and promptly delivered to the Union private soldiers, held as prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C., and in its vicinity.

P. C. WARNICK,
A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones,
Commanding Department S. C.

The 57 boxes alluded to in the above receipt contained the following articles:

Blankets	79	Socks, woolen, prs.	516
Coats	25	" cotton, prs.	96
Drawers, flannel, prs.	4106	Shirts, flannel	1711
" cotton, prs.	200	Slippers, prs.	200
Overalls, prs.	12	Towels	1073
Pins, gross	4	Vests	5
Pants, prs.	3	Wrappers	391
Quilts	54		

In addition to these for the private soldiers, 23 boxes were sent on the same day to the officers at the same places. These boxes contained

Bed sacks	258	Towels	1100
Drawers	1217	Shirts	518
Handkerchiefs	2084	Wrappers	221
Quilts	83		

Receipts similar to the above have been received for all articles forwarded. We give below a list of the goods with the dates upon which they were sent.

Sanitary stores and clothing furnished by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, through Maj. Gen. Foster, for U. S soldiers, prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. September 22, 1864.

Crackers, barrels	100	Blankets	200
Condensed milk, cases	12	Socks, pairs	1010
Condensed coffee, "	12	Drawers, pairs	1005
Canned tomatoes, "	12	Shirts	1001
Towels	1184	Slippers, pairs	444
Concentrated beef, cases	24	Handkerchiefs	1276

Clothing for Federal prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C., forwarded by Dr. M. M. Marsh, Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, October 1, 1864.

Felt hats	1000	Zouave jackets	66
Coats	76	Blankets	200
Pants, pairs	132		

Sanitary stores furnished by the U. S. Sanitary Commission through Maj. Gen. Foster, for relief of officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, in and near Charleston, S. C., October 2, 1864.

FOR OFFICERS.

Towels	1250	Handkerchiefs	660
Flannel shirts	189	Quilts	99
Wrappers	221	Bed sacks	258
Cotton shirts	205	Canton flannel drawers	462
Cotton drawers	518		

FOR SOLDIERS.

Drawers, pairs	3098	Wrappers	534
Towels	1872	Bed sacks	258
Socks, pairs	612	Blankets	355
Quilts	172	Slippers, pairs	206
Shirts	2481	Pants, pairs	133
Coats	101	Vests	6
Jackets	67	Felt hats	1000
Handkerchiefs	2504		

Stores sent by U. S. Sanitary Commission to Union prisoners of war in South Carolina, in care of the rebel General Hardee, November 1, 1864.

Blouses	600	Shirts	1920
Blankets	2000	Shoes, pairs	600
Drawers, pairs	1776	Socks, pairs	1560
Pants, pairs	1235		

November 9, 1864.

Blankets	400	Handkerchiefs	300
Blouses	300	Pants, pairs	695
Bed sacks	60	Pillows	190
Condensed milk, cans	384	Shoes, pairs	360
Condensed coffee, cans	384	Soap, lbs	60
Chocolate, lbs	120	Shirts	298
Corn starch, lbs	720	Slippers, pairs	50
Drawers, pairs	68	Tea, black, lbs	70
Extract beef, lbs	1560	Tomatoes, cans	120

Clothing for Federal prisoners at Florence, S. C., forwarded by Dr. M. M. Marsh, Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, November 9, 1864.

Felt hats	500	Infantry overcoats	1065

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

The following paragraph has been widely circulated through the West and Northwest by persons unfriendly to the Sanitary Commission, as a synopsis of a report of its business in the Western Department for the three years past. As the statements it includes are grossly untrue, and could not, if believed, fail to affect unfavorably the minds of those who have hitherto been the friends and patrons of the Sanitary Commission, I have thought it desirable to publish a *true* statement of the business of the Sanitary Commission in the Western Department for three years, ending July 1, 1864, with a request that it may be as widely circulated as the false has been.

THE FALSE.

"The Western Department of the Sanitary Commission have made a report of their doings from September 1, 1861, to January 1, 1864. They had collected $321,065 42. Of this only $93,592 56 had been appropriated to the purchase of supplies, and the rest was appropriated to defray the expenses of distribution. In short, it cost over two hundred thousand dollars to get a little over ninety thousand worth

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to the soldiers, notwithstanding the government did much of the transportation gratis. A large amount is paid in salaries to agents. The Eastern Department have made no report."

THE TRUE.

The United States Sanitary Commission had expended July 1, 1864, *through the hands of its Western Secretary*, IN CASH, $321,065 42, and had distributed at the same date, in the armies of the West, hospital stores valued at $2,790,811 01; of the cash expenditure $190,924 42 had been expended in the supply department; of this $93,592 56 had been expended for the purchase of supplies; the balance, $97,331 86, constituted the expense account of the supply department, and had paid for the distribution of stores valued, as above, at $2,790,811 01 being about three per cent. upon that valuation. *So that all the contributions made by the Western States to the Sanitary Commission to July* 1, 1864, *had been distributed at a cost of three per cent. upon their value, and that three per cent., it may be said, had all been paid by contributions from California and the Eastern States.*

With these facts before them, can our friends in the West and North-west complain that their business has not been done for them cheaply enough?

J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec. West. Dep., U. S. San. Com.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,

From June, 1861, *to Oct.* 1, 1864.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the U. S. Sanitary Commission to prepare a statement of its financial condition, beg leave to submit the following report:

Total Cash Receipts and Expenditures.

June, 1861, to Oct. 1, 1864, received	$3,083,124 58
June, 1861, to Oct. 1, 1864, expended	2,467,958 55

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Oct. 1, '64, $615,166 03*

The work of the Commission involving this expenditure embraces six distinct departments: the cost of carrying on each department is given in the accompanying tables.

Added to these is a table which accounts for certain outlays, as enumerated, not conveniently classified under any one of the above divisions. The aggregate of these tables gives the total amount disbursed.

* The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, December 1, 1864, is three hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-nine cents ($351,920 79).

The following are the several divisions of the Commission's work, with a general statement of the character of each, that thus the nature of the various items of expenditure may be more clearly seen.

1st. The "Supply Department"—which has for its work the collecting, storing, forwarding, and distributing through the hospitals, and to the armies, and on the battlefields, the supplies sent by the people to the soldiers. With this work is inseparably connected a large amount of *relief service* rendered to the sick and wounded by the agents employed in this department, which service would not be included in the mere work of transporting and distributing the supplies. The sum, therefore, charged to the "Cost of Distribution" (see "Exhibit A") is thereby considerably larger than it would otherwise appear; as is also the ratio of "the cost of distribution" to the "value of the supplies distributed" (see "Exhibit C"). It is allowed to stand thus because the exact apportionment of the expense belonging to each of these two classes of labor cannot be made, even as the services themselves cannot be disjoined.

The work of distributing these supplies, and administering the general relief connected with it, has required the labor of a permanent corps averaging 200 men.

With the necessity of providing "independent transportation" for these supplies, this work has involved the purchase and maintenance of several wagon trains, and the chartering of a number of steamboats at various times. In the expense of this department is embraced the cost of "supplies purchased."

2d. The Department of Medical Inspection, or "Inquiry and Advice;" by which, for nearly three years, a series of inspections has been kept up by scientific men in the general and field hospitals, and among the various regiments composing the army. The aim of this Inspection has been to discover all conditions of camp or hospital life unfavorable to the health of the soldier, and to suggest and secure such sanitary reforms as would guard against disease and death. In the opinion of both military and medical men thousands of lives have been saved by this service.

3d. The "Special Relief Department," by which all sick, discharged or disabled men, not otherwise provided for, can be guarded, sheltered, fed, and helped out of trouble. This department includes the

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maintenance of "Homes" and "Lodges," or temporary asylums, Relief Stations near battle-fields, Claim Agencies, Pension Offices, nurses to accompany the very feeble to their homes, men to visit hospitals and to look up and collect the back pay of soldiers, and a variety of kindred work. This is an agency, which, in these several ways, aids and protects on an average 2,500 men daily.

Under this head of Special Relief will be found placed the amount expended upon "hospital transports" and "hospital cars," a large sum in itself, but small when compared with the many thousands of sick and wounded to whom it furnished easy transportation from the battle-field to the hospital.

4th. The "Hospital Directory," whose mission it has been to serve as the friend of fathers, mothers, and wives of soldiers, by keeping those at home informed of the location and condition of their sick sons or husbands in the general hospitals. One million and thirty thousand names of hospital patients have been entered in the Directory, and many thousand anxious inquiries answered.

5th. The "Statistical Department," which gathers up, tabulates, and deduces valuable general principles from all the material collected by the Medical Inspectors of the Commission, so as to make it all available for preventing disease in the army. This work is also incidentally tributary to valuable scientific researches.

6th. The "Department of Publication," by which, as one branch of its work, the choicest results of modern medical and surgical science upon all the special topics most important for an army surgeon to be informed upon have been furnished gratuitously, and in compact form, to every medical man in the army. Many thousands of these medical monographs, prepared by the ablest men of the country, have been thus distributed by the Commission. Forming, as the series often has done, almost the only book of reference carried by the surgeons into the field, it cannot be doubted but this expenditure of money has *essentially* aided the army surgeon in his work of saving life and alleviating suffering.

Such are the chief divisions of the Commission's work upon which its money has been spent.

It will be seen that there is one other group of expenditures which embraces all outlays (as therein specified) not exclusively belonging to any one of the above-named divisions, bnt shared partly by each, and incurred in the general administration of the affairs of the Commission.

Appended to this report (as a thing essential to its completeness) is an estimate—"Exhibit B"—of the cash value of the various supplies which have been forwarded from the homes of the country to the distributing depots of the Commission, and thence carried by the agents of the Commission to the soldiers.

Add to this sum the cash expended on supplies, and compare with this total the expense of distribution, less the present appraised cash value of the property used in carrying on the work of supply distribution, and we shall find—"Exhibit C"—that but four and eighty-eight hundredths per centum (4.88) of the value of the goods issued has been spent in distributing them.

C. J. STILLÉ,
C. R AGNEW,
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
J. FOSTER JENKINS,
Committee.

CENTRAL OFFICE, U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
December 1, 1864.

EXHIBIT "A."

I.—SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Cost of gathering and purchasing Supplies.

Money paid in direct purchase of supplies	$1,129,409 62	
Money advanced to Branches for supplies	59,015 22	
Cost of Canvassers, Agents and supply correspondents and clerks, for soliciting supplies	37,836 53	
Freight paid on collecting supplies at central storehouses	33,145 81	
Balance of "Field Hospital" account, (1861,) chiefly incurred for purchase of supplies	12,154 45	
Total cash outlay in gathering and in purchasing supplies		$1,271,611 63
Transportation and Distribution of Supplies.		
Storehouse account—receiving, assorting, storing, packing, and issuing supplies from the storehouses at Washington, Baltimore, N. York, Louisville, &c.	$23,351 85	
Purchase of horses and wagons, repairs to wagons, forage, wages of drivers, subsistence, &c., (present value of horses, wagons, harness, storehouses, &c., $46,826 50)	80,956 25	
Charters of steamers, purchase of barges, &c., for transportation of supplies to the "Water Base,"—(present value of barges belonging to the Commission, $13,500)	171,772 65	
Expenses of "Field Relief Corps," and one-half expenses of "Auxiliary Relief Corps"	194,688 79	
Total expense of transportation and distribution of supplies		470,771 54
Total cost of Supply Department		$1,742,383 17

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II.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Expenses of this department	$119,935 69

III.—SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Cost of establishing and maintaining twenty-two "Homes and Lodges" for the care of sick, furloughed, and discharged soldiers, also Relief Stations near battle-fields; including "Special Relief" rendered to sick and wounded soldiers and their families	$140,771 87
Cost of the various Agencies for obtaining "pensions," "arrears of pay," "bounty," "prize money," "widows claims," &c.	24,616 46
Expenses in the transportation and care of sick and discharged soldiers under circumstances where there is no legal claim upon the Government for relief	11,297 44
One-half expenses of "Auxiliary Field Relief Corps"	18,600 00
Cost of maintaining "hospital boats," including stores, surgeons, dressers, nurses, &c.	48,137 29
Equipment of "hospital cars"	7,677 62
Total cost of Special Relief Department	$251,100 68

IV.—HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Total expense of maintaining the Hospital Directory at Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Louisville	$47,564 94

V.—STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Expenses of this Department, tabulating 14,000 returns camp inspectors, physical examinations, &c., &c	$14,241 98

VI.—PUBLICATIONS.

Monographs on medical and surgical subjects, for the use of surgeons in the field and hospitals; Reports of all kinds, Documents, "Sanitary Bulletin" at New York, and "Sanitary Reporter" at Louisville, Ky.	$38,800 37

VII.—EXPENSES.

Office Salaries, Washington, New York, Louisville, &c	$45,504 72
General expenses—including advertising, stationery, and Office printing, freight, postage, telegrams, rent, stables, and all petty expenses for all the above offices	78,774 31
	$124,279 03

CASH IN HANDS OF AGENTS.

Cash in hands of Agents at Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Beaufort, S. C.; Newbern, N. C.; City Point, Va.; &c., &c	$64,027 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash paid over to Western Sanitary Commission, (St. Louis), by order of California Contributors	$50,000 00
Metropolitan Fair, Metropolitan Fair buildings, and Brooklyn Fair	15,624 79
	$65,624 79

SUMMARY.

Total amount of receipts	$3,083,124 58

Expenditures.

Supply Department	$1,742,383 17	
Medical Inspection	119,935 69	
Special Relief	251,100 68	
Hospital Directory	47,564 94	
Statistical Department	14,241 98	
Publications	38,800 37	
Expense	124,279 03	
Cash in hands of Agents	64,027 90	
Miscellaneous	65,624 79	
Total amount of expenditure	$2,467,958 55	
Balance of cash in hands of G. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, New York, October 1, 1864	615,166 03	
		$3,083,124 58

EXHIBIT "B."

Showing the nature and appraised cash valuation of articles received in kind, as contributions for the soldiers, by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, from June, 1861, to October 1, 1864.

Bedding, hospital furniture, and wearing apparel	$5,286,439 85	
Hospital food and delicacies	1,362,560 42	
Miscellaneous supplies	298,437 28	
Uninvoiced boxes, 5,013 boxes, (appraised value)	105,428 60	
Valuation of Sanitary supplies sent directly from the Branches and Aid Societies to hospitals and regiments not included in the above list	81,795 00	
	$7,134,661 15	
Adding to the above the "total cost of gathering and purchasing supplies," (as per Exhibit A)	1,271,611 63	
We have for cash valuation of all supplies which have passed through the hands of the U. S. Sanitary Commission	8,406,272 78	

EXHIBIT "C."

Deducting from the sum spent for distribution, viz		$470,771 54
The appraised cash value of the property on hand, now used in "supply distribution," viz:		
Horses, wagons, and harness	$40,976 50	
Barges	13,500 00	
Storehouses, Tents, and Appliances	5,850 00	
		60,326 50
We have for the total cost of distribution		$410,445 04

Applying this sum to the total value of the supplies distributed, [Exhibit B,] viz: $8,406,272 78, we find the actual cost of distribution to have been four and eighty-eight one hundredths per centum [4.88] of the value of the supplies distributed.

NOTE.—During the last quarter (viz: July 1 to Oct. 1) the bill for "transportation of supplies" has been vastly increased by the necessity of chartering boats for carrying the large amount of anti-scorbutics and other stores forwarded by the U. S. Sanitary Commission to the Army of the Potomac Previous to July 1, 1864, the "cost of distribution" was but three and seventy-six one hundredths per centum (3.76) of the value of the supplies distributed.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

It is an old saying that "figures are hard facts." It is an old philosophy, too, that teaches the wisdom of judging by facts.

It is a fact that we are still in the midst of a rebellion that for nearly four years past has written its history in blood and sorrow.

It is a fact that hundreds of thousands of men have been sick, wounded, and slain, in consequence of this rebellion.

It is a fact that hundreds of thousands more are now exposed to the dangers and privations of the camp and the march, that by tens of thousands they continue to fall by sickness and wounds, and that so long as the rebellion shall live, the sad record of suffering will continue to characterize our history as a nation.

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It is a fact that the people have said that the army and navy shall be sustained amid all their hazards and toils; and that all the machinery of government which has been laid under contribution to serve this end, shall be sustained also.

It is a fact that the President and all the departments under his control; that Congress, with all its legislative wisdom; and the people in the majesty of numbers, and with the eloquence of unity, have resolved to stand fast by our soldiers and sailors, and sustain them while they sustain the laws.

It is a fact that next to the government, the people have been represented most earnestly and faithfully in the principles and work of the United States Sanitary Commission.

It is a fact that the Sanitary Commission has distributed supplies to the soldiers and sailors of our forces, valued at $8,406,272; and that this estimate is much lower than the goods would have cost, if they had been purchased.

It is a fact that the expense of distributing over $2,250,000 worth of supplies, as reported by the Western Department one year ago, was $35,000, or *one and one-half per cent.*, and that all statements to the contrary are false.

It is a fact that previous to July 1, 1864, the cost of distribution in all the departments was but three and seventy-six one hundreths per centum (3.76) of the value of the supplies; and that the large amount of anti-scorbutics and other stores forwarded to the Army of the Potamac, which necessitated the chartering of boats at the present high prices, has only increased the total cost of distribution to four and eighty-eight one hundredths per centum.

It is a fact that none of our agents are simple carriers of supplies, but *relief* agents; relief agents in the largest sense of the term; and that including them in the account of "cost of distribution," we include a vast work of beneficent charity in the (4.88) cost of distribution.

It is a fact that at a single centre of Special Relief, in Washington, 121,047 nights' lodgings have been given to our soldiers, in white, sweet beds; and that 359,816 substantial meals have been given at tables, besides which many thousand more meals have been given to steamboat loads, and car loads of wounded, at all hours of the day and night. It is a fact that there are twenty-two of these Special Relief Stations in the North and West, and that the meals and shelter furnished to our men, in transitu from the army, may be counted by millions annually.

It is a fact that the people have contributed with a freedom and generosity unequalled in any other age or nation of the world, to the Sanitary Commission, as the best and cheapest instrumentality within their reach for supplementing the appliances of the best of governments.

It is a fact that the more the people examine the work of the Commission, the more they are satisfied with its Christian principles, its lofty purposes, and its economical plans.

From the classification and arrangement of these general facts and figures, it is evident that the work that has been done hitherto is very large; that the good government, the brave army, and the loyal people, being all united in the one grand purpose of saving the country, as they look back upon the past, —count the demands of the present,—and estimate the wants of the future, have agreed that they must each rely upon the other, for the conduct of that future, as they have done in the past, and that the same class of results will follow, from the same kind of earnest labor.

The work is sure to go on. The tendency is more and more to unity; the people are becoming one in spirit and purpose; factions and factious oppositions, are being fused into a current that flows toward a common centre; and the grand record is

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being made, of a nation united in its benefactions to the army, as it is in its purpose to cheer that army in its struggle for Union and liberty.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN. NO. III.

During the past fortnight, we have received 187 boxes and barrels of supplies. Our distributions, for the same period, have been, to Harper's Ferry, 10 packages; to Washington, 15 packages; City Point, 46 packages; Norfolk, Va., 3 packages; Beaufort, S. C., 52 packages; New Orleans, 11 packages; Hospitals in New York City and vicinity, 8 packages; U. S. Hospital Transport, 9 packages. Our greatest present need is flannel drawers, but we want all kinds of hospital supplies.

In the account of our Soldier's Aid Society Council, published in the last number of the Bulletin, there is a short statement of the work accomplished by this branch, from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1864. Although not an official semi-annual Report, it is accurate so far as it goes, and includes the greater part of what has been done during the half year. We will not repeat that statement here, but will only call your attention to it, as the gratifying result of your own work during the summer months. When we say that *we* have sent supplies hither and thither, to Grant's, or to Sherman's, or to Sheridan's armies; we are speaking of ourselves only as your trustees. We simply receive your supplies and pass them over to the soldiers, in your name. It has lately been objected that the work of the Commission was getting to be "too large;" that the gifts of individuals were being lost sight of, in the vast business character which the work has assumed. People think that because what they send must pass through the hands of an "Association," must go through the ordeal of examination and repacking, will appear and reappear in reports and invoices, and shipping lists, and all this under the direction of "Committees;" and when was a Committee ever suspected of having a heart, that by the time it reached the soldier, all the love and the sentiment which started with it will have been beaten out, and the wounded man, if he ever does get the article, upon which so many hours and so many stitches have been spent, will never know where it came from, nor what it means. But this is not so. Do you think that when the flannel shirt, you made last week, is put upon that soldier, faint and cold from loss of blood, and now happy at feeling warm and clean again, that he is thinking of store houses, and hundreds of boxes, and invoices, and shipping lists, and Associations and Committees? Far from it. His thoughts, instead, go back to the sewing circle of his own little village, to the woman who made that shirt—always supposed to be his own wife, or mother, or sister—to his own home. The bond cannot be more direct than it is, in both thought and feeling, between you and him. The Sanitary Commission Agent is only the messenger, who takes your gift to him, and, with it, whispers those words of cheer and spiritual consolation, which his friendless condition, and the nature of your gift demand. Is the work of the Commission then too large, because, through its means, this simple incident is repeated, over and over again, hundreds and thousands of times? Is there any heartlessness about an agency which watches over a single handkerchief, given by a little child, carries it thousands of miles, and with it bathes the head of some fever-stricken soldier? It is because its heart is large enough to sympathize with the sufferings of the masses as individuals, and because it sees so much suffering that it cannot relieve, that it calls upon you, so frequently, to increase your contributions—only some little thing from every one of you at home, to be taken to the hospital and battle-field, given to some sick or wounded soldier in your name, until all suffering shall be relieved, so far as lies in human power. Until this is done, the work of the Commission can never be "too large."

When this letter reaches you, dear friends and fellow workers, the holidays will be over, and we shall have all settled down to our steady winter's work. While wishing you a happy New-year, individually, and a happier year for our country than any of those lately passed, we would ask you to redouble your efforts at the Society, during this coming month of January, for we shall more than need to have your contributions doubled before the winter is over. The active campaigning has been removed, in great measure, from the Western to the Eastern States. Beside the ordinary drafts made upon our stores from the armies under Sheridan and Grant, as well as from those

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troops along the coast, from New York to New Orleans, we have at present the addition of Sherman's large army, and the prospect of very active movements by all these armies. This branch, is the largest shipping depot of the Commission, and it is very important, therefore, that we be well prepared to meet the extraordinary demands which we cannot doubt will shortly be made upon us. We ask you to take the matter of devising means for doubling your ordinary monthly contribution, into serious consideration.

Before closing this article, we wish to make one suggestion about the BULLETIN. You will, many of you, doubtless, remember receiving last summer, a list of questions, asking your criticism as to the nature, or your opinion of the Sanitary Commission Bulletin. Suffice it to say that, the result of these enquiries was to establish without any doubt, the very great value of this publication, and the necessity of its continuance. It was found, however, that owing to the distractions of conversations, and of the work itself, it was almost impossible to read the pamphlet aloud at the Society's meetings. The only way was to circulate it among the members, between the meetings.

This is not done as thoroughly as it might be. Generally, every time the Bulletin is borrowed, it is returned to the Secretary of the Society, to be lent by her again. This occasions great loss of time and much trouble, particularly if the Secretary lives at any distance from the village. We would suggest that, at the next meeting of the Society, the Secretary take the names and addresses of all members desirous of seeing the Bulletin. That she should then write to the Associate Manager of her section, or to this office, for a sufficient number of copies, to allow one copy to every seven readers. In sending them out, write the names of seven ladies, residing near each other, at the head of each copy, with dates opposite each name, allowing two days to each, thus:

Mrs. Edwards, January 5th.
Mrs. Morton, " 7th.
Mrs. White, " 9th.
&c., &c., &c.

It will be the duty of each lady, to send the Bulletin to her next neighbor on the list, on the day placed opposite her name. At the end of the fortnight, or at the following meeting, the Bulletin should be returned to the Secretary, when a later number, then due, should be started on the same round. Several copies might, in this way, be kept circulating through a village, with but little trouble. If once thoroughly systematized, the carrying out of the plan only necessitates, on the part of each person, the sending of a pamphlet, a short distance, once every fortnight, and a very little care and attention. Try the plan, and let us know how it succeeds.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chairman Committee on Correspondence, &c.
NEW YORK, *Dec.* 17, 1864.

MEETING AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETING AND WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

The ladies of the General Aid Society in Buffalo, anxious that their auxiliaries should more thoroughly understand the Commission, for which they have so earnestly worked, and feeling the importance of a general meeting, issued invitations to all their auxiliaries to meet in council on December 7 and 8.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather 73 delegates, representing the societies at *Otto, Lancaster, Lockport, Beach Bridge, Newstead, Brant, Cheektowaga Suspension Bridge, Clymer, Forestville, Williamsville, North Boston, Colder, Evan's Centre, Griffin's Mills, East Hamburg, Byron, Portageville, Wyoming, Willink, Varysburgh, Eagle, Perry, East Aurora, Youngstown, South Wales, Alden, Cowlesville, Glenwood, Harris Hill, Hanover Centre, Lewiston*, and *Middleburg*, reported at the Aid Rooms and were assigned to their different places of entertainment.

The first meeting was held in St. James Hall, on the evening of the 7th. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Hosmer, and on motion Hon. G. W. Clinton and Dr. Rochester were appointed president and secretary.

Dr. Parrish of Philadelphia was then introduced, who gave an insight into the workings of the Commission; he opened his address by reading extracts of reports from the Aid Society, which showed since its organization in January, 1861, $20,000 in money received, $1,800 of which was given by children; 180,497 articles disbursed, valued at $218,175; the expenses of the room, which includes freight, cartage, and publishing annual and monthly reports, postage stamps, fuel (not donated), porter's wages for the

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last year and a half, (before that time hiring only as needed) and other incidental expenses, amount to about $1,500. 17,083 shirts, and 13,000 pairs drawers had been cut in the rooms, and returned made by the different societies. *At the "Soldiers' Rest,"* since its opening in June, 5,350 meals, 1,558 nights' lodgings had been furnished to 2,003 disabled soldiers, going to and from the army, at an expense in money of $460 60.

The Local Claim Agent's report showed since its establishment under the auspices of the Aid Society, in May last, 220 claims presented. 180 *letters* had been written to the hospital directories in Washington and Louisville since June, and 74 conclusive answers returned to anxious friends.

Dr. Parrish was followed by Dr. Marks, who gave feeling incidents of his experience in the army, during the three years he acted as chaplain.

Dr. Heacock closed with a beautiful tribute to the two Commissions.

The meeting adjourned to meet in the hall at 10 o'clock the next morning, when, although the weather still continued tempestuous, a fair audience were present.

The names of delegates present were called.

The names of 48 societies sending reports read.

Dr. Parrish then introduced Mrs. Stephen Barker, a hospital visitor of the Sanitary Commission, in and around Washington; she gave in a happy manner an idea of her routine of daily life, moving her audience to tears and smiles by the sad or amusing incidents. She spoke of the little things from *home* which cheered the soldier; among others, of "little bags filled with 'a little of everything,' called 'comfort bags;' not forgetting," she said, "among the contents, a ball of yarn and a few needles, or a bit of flannel, and above all, a letter must be there, no matter how short, a few written words to show a sympathizing *heart* had arranged all these things." Her remarks made a deep impression, as evinced by an old lady, who, with tears in her eyes, thanked Mrs. Barker, and said: "I will go home to take a greater interest than ever in my work for the soldiers."

Mr. Sperry, Relief Agent of the Commission at City Point, was earnest and forcible in his recital of his duties, impressing upon all, the necessity of providing *flannel shirts.*

A unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Barker and Mr. Sperry for their entertaining addresses.

Dr. Parrish then, by a large diagram which he had brought with him, explained the organization of the Commission, the connections of the branches to the central office, the *gratuitous labors of the Standing Committee*, the duties of secretaries, &c., &c., giving in a brief address a clear and distinct idea of the general plan of work of this noble institution. A delegate remarked in reply to Dr. Parrish, when he expressed his desire to answer any question not understood, that "she had many to ask when she came, but the remarks of the morning had answered everything." After complimenting the faithful co-laborers of the Aid Society, in the country, upon their untiring devotion to the work, he closed his address, leaving that impression upon his hearers which will inspire them with greater confidence in the "Aid Society," greater love and devotion to the Commission, and with pleasant remembrances of those who came to instruct them.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, *October* 11, 1864.

REV. DR. BELLOWS,
President of the Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—A Christian lady at the Sandwich Islands, a native, who was young inthe days of Kamehameha I., but is now blind, sends with her best *aloha* (love) a small contribution of tamarinds to the soldiers who are fighting for the great cause of human liberty. She wished that she had something *better* than sour tamarinds to send to the brave soldiers, and to gratify her kind feelings, I have had the sour fruit taken out of the pods and preserved in Hawarian sugar. Most happy shall I be if they reach their destination in safety, and add a mite to the comfort of those for whom they are designed. Praying God Almighty to bless the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and speedily bring the war to an end, I am, in behalf of the good old Estera, (Esther),

Very truly yours,
MRS. M. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

[Mrs. Chamberlain is one of our oldest and most estimable missionary ladies.]

CONTRIBUTIONS of woolen mittens and socks for the army are solicited. Mittens may be made of cloth. The fore finger and thumb *should be distinct.*

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2d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.

3d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.

4th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq, New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
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Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

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A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.
F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.	George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D.	Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.	Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regi-

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ment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

EAST.

"Special Relief" Office, 76 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

WEST.

Soldiers' Home, No. 81 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Soldiers' Home, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky., James Malona, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, New Albany, corner of Main and State Streets.

Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill., C. N. Shipman, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn., Captain I. Brayton, Sup't. Rev. J. Hoblit, Relief Agent

Soldiers' Home, Columbus, Ohio, Col. Isaac Dalton, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio, Joseph Jerome, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Camp Nelson, Ky., Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Paducah, Ky.

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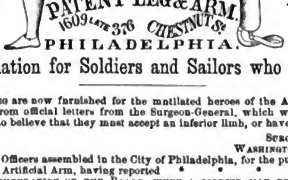

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THE SAME.
By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20. 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, so FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.
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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 30. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 15, 1865. No. 30.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No.* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

OUR PRISONERS.—THE EXCHANGE.

BY L. C. LEGGITT.

WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 17, 1864.

In company with seven other agents, I left this city on the 27th day of October, and in compliance with instructions, proceeded to Fortress Monroe, having in charge a large supply of sanitary stores, consisting of crackers, onions, pickles, tomatoes, wine, lemons, milk, beef, pails, slippers, towels, caps, handkerchiefs, stockings, tea, lanterns, candles, shirts, drawers, pillows, sugar, cheese, chocolate, &c., &c., which stores were placed on board U. S. Steamer "*Crescent,*" by order of Colonel Mulford, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners.

On the 8th November, I sailed in the "*Crescent*" for Port Royal, S. C., where we arrived on the 13th November.

Colonel Mulford at once proceeded to Venus Point, to meet Captain Hatch, and consummate the arrangement for the exchange, while the fleet went to Beaufort to obtain the requisite supply of coal. This detained us until the 18th, when we sailed from Port Royal to Venus Point, and their met Colonel Mulford, and a number of the vessels of the fleet.

THE FLAG.

On the 20th November, Captain Hatch came down the river, bringing one thousand prisoners. At the sight of our flag, they commenced cheering, until they were forced to desist from inability to raise their voices. Some of them, who were too feeble to join in cheering the old flag, testified their joy by tears, the only manner in which their excessive debility would allow them to manifest it.

DESTITUTION.

I trust I never shall have occasion to witness such another spectacle, as these poor fellows presented: many of them destitute of shoes, and their feet so badly bruised and swollen, that they suffered most excruciating pain at every step. Most of them had but one or two articles of clothing to protect them, and some of them were almost entirely destitute of anything in the shape of a garment. Upon reaching our vessel, whatever old clothes and rags they had upon them, were thrown overboard, and after a thorough washing, they were each provided with a suit of clothes, and then a plentiful supply of good coffee, meat and hard tack, was furnished them. After which, they were transferred to the vessel which was to bear them to a civilized country; and as we steamed down the river, cheer after cheer, as hearty as their weak condition would permit, were given for Colonel Mulford and the flag.

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We received in all, at Venus Point, five thousand and five hundred prisoners. When we were informed that General Sherman's near approach to Savannah, would prevent the delivery of any more at that place, we at once sailed for Charleston Harbor, where the balance of the ten thousand were received. These last were, if possible, in a more destitute condition, than those received at Venus Point.

One man breathed his last, while they were conveying him from one vessel to another.

On the 12th December, the "*Crescent*" received her compliment of passengers, consisting of sixty-eight officers, and seven hundred and sixty men. The highest praise is due to Captain Lathan, his officers, and the men of the "*Crescent*," for their kindness to the officers and soldiers, and for their constant endeavors to alleviate their sufferings, and make them as comfortable as they could during their voyage to the North.

SUPPLIES.

The stores entrusted to our charge, were distributed in such a manner as circumstances seemed to require, with a view to relieve suffering, and render these abused patriots as comfortable as possible, and their gratitude there for, was expressed by calling blessings upon the Sanitary Commission, and in grateful tears.

LEFT BEHIND.

They all speak of the sufferings and destitution of their comrades who still linger in the rebel prisons, not having been so fortunate as themselves in obtaining their release, and beg the Sanitary Commission to do all in their power to alleviate their sufferings, by furnishing them with comfortable clothing, and other articles which they so much need.

Being fully acquainted with the condition in which those were at the time they reached the flag of truce boats, we can easily realize what must be the situation of their more unfortunate comrades, who still remain in the power of the rebels. And what must be their sufferings during the winter months? *Dying by inches* for want of nourishment and suitable clothing.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

BY MRS. L. G. PARRISH.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 1, 1864.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived this morning with seven hundred and six (706) men, one hundred and twenty-five (125) of whom were sent immediately to hospitals, being too ill to enjoy more than the sight of their "promised land." Many indeed, were in a dying condition. Some had died a short time before the arrival of the boat. Those who were able, proceeded to the high ground above the landing, and after being divided into battalions, each was conducted in turn to the Government storehouse, under charge of Capt. Davis, who furnished each man with a new suit of clothes, recorded his name, regiment and company. They then passed out to another building near by, where warm water, soap, towels, brushes and combs awaited them.

WRITING LETTERS.

After their ablutions they returned to the open space in front of the building, to look around and enjoy the realities of their new life. Here they were furnished with paper, envelopes, sharpened pencils, hymn books and tracts from the Sanitary Commission, and sat down to communicate the glad news of their freedom to friends at home. In about two hours most of the men who were able, had sealed their letters and deposited them in a large mail bag which was furnished, and soon sent on their way to hundreds of anxious kindred and friends.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD—JOY OF THE PRISONERS.

Capt. Davis very kindly invited me to accompany him to another building, to witness the administration of the food. Several cauldrons containing nice coffee, piles of new white bread, and stands covered with meat, met the eye. Three dealers were in attendance. The first gave to each soldier a loaf of bread, the second a slice of boiled meat, the third, dipping the new tin-cup from the hand of each, into the coffee cauldron, dealt out hot coffee; and how it was all received I am unable to describe. The feeble ones reached out their emaciated hands to receive gladly, that which they were scarcely able to carry, and with brightening faces and grateful expressions went on their way. The stouter ones of the party, however, must have their jokes, and such expressions as the following passed freely among them: "No stockade about this bread," "This is no confederate dodge," &c. One fellow, whose skin was nearly black from exposure, said, "That's more bread than I've seen for two months." Another, "That settles a man's plate." A

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bright eyed boy of eighteen, whose young spirit had not been completely crushed out in rebeldom, could not refrain from a hurrah, and cried out, "Hurrah for Uncle Sam, hurrah! No Confederacy about this bread." One poor feeble fellow, almost too faint to hold his loaded plate, muttered out, "Why, this looks as if we were going to live, there's no grains of corn for a man to swallow whole in this loaf." Thus the words of cheer and hope came from almost every tongue, as they received their rations and walked away, each with his thank you, thank you; and sat down upon the ground, which forcibly reminded me of the scripture account where the multitude sat down in companies, "and did eat and were filled."

OH! WAIT FOR ME.

Ambulances came afterwards to take those who were unable to walk, to Camp Parole, which is two miles distant. One poor man, who was making his way behind all the rest to reach the ambulance, thought it would leave him, and with a most anxious and pitiful expression, cried out, "Oh, wait for me!" I think I shall never forget his look of distress. When he reached the wagon he was too feeble to step in, but Captain Davis and Rev. J. A. Whitaker, Sanitary Commissson agent, assisted him till he was placed by the side of his companions, who were not in much better condition than himself. When he was seated he was so thankful that he wept like a child, and those who stood by to aid him could do no less. Soldiers—brave soldiers, officers and all, were moved to tears. That must be a sad discipline which not only wastes the manly form till the sign of humanity is nearly obliterated, but breaks the manly spirit till it is as tender as a child's.

Dec. 6. 1864.

A VISIT TO ST. JOHNS' COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The St. John's College Hospital is under the management of Dr. Palmer, surgeon-in-charge, and his executive officer, Dr. Tremaine. These gentlemen are worthy of praise for the systematic arrangement of its cleanly apartments, and for the very kind attention they bestow on their seven hundred patients. I visited the hospital a day or two ago, and, from what I saw there, can assure the relatives at home that the sufferers are well provided for. If they could only be seen, how comfortable they look in their neat white spread beds, much pain would be spared them. One of the surgeons informed me that all the appliances are bestowed either by the government or the Sanitary Commission.

ROCKING CHAIRS.

As I passed through the different wards, I noticed that each one was well supplied with rocking chairs, and alluding to the great comfort they must be to the invalids, the surgeon replied: "Yes, this is one of the rich gifts made to us by the Sanitary Commission." An invalid took up the words and remarked: "I think it's likely that all about me is from the Sanitary, for I see my flannel shirt, this wrapper, and pretty much all I've got on, has the stamp of the United States Sanitary Commission on it."

DIET KITCHEN.

The diet kitchen is under the care of Miss Rich, who, with her assistants, was busy preparing delicacies of various kinds for two hundred patients who were not able to go to the convalescent table. The whole atmosphere was filled with the odor of savory viands. On the stove I counted mutton chops, beef steaks, oysters, chicken, milk, tea, and other very palatable articles cooking. A man stood by a table, buttering nicely toasted bread; before him were eight to ten rows of the staff of life, rising up like pillars of strength to support the inner man. The chief cook in this department informed me that he buttered twelve hundred slices of bread, or toast, daily for the diet patients, and prepared eighty-six different dishes at each meal. While in conversation with this good-natured person, the butcher brought in a supply of meat, amounting, he informed me, to one hundred pounds per day for the so-called diet kitchen, though this did not sound much like it. Before we left this attractively clean place the oysterman was met emptying his cans. Upon inquiring how many oysters he had, he replied, "Six gallons is my every day deposit here;" and oh! they were so inexpressibly fine-looking, I could not resist robbing some poor fellow of one large bi-valve to ascertain their quality. Next we were shown the store-room, where there was a good supply of Sanitary stores, pads, pillows, shirts, drawers, arm-slings, stock of crutches, fans, and other comforts, which, the doctor said, had been deposited by the United States Sanitary Commission agent.

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These were useful articles that were not furnished by the government.

The executive officer having given us permission to find our way among the patients, we passed several hours most profitably and interestingly, conversing with those who had none to cheer them for many months, and writing letters for those who were too feeble to use the pen. When the day closed our labors we felt like the disciple of old, who said, "Master, it is good to be here," and wished that we might set up our tabernacle and glorify the Lord by doing good to the sick, the lame, and those who had been in prison.

December 8, 1864

OUR PRISONERS FROM SAVANNAH.

No human tongue or pen can ever describe the horrible suffering we have witnessed this day.

TWO HUNDRED BAD CASES.

I was early at the landing, 8½ o'clock in the morning, before the boat threw out her ropes for security. The first one brought two hundred bad cases, which the Naval surgeon told me should properly go to the hospital near by, were it not that others were coming, every one of whom was in the most wretched condition imaginable. They were, therefore, sent in ambulances to Camp Parole hospital, distant two miles, after being washed and fed at the barracks.

A DECK LOAD OF THE DYING.

In a short time another boat-load drew near, and oh! such a scene of suffering humanity I desire never to behold again. The whole deck was a bed of straw for our exhausted, starved, emaciated, dying fellow-creatures. Of the five hundred and fifty that left Savannah, the surgeon informed me not over two hundred would survive; fifty had died on the passage; three died while the boat was coming to the land of liberty. I saw five men dying as they were carried on stretchers from the boat to the Naval Hospital. The stretcher-bearers were ordered by Surgeon D. Vanderkieft to pause a moment that the names of the dying men might be obtained. To the credit of the officers and their assistants it should be known that everything was done in the most systematic and careful manner. Each stretcher had four attendants, who stood in line and came up promptly, one after the other, to receive the sufferers as they were carried off the boat. There was no confusion, no noise; all acted with perfect military order. Ah! it was a solemn funeral service to many a brave soldier that was thus being performed by kind hearts and hands.

THE INSANE.

Some had become insane; their wild gaze and clenched teeth convinced the observer that reason had fled; others were idiotic; a few lying in spasms; perhaps the realization of the hope long cherished, yet oft deferred, or the welcome sound of the music, sent forth by the military band, was more than their exhausted nature could bear. When blankets were thrown over them, no one would have supposed that a human form lay beneath, save for the small prominence which the bony head and feet indicated. Oh! God of justice, what retribution awaits the perpetrators of such slow and awful murder.

VERMIN AND DISEASE.

The hair of some was matted together, like beasts of the stall which lie down in their own filth. Vermin are over them in abundance. Nearly every man was darkened by scurvy, or black with rough scales, and with scorbutic sores. One in particular was reduced to the merest skeleton; his face, neck, and feet covered with thick, green mould. A number who had Government clothes given them on the boat were too feeble to put them on, and were carried ashore partially dressed, hugging their clothing with a death-grasp that they could not be persuaded to yield. It was not unfrequent to hear a man feebly call, as he was laid on a stretcher, "Don't take my clothes;" "Oh, save my new shoes;" "Don't let my socks go back to Andersonville." In their wild death-struggle, with bony arms and hands extended, they would hold up their new socks, that could not be put on because of their swollen limbs, saying, "Save 'em till I get home." In a little while, however, the souls of many were released from their worn-out frames and borne to that higher home where all things are registered for a great day of account.

AN APPEAL TO CHARITY.

Let our friends at home have open purses and willing hands to keep up the supplies for the great demand that must necessarily be made upon them. Much more must yet be done.

Thousands now languish in Southern prisons, that may yet be brought thus far

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toward home. Let every Aid society be more diligent, that the stores of the Sanitary Commission may not fail in this great work.

TOWELS, COMBS, ETC.

The government does not supply towels and combs to the soldiers. On their arrival the agents of the Commission are ready with a stock of these very useful and much needed articles, giving them freely to each man. Fourteen hundred towels were given out one morning, and the recipients, who had not seen such things for a long time, and who needed them much, made merry over them indeed. One said, "I do believe if it wasn't for the Sanitary, we would never have got out of the Confederacy. I do believe they have interceded for us."

FROM ONE COMPETENT TO JUDGE.

The Rev. B. T. Phillips, Chaplain U.S.A. General Hospital at Annapolis Junction—whose ability, spirituality, and untiring zeal in his noble work have won for him golden opinions both from his old friends and from the officers and men with whom he has long been associated—in a letter addressed to Rev. J. A. Whitaker, for many months our agent at Annapolis, speaks so frankly and advisedly of the Sanitary Commission, that we cannot refrain from extracting as follows:—

U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 15, 1864.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—The duties incidental to the recent large arrival of paroled prisoners at this hospital from Andersonville and other prisons of Georgia, have prevented me from making an earlier expression of my sentiments towards you, and my feelings at your leaving Annapolis for your new sphere of labor in behalf of the Sanitary Commission. * * *

Of the great and good work of the Sanitary Commission I would like to say something, but I hardly know how to speak of it without using terms, which, while to me they seem to fall far below what truth and justice demand, may to those unacquainted with or experienced in its practical workings, seem exaggerations. But the fact is, it cannot be exaggerated, and language is inadequate. Following the soldier as it does from his enlistment to his discharge, whether that be to his family or his long home, its kind and judicious and prompt help is ever at hand, oftentimes unconsciously to himself, but shedding its gentle influence and ministrations of mercy as nothing else does or can. And all this with an economy and protection against imposition, that is rarely found in even our best benevolent enterprises. I speak advisedly when I say that in these regards it may safely challenge comparison with any institution of the kind with which I am acquainted. I know whereof I speak, having carefully examined into its mode of operation, and having had much personal experience of its practical working since its very commencement, in my regiment, in temporary hospital, on many a battle-field, and in general hospitals. In all that experience of nearly four years, I have had increasing reasons for believing not only that no other organization can compare with this noble pioneer in the work of humanity it has undertaken, but also to admire the thorough business manner in which it has been conducted, the wisdom which has been displayed by its managers, and their good judgment in the selection of the agents, to whom has been entrusted the disposing of the charity which the people have put into their hands. Their policy to employ the best agents, and retain them as they become experienced, as well as their good fortune in these regards, have had just such results as might have been expected; they have been served faithfully, and the soldier has reaped the benefit, while the loyal people of the land have shown their appreciation by their liberal gifts. They feel they can confide in it, and that by no other agency can they so directly and beneficently relieve the suffering soldier, or in case of his death, help his needy family.

But I find I must stop, leaving unsaid what my heart prompts me to utter, but which I have not the time nor space to say.

BY E. C. GUILES.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *Dec.* 17, 1864.

Since my arrival at this place, I have occupied myself in obtaining the requisite information, and answering letters of inquiry, received at this office. These letters have been numerous, and often of a most affecting character. Appeals from mothers and wives, beseeching us to use every effort to get some intelligence for them, from those recently returned from imprisonment at the South—of their dear ones—last heard from,

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it may be, six months or a year ago; short manly notes from fathers or brothers, asking us whether such or such a name was to be found among the list of paroled prisoners. Requests such as these, could not fail to command our immediate and earnest attention—promptness and thoroughness of investigation, however, it has been impossible to combine.

Twice have the flag of truce boats recommenced their trips; they have come with such frequency and brought such large numbers—one thousand or fifteen hundred, sometimes in a day—that the list of names has been in constant use by the military authorities, and could not be at once referred to. Every facility, however, has been afforded us, and in many instances, we have had the pleasure of communicating to the anxious once at home, the news, that he whom they had inquired for, was left behind, in good health, by his comrades. In other cases, we have been obliged to convey the sad intelligence, that the person inquired after, had died in captivity. But, in such instances, we could almost feel glad of having something definite to reply: it was so much harder to be compelled to say, as in the other cases we have been, that no information could be obtained. In these cases, however, a careful list of the names has been kept, that no opportunity may be lost, as the boats continue to arrive, of giving what intelligence we can.

I have occupied myself in assisting at the distribution of the articles to the men. Liberal as the provision made by the Government is, there are certain articles of universal necessity, which they do not supply. Here it has been our pleasure, as well as our duty, to furnish, as far as the stores at our disposal would allow, to every man.

The first wish of the paroled prisoner, finding himself at liberty, is to communicate with home. It is our aim, therefore, as soon as may be, after the arrival of each boat, to furnish each man with paper, envelope and pencil. These are most gladly welcomed and put in use. The next desire of the men, is to carry out more fully the work already begun, of cleansing themselves from the dirt, and freeing themselves from the vermin incident to the terrible life they have been leading. We take them, when mustered into line for dinner, and issue a towel and a comb to every man. These are most gratefully received. The only words of complaint which have reached my ears here been owing to the great earnestness of the men to get thoroughly cleaned. Our stock of fine-tooth combs being small and speedily exhausted, caused a good deal of disappointment. However, we supplied them with a comb of some sort, and the change in their appearance, after receiving a suit of clothes from Government, and facilities for making themselves clean, is very remarkable. We have issued also to each man, a skein of thread and needle.

I have also had the honor to assist from time to time in the duties of the office. I have been greatly interested in the experiences of the officers who have begun to arrive on the later boats. Not entitted to clothing from Government like enlisted men, they have come to the office clad in the ragged and dirty garments, which have been their only defence from the cold in their prison life, to see what we could do for them. Underclothing has been issued readily, but outer garments not being included in our stock on hand, it has been impossible for us to supply. But it has been very impressive to observe the manly and simple dignity of these men, in tattered clothes. With long untrimmed hair and beard, with feeble tottering gait, there was yet to be seen, the noble spirit unquenched, the true man coming out purer, with more tried patience, with more calm power from the furnace of affliction—the fiery torment of the terrible experience.

The frank, straightforward gratitude with which they accepted the little favors we were able to do them, was very touching. It is a thing to be very thankful for, and from which to take hope for the future, that such men have been spared to the nation.

I have busied myself as opportunity offered, in observing whatever was going on in connection with the men, now at this post, that I might obtain such a knowledge of the general condition of affairs, as would enable me more efficiently to serve the Sanitary Commission.

I have several times witnessed the impressive scene presented by a funeral in the Naval School yard, preceded by the band, and escorted by a guard of men under arms.

The long file of wagons moved slowly up and took their positions in front of the Chapel. On the steps stood the chaplains of the Naval School Hospital, and the Officers Hospital, and delegates of the Chris-

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tian Commission, with some of the ladies connected with the hospital, and all around were gathered such of the men as were able to be about. A hymn was sung by the ladies, with some of the members of the band. An address was made by a delegate of the Christian Commission. The list of the dead (forty-four names) was read, prayer was offered by the chaplains, the solemn notes of the band were heard again, and the line of wagons passed on, each draped with the American flag, to the Cemetery, a mile or two out of town. The large number of the dead commemorated in a single service; the absence of any near personal friends; the presence within the curtains of the neighboring tents of so many hundreds, who may soon be borne out to be placed by the side of them; the thought of the long suffering through which they have passed, and of the blessed rest they had found, made the scene one long to be remembered.

I have also had the pleasure of attending the prayer meetings, held two evenings in the week at the Chapel. They were exceedingly interesting occasions. Most of the men who took part in the exercises were young men, and their testimony was clear and strong to the power of faith, to maintain the soul through the most fearful trials and temptations. They had found Christ to be their strength and comfort in their time of adversity, and looked forward with joy to devoting themselves to his service in the brighter days which were now in store for them amid the prevaling sadness from present suffering and distressing recollections; these hours of prayer and thanksgiving, of glorying in God, and rejoicing in the Lord Jesus Christ, are times of true repentance.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL HYMN.

BY MRS. J. W. LANE.

We weep, to-day, the fallen brave,
Now sleeping in their distant grave,
Our stricken hearts in anguish mourn,
For loved ones who will ne'er return.

The soldier's calm, untroubled sleep,
Where Heaven's pure dews alone may weep;
Nor clash of arms, nor trampling feet,
Can reach them in their safe retreat.

We saw not the ensanguined fray,
Where the red life-stream ebbed away,
Nor watched the dauntless spirit's flight,
As life's fair sun went down in night.

We saw not Death's gray shadows lie
On the damp brow and glazing eye,
Before us still they seem to move,
All health and brightness, life and love.

Thou Sovereign Ruler of the skies,
Accept this costly sacrifice,
And teach our aching hearts to rest;
Resigned and hopeful, on thy breast.

And when fair Freedom's banner waves,
In triumph over these honored graves,
To them each freeman's love shall raise,
A hero's monument of praise.

EAST BETHANY, December 5, 1864.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BY J. WARNER JOHNSON,

SUPERINTENDENT OF FIELD RELIEF.

Dec. 14, 1864.

Thinking that the readers of the SANITARY BULLETIN, might feel some interest in following the movements of their agents during the recent raid under General Warren, and in learning somewhat of the life we lead, I propose to give you a sketch of our movements. The ordinary quiet of camp life, was broken about sunset on Tuesday, the 6th inst., by orders for the Fifth Corps, and the third division of the Second Corps, to be ready to move at day-break the following morning, with six days rations, and suitable ammunition.

The supply trains, ambulances, and ammunition wagons, were limited in number, and every order indicated that a rapid but not very extended move was to be made.

BATTLE SUPPLIES.

Before dark, a wagon was filled with our battle supply, for each of these Corps. Woolen shirts, drawers and socks, condensed milk, whiskey and brandy for milk punch, beef stock, soft crackers, farina and corn starch, rags, bandages, blankets, handkerchiefs and towels, and such articles as are most needed after a battle, constituted our stores on this occasion. Some tea, sugar, soft crackers, and a few cans of apple sauce, were added for our mess; time not permitting us to prepare suitable substantial food, we relied upon our friends for beef and bread, as occasion required, and never in vain.

MOVING.

By daylight of the morning of the 7th Dec., we were ready to move, Mr. Barton taking charge of the 5th Corps supplies, leaving his associate in charge of the Station, while Mr. Holbrook, accompanied by Uncle John (Vassar,) and the writer, went with the wagon of the Second Corps. Each agent in charge, was provided with a saddle horse, and in the wagon was forage enough for six days. Scarcely had we left camp,

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before the promise of the early morning was realized, by a heavy rain storm, which lasted till noon, and made our gum blankets of the greatest value. By the end of the day, the sun broke out bright and warm, making every one cheerful and inspirited; the moon afterwards added her mild light to guide us on our way to camp by nine o'clock.

MIDNIGHT SHOWER.

We were roused from comfortable sleep about midnight, by a heavy shower, which coming upon us suddenly, as we lay upon the plain without shelter, (our tent having been forgotten,) soaked both beds and occupants before we succeeded in getting into or under the wagon. When the heaviest of the shower had passed, we made a fire, and gathered around it till day-break, drying our clothes, and comforting the inner-man with tea and crackers. By that time, the column was again on the move, and falling into position in the rear of the hospital wagons, our team began the duty of the day.

UNCERTAINTY.

Laughable conjectures as to our destination, beguiled the slow and tedious march of our little army. They varied as much as the minds of their originators, and extended from a reconnoissance toward the South Side road to a union with General Sherman's forces in Georgia. It was not clear however, that our six days rations would last quite long enough for a trip into South Carolina, or, that our little army could subsist itself upon the enemy, on so long a march.

SUSSEX CO.

Our road lead us through Sussex C. H., a village of some pretentions, on the map, but owning only three or four houses, conspicious among which, is the Court House of brick, standing a short distance back from the road. The general appearance of this country indicates exhaustion. The soil under good cultivation and proper returns will be productive, but the large farms and bad system pursued, has reduced it so much, that no evidences exist of fair crops being harvested. Fields of cotton are quite frequent. Some have been picked; a few still carry their small crop.

CONTRABANDS.

Groups of contrabands met us occasionally, giving active exercise to the humane feelings of those in sympathy with them, by their appeals for aid. Children of all ages, and the infirm, through their leaders, asked for transportation; but a difficulty arose in getting it, from all the wagons still being loaded, and from the fact that we were going from home with limited rations for the troops.

Few, if any of these parties, were however, left behind our column. Could any advocate of the *Divine Institution* have witnessed the meeting of these poor creatures with their friends by the road side, and have seen the exhibitions of delight with which they welcomed each accession to the ranks of those, who loved freedom better than slavery, he would have learned a lesson never to be forgotten.

WELDON RAIL ROAD.

About noon of Thursday, we came in sight of a railroad bridge over the Nottoway river, which the cavalry had fired a short time before. Here the object of the move was developed. Before us was the Weldon Railroad, in operation toward Petersburg as far as Stony creek, where wagons were used to carry supplies across the Danville road or around the Army of Potomac to Petersburg.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROAD.

The line of road was at once occupied by the troops, and for thirty-six hours almost the entire force bent its best efforts to its destruction. Many willing hands make short work with such a duty. Strong arms are used, and many men apply themselves to the task. The rails and ties are lifted on one side, and thrown over into one long line.

The ties when torn from the rails, are piled up, and the latter are laid across them and covered with light wood, so that when the fire has reached its fiercest power, and the iron has become softened by heat, the weight of the ends, bends the rails to the ground, and utterly ruins them for present use. Twenty miles of such devastation, was accomplished without opposition, and the Weldon road to the Meheria river, ceased to exist. Rebels in Richmond, have but one line of rail, the single track road to Danville, by which to carry troops and supplies, from the Southern States.

HALT AT NIGHT.

Our halt took place about sunset, the weather growing colder, and giving indica-

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tions of snow. The first duty on reaching camp, is to get a supply of soft dry wood for the night, and water for supper. Instinct seems to guide the soldier to the nearest spot where either can be obtained, and fences of all kind disappear with wonderful rapidity, before the host of claimants, who throng after them. A fire is quickly started; the coffee soon boils over the hot coals; the slice of beef or pork is soon fried; and a gum blanket spread upon the ground, furnishes a table, around which, appetites sharpened by a fast since daybreak, are gathered for the frugal meal.

Should the ground prove very rough, a few strokes of the shovel will level it to receive the blankets upon which we lie. If it rains, a gum cover over our blankets, is our protection from the storm of a winter's night, and fortunate are those whose slumbers are undisturbed by the discovery that they obstruct the flow of a young river on its oceanward course.

START AT DAY-BREAK.

Daybreak finds the column on the march, and detained only by the labor of destroying the railroad, we go forward to the Meheria River, about twenty miles from Weldon. Here a skirmish between our cavalry and the rebel forces on the other side of the river, exposes the defences thrown up to prevent our crossing. Enough of the road has been torn up to prevent its use for weeks. The passage of the stream would involve considerable loss, with no other benefit, than the opportunity of destroying a few miles of the road beyond, and as the weather was getting colder and wetter, and the roads more difficult for the trains, it was decided to retire. Half an inch of sleet and snow covered the country and the sleepers in the army, when the bugle calls roused the latter for the march. The troops had hard work in store for them. Deep mud and half frozen water cover the roads, and constant thawing brought such showers from the forests, that little comfort was found during the day on the march, or during our halts.

IN THE MUD.

Just after dark, our wagon was driven into a mud hole, from which the tired horses were unable to draw it. The trains all passed on, the last of the infantry were around us, the cavalry but a short distance in the rear, and as it became an interesting question how we were to save our supplies, a sudden attack by the rebel cavalry, which penetrated between us and the rear guard, within half a mile, seemed to make a speedy decision, a matter of necessity. Fortunately, a few volleys sent the chivalry to the right about, and we again had an interval of quiet.

The efforts of the soldiers, loaned for the purpose, failed to release our wagon from its muddy bed, and it became necessary to part with a portion of the contents. This was done in a very short time, and in such a way as secured a proper application of our supplies, and with lightened load, we reached the head-quarters of a brigade, were we were kindly cared for during the night. A short distance from camp next morning, was sufficient to show that we were required to further reduce the weight of our supplies, and to make it necessary to obtain a driver more competent to manage our team. The kindness of the ambulance officer of the Third Division Second Corps, enabled us to bring off our wagon and team of fine horses, and we had the satisfaction of knowing that our distribution of stores was made to those who had means and disposition to place them in proper hands.

GUERILLAS.

Some unfortunate stragglers from the column of troops, on our march down were captured by the guerillas, and after being murdered and beaten till they were disfigured, were stripped of their clothing and left on the road side. Such atrocity could not go unpunished. The General in command, (Warren,) issued orders at once, which will teach an useful lesson to those who disregard all the ordinary rules of civilized warfare, and render retributive justice a stern necessity.

MOONLIGHT MARCH.

A moonlit march until late in the evening, brought us to camp. A very cold wind drove us to shelter in a wood, where, after kindling a large fire, we were soon sound asleep and dreaming of home. The morning of our last day's march, found us off at sunrise. The ground was frozen very hard, and a high wind from the north-west whistled across the country. Home was however before us all; a few hours would bring us to the comparative comforts of our former camps, and every one feeling cheered by hope, and brightened by the brilliancy of the morning, was eager

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to make a rapid and final march to what we were all glad to call, our winter quarters.

From noon till night, the troops in a continuous line, marched into the lines, and thus ended this memorable raid down the Weldon Railroad.

LETTER FROM CITY POINT.

T. C. P.

It has long been the boast of all rival relief societies, that they possessed the advantage of direct and personal contact with the men; and it is a lamentable fact, that people at home overlook to a great extent, the operations of the Sanitary Commission in this respect. We do communicate personally with the sufferers. To make this statement more forcible, I will endeavor to sketch the working of the

A. X. C.

What volumes are contained in these three symbolystic characters. The "God bless you's" of men made happy by a gift from home; the tears of gratitude for some simple act of kindness; the resurrections from filth and despondency into cleanliness and hope.

These three letters mean the "Auxiliary Relief Corps." They were instituted by the founder of the Corps, Mr. Frank B. Fay, of Massachusetts, and will long be held as mementos of an experience, at once pleasant and profitable.

We, of the Corps, number about thirty-five men, and from three to six of us, are connected with each hospital at this point. We have a storehouse in each hospital, receiving our supplies from a central or general storehouse at City Point. The hospitals are divided into wards, and each agent has an assigned ward, to the men of which he gives out his goods. This is the practical working of the Corps in their stations. In case of a battle, men are immediately selected from our number, and sent to the field with supplies of stimulants, good wholesome eatables, and good warm clothing. Oh, I shall never forget, when once I was among the number called to go to Deep Bottom, just after a battle in Butler's lines. The surgeons were almost all occupied with the amputating tables,—three in number, and the minor cases were left mostly to the care of some members of the Christian Commission and ourselves. For two days and two nights, the men came pouring in, and as fast as they were examined and attended to, put on board the hospital boats, to be shipped to the regular stations. And I think that I can safely say, that not a man went from the battle-field to the boat, without passing through our hands. The working, in detail, would occupy more space and time, than we can afford: it is nearly as various, both in character and effect, as the men with whom we come in contact. One cannot appreciate it though, without having personal connection with it.

MEETING OF AGENTS.—HON. F. B. FAY.

A meeting of the Auxiliary Relief Corps, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, was held on Monday evening, December 19, at the Ninth Corps Depot Hospital, for the purpose of listening to the parting address of its Superintendent, the Hon. Frank B. Fay, of Chelsea, Mass.

Mr. Fay having been connected with this part of the Commission's work from its origin, the parting was filled with reminisences of the many sad and sacred scenes through which the Corps had passed.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted, as expressing the sentiments of the Corps, towards its founder and friend, to whom the cause owes so much.

Whereas, The Hon. Frank B. Fay, Superintendent of the Auxiliary Relief Corps of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, is retiring to his home, at the close of a long and arduous period of service in the field, with the expectation of being separated for a time from the Corps, with which he has been identified since its inception.

Resolved, That the Corps of Relief Agents, take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Fay, the high appreciation of his services, and of the self-sacrificing spirit which, ever since the beginning of the war, has led him to enlist in the work of ministering to our sick and wounded heroes.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Executive Committee in New York, and to the SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN, in Philadelphia, for publication.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND!

is the title of a charming little book, prepared by one of the noble women of our land, who has shown herself, by various

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works of love, to be truly devoted to the soldier's temporal and eternal welfare. It is published by the United States Sanitary Commission, to meet a most pressing necessity of the men of our army and navy. To those who see it, not one word of explanation or commendation is needed, but would call the attention of those who have not yet seen it to some of its features.

1. Calender.

2. Pay table for non-commissioned officers and privates in U. S. army.

3. An address "to our soldiers and sailors," which will be read with deep interest by "the million," both citizen and soldier.

The address gives in a concise form the "principles of the Commission," "its relation to the government," "its means," and "plan;" calls the especial attention of soldiers in hospitals to the design and work of the Commission in respect to their wants while sick and wounded; gives a list of "depots of collection and distribution of supplies," together with information respecting "letters" and hospital visitors.

Another general feature of the address is a most satisfactory account of the special relief work of the Commission, respecting which there is an astonishing want of information on the part of those most deeply interested. Ten special features of this relief work are presented. Prominently among the rest are those which refer to the securing of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c., for discharged soldiers, free of charge; and to pay the same attention to sick and wounded in hospitals, whose cases have been overlooked in the regular payments. It is also to assist in the same way the families of prisoners.

Next comes a full list of the Sanitary Commission homes and lodges, located at different points, where lodging, meals, counsel, &c., are given free of charge; also of the homes for wives, mothers, &c., of soldiers, who may be called to visit the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria, and Annapolis. An account of monthly pay, transportation, subsistence, clothing, &c., of discharged soldiers and those on furlough. A more particular account of "claim agencies" closes this part of the address. Seven warnings to soldiers will be duly appreciated by many who will escape from snares in which they would have been caught, were not their attention arrested by these suggestions. With advice respecting the method of obtaining artificial limbs, the address proper closes. The account of "aid societies," "alert clubs," &c., concludes this part of the little "*Friend*."

The second part of the work is made up of beautiful hymns, selected from various collections, miscellaneous and patriotic pieces, which will be read, sung, and enjoyed while the war lasts; and long after the war is over the "Friend" will be remembered with gratitude. The volume closes with the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and a few appropriate Psalms.

The work itself reflects great credit upon the head and heart of the compiler, more than could be indicated by any complimentary words that might here be written. The book, which is just the size for the breast pocket, is gratuitously distributed among the men of the army and navy. In addition to the number so circulated, it is proposed to supply the "Aid Societies," auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission, with the number of copies they may be able to sell, and have the proceeds of such sales appropriated to replenish their various treasuries. Here is a field of usefulness for all the "societies," "alert clubs," &c. The information is as valuable to the "loved ones at home" as to the absent brave. Shall not every loyal family be supplied with one at least? Shall not half a million be distributed this winter? A. C.

Specimen numbers will be sent to each Branch, and orders received at the office of the BULLETIN, will be promptly attended to. We can cheerfully endorse all that is said above by the reviewer.

LETTER FROM NATHANIEL SEAVER, Jr.

WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 20, 1864.

As my connection with the Sanitary Commission has now drawn to a close, I beg leave to submit the following condensed report of my labors.

Arriving in Washington, in September, during your absence East, I was temporarily assigned to hospital visiting.

Accompanied by Mr. Holt, I made the tour of nearly all the hospitals in the vicinity of Washington, including those at Alexandria. Having thus acquired some idea of the vastness of our work, and of the needs of the hospitals, I was especially assigned to Finley and Campbell Hospitals, as regular visitor. This duty I performed

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to the best of my ability, until the early part of October, when at my request, I was assigned by yourself to Winchester. Arriving at that place October 6, I was appointed by Col. Muhlech, "Superintending Hospital Visitor." What my duties were in that capacity, I have already enumerated in my report, published in a former number of the BULLETIN. How, from this work, I became transferred to the office, it would be difficult to tell. The battle of Cedar Creek found me agent in charge. Fortunately, Col. Muhlech, who had been absent for some days, was with us at that time. Our stock was good, our corps of agents large; not too large however. In the evenings, from the 20th to the 23d, when the wounded came in by hundreds, we were compelled to call upon members of the Massachusetts 37th, then doing guard duty at Winchester, for assistance. Noble fellows! they worked with us several evenings, into the midnight hours, deeming it a privilege to help their wounded fellow soldiers. Many too of the nurses and assistants at the Sixth Corps Hospital, rendered us valuable service, At Sheridan Hospital, Mr. Corbin was warmly seconded by numbers of the Christian Commission. Our tent on the ground, at this time, proved invaluable, and for a time, Christian and Sanitary Commissions became a partnership for the distribution of the stock there collected. I cannot let this opportunity pass, without expressing my approval and gratitude, for the manner in which Mr. Corbin performed his duty, on this, and other occasions. Two years a soldier, and several months a hospital steward, he was eminently fitted to fill this place, and that he was wise as well as faithful, the united testimony of patients, surgeons, officials, and visitors proves. Now, after a residence of over two months in the Shenandoah Valley, I am once more in Washington, and about to bid farewell to the Sanitary Commission. The position of responsibility which I have occupied for most of that time, has not been without its trials and anxieties, but on the whole, my brief experience has been a very happy one. I early found, that the great question to be decided in the stewardship of the bounties of the loyal North, was "*how not to do it.*" At least, one-half the applications made for individual relief, are by undeserving persons, and it requires a combination of shrewdness and benevolence, rarely found in human bosoms, to detect the incorrigible "bummers" and "dead beats," and still to avoid turning way the deserving. Our work in the valley is for the present about completed. Sheridan Field Hospital rejoices in warm bedding, home-made quilts, and cheerful tent chimneys. The city hospitals are even more fortunate. Meanwhile, the patients are being transferred to the rear. But, even with these facts, I say farewell with many regrets; regrets, which would become the prickings of a guilty conscience, were it not for the fact that I leave in my place, an old tried friend, the Rev. Geo. Batchelor, to whose care and good judgment, I feel that I could resign every interest, with a certainty that it would be watched over with the fidelity of a brother and a Christian.

THREE MONTHS IN THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. V.—STILL AT WHITE HOUSE, VA.

All through the night of June 3, and all day of the 4th, the rain came steadily down, the atmosphere was chilly, and those who could spare time for reflection, allowed the whole circumstances which were crowded into that day, to be entirely unfavorable to health or comfort. The wounded were brought in by thousands, throughout all day of the 4th and 5th; the mode of transit being the same as that spoken of in relation to the wounded at Port Royal, Va. A portion of my diary for June 4, reads as follows:—Rained all night, raining still; 8000 wounded said to be on the way in those dreadful army wagons. Oh, it is terrible to think of the suffering of our poor soldiers, as they are jolted over those corduroy roads to this spot. I have often sighed over their sufferings on the battle field; hereafter I shall sigh as I think of their sufferings while being brought to the base of supplies. Several of our agents were already at the front helping the wounded and dying on the field; and it was thought, if a stronger force were sent there, many a valuable life might be saved by the application of a little good nursing, and feeding, before the horrid journey was commenced; but how to spare the men was the question. Over one hundred agents were at work, but two hundred could not perform the work of feeding and dressing those who greatly needed attention. It happened at almost every ambulance, that some poor wounded one would ask, "When is the doctor coming?

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Can you not dress my wound?" In their eagerness to have their wounds dressed, they would, to excite the agents, sympathy and assistance, uncover the gaping lacerations, and reveal them filled with disgusting life; at such times, every person who approached them, was addressed as "Doctor." With such piteous, urgent appeals, and such necessities staring them in the face, it could not be otherwise than that the Relief Corps, should return to their resting places, always at or near the midnight hour. On the boat, the feeding was continuous from 6 A.M., until midnight. I have said the issues of supplies on the 3d of June, exceeded any thing ever know in the history of the Commission, which was true; yet the daily issues of the 4th and 5th, by far exceeded those of the 3d. The chief storekeeper estimated the value of the issues on those three days, as closely approximating *one hundred thousand dollars.* June 5, the cry still came for more help, more supplies, more nurses; every body strained their nerves to accomplish more. Our boats were being filled with special cases of wounded ones; among whom was Colonel Winslow, a son of the lamented Dr. Winslow, so long and so favorably known in connection with the U. S. Sanitary Commission. He was brought from the front, to the boat, by his father, whose tenderness for his child, equalled that of a mother's. It was the afternoon of that day, before I even suspected it was the Sabbath day. I could, in part, realize what Sunday must be in the army, especially were men had hard daily duties to perform. In the absence of a majority of the Corps, a few of the resting ones joined with me in a meeting of prayer and praise. On this day, wagons loaded with necessaries and delicacies, attended by a number of our best men, started for the front, for the purpose already indicated. The action was well timed, for it found and helped men who had been waiting for succor, just where they fell; and replenished the depleted supply tent of the Commission's Agents. On Monday, the steamer *James Guy*, Captain Parkhurst, commanding, started for Washington, for supplies and nurses, having on board Dr. Winslow, his wounded son, and a favorite horse. I have omitted to state, that during our stay at this point, the roar of cannon, and crash of small arms, were almost incessant, and they acted upon our agents as a spur to a willing, but jaded animal. The requisition for supplies for the front, was so urgent, that another lot of wagons were loaded up and sent, but we could not possibly spare more Relief Agents. Mr. Holstein reported the burial of 21 men this day, but this number was only a fraction of those who died. All coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission, were buried as Christians; the burial service of the Episcopal Church, being read over their remains. Each occupied a separate grave, which was properly marked. The effects of each deceased soldier, were taken in charge, even to a broken comb, and their friends written to on the same day, announcing his death, with every particular which would be of interest for them to know. On Wednesday, June 8, twenty fresh men, (nurses,) arrived from Washington.

My diary of this day, says: "A fine cool day. There is some talk of a charge of base to Burmuda Hundred. It is said, Grant is swinging his left to the James, and that a strong force under Sheridan has gone from Newcastle to make a circuit of Richmond, and join Butler, on that river. Our Corps is still hard at work, and when it returns late at night, each member expresses himself dissatisfied with the amount of labor done, and wishes as I have done many times, that he had a thousand hearts, and arms, and legs. The U. S. Sanitary Commission has, at this point, forty-four waggons, with four horses to each wagon; considerably over one hundred Relief Agents, and not less than one hundred and fifty other persons, engaged as teamsters, laborers, clerks, &c. On Saturday and Sunday last, there was nine thousand dollars worth of shirts and drawers distributed among the wounded ones."

J. J. B.

PAID AND UNPAID AGENTS.

BY REV. J. A. ANDERSON.

The other day, a prominent and influential agent of the Christian Commission expressed himself to the effect that the agents of the Sanitary Commission, in being hired, only felt called upon to work so many hours per day and at a slow gate per hour; while the agents of the Christian Commission work for nothing save love for the soldier, and, by consequence, infused more soul and vim into their labors than do the paid men of the Sanitary Commission. The idea was, that because Sanitary agents receive a scanty com-

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pensation they cannot be expected to labor with such a purity of benevolence, nor with such an enduring celerity, as do agents who receive no compensation.

It is somewhat singular that when any given objection against the Sanitary Commission reaches us from one section of the country, it is speedily heard of from many and distant sections—which suggests to us that somebody takes pains to spread the objection; and as this allegation is coming up from different quarters it deserves a moment's attention.

The qualifications of an agent are found in his heart, mind and body—not in his purse; and are neither lessened by his acceptance of a stipend, nor increased by his rejection of a stipend. The question of compensation has nothing to do with his fitness as an agent; neither is he by the reception of pay debarred, in the most remote degree, from acting upon the broadest principles of humanity, nor from being impelled by the truest motives of strong-pulsing charity. If it be asserted that no genuine benevolence can be exercised except by agents who are unpaid, then it instantly follows that the noble bands of Christian ministers, who are confessedly among the most effective and brilliant philanthropic instrumentalities of the age, are devoid of that benevolence; for, though as a class worse paid than men of the same abilities in the other professions, yet all of them receive pay, and are enabled by that pay to devote themselves to the grand work of the glorious Emanuel. But does any one affirm that because thereof, their charity and humaneness cannot be as pure and throbbing as if they received no pay? The best of books declares the laborer to be worthy of his hire; and the common experience of mankind confirms the declaration. There is a vast difference between laboring for money under the guise of benevolence; and laboring for benevolence, though money enough be received with which to defray ordinary personal expenses. If it be intended to allege that the agents of the Sanitary Commission work simply for money or chiefly for money, and not chiefly from true motives of humanity; then, we simply and emphatically declare the allegation to be false in fact, and unjust to scores of men who have resigned ample incomes, and continue to reject offers of revenues double the amount of those which they receive from the Commission. Or, if it be intended to affirm, that because they receive pay they will not or do not work as heartily as those who are unpaid; it is only necessary to say, that the sufferings of mangled Americans, or the totterings of emaciated veterans, thrill through a kind heart irrespective of the pocket which walks about with that heart; and that our agents are selected with special reference to their benevolence, energy and endurance, and that persons who do not on trial display these qualities are discharged, is known to all who know anything about the matter.

The assumption that an agent who is paid does not work so vigorously or with such laudable spirit as does one who is unpaid, affects scores of pastors who go to the front as volunteer agents of the Sanitary or Christian Commission quite as much as it does our permanent agents who are paid; for each of these volunteers receives compensation, if not from one of the Commissions, from the congregation which, in granting him a leave of absence, continues the payment of his salary during that leave. The question of compensation simply narrows itself down to the organization through whom the payment shall be made, for in both cases the common charity of the country is the banker who furnishes the means; and the difference between the two methods is, that in the one case the charity of the country empowers the Commission to pay the agent directly for doing army work, while in the other case it empowers a congregation to pay a minister for his pastoral work, and the congregation loans his services to the Commission.

In the first case you can procure trained, disciplined and skilled laborers—men who know what is to be done, how to do it, and who will not shrink from either manual labor or tedious routine; in the other case you must rely upon the efforts of gentlemen, who, in most instances, are compelled to return to their congregations just about the time they become familiar with army life and acquired fitness for army work, and who will do manual labor or perform menial services only at their own option.

As to the preference which business men would give to these two systems there can be no doubt, for it is a law of political economy that trained workmen and the permanent assignment of the same men to the same thing, is true and large economy; while, from what has been said above, it is evident that no excellence accrues to the

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motives of unpaid agents because of their being unpaid, which does not equally accrue to paid agents in spite of their being paid.

But enough with abstract reasonings upon a point which is clear to all, and agreed upon by all disinterested persons. We not only affirm, but know that facts will substantiate the affirmation, that the agents of the Sanitary Commission are as warm-hearted, as keenly alive to suffering, as quick-witted in affording relief, as patient, energetic and cheerful in the performance of unromantic duty, and as enduring and courageous under field hardships, as are the agents of the Christian Commission or any other organization. And, furthermore, we are beset with the general impression that this, and scores of other rumors which are swept through communities, will, upon thorough investigation, be found to have received their first announcement by friends of organizations which are jealous of, or antagonistic to, the Sanitary Commission.

THE TWO COMMISSIONS.—COMPARATIVE ECONOMY.

We invite attention to the article in the present number, on "Paid and Unpaid Agents." It is worthy of being read and considered, and as it suggests a few thoughts we ask attention to them, as follows:

"*Who pays the agents?*" The answer is—the people. They may contribute their money to either or both of the Commissions, or they may pay their agents for doing the work of the Commissions, directly from their own hands. The fact is, that the Sanitary Commission pays its agents from its own treasury, that treasury being supplied by the people.

The Christian Commission does the same with its *permanent* delegates in the field, their treasury being likewise supplied from the same bountiful source. But there is a class of delegates who go to the front as *volunteers*, meaning by this term, gratuitous laborers, upon whose claim to voluntary service, much stress is laid, as an argument in favor of the economy of the Christian Commission. Let us examine this subject, and it will be seen that the system of a volunteer agency is more expensive than that of a compensated agency.

The Sanitary Commission pays for its relief work in the field, forty-five dollars per month, to each agent, in addition to to his subsistence.

The permanent Christian Commission delegates, receive no less, but we believe, more than this sum; fifty dollars having been stated as their salary per month.

The small difference of five dollars per month need not be thought of in this comparison, beyond the mere statement. The salary of all relief agents, in both Commissions, is meagre enough to satisfy the most careful and even parsimonious spirit. The work of such men, who live amid the exposures and dangers of the front to do good to our suffering soldiers, cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, and the pittance given them ought never to be complained of.

But we desire to meet the question of volunteer service upon its real merits. Ministers of religion are usually selected by the Christian Commission for this service, and each of these pastors is supposed to be receiving a salary, which may vary from five hundred to five thousand dollars per year: we will estimate the average however, at the low mark of eight hundred dollars per year, for pastoral service at home. Taking this average to be fair, when these parties volunteer their services to the soldiers for a month, they are in receipt from their congregations of sixty-five dollars for that month's pastoral service, in addition to subsistence and traveling expenses from the Commission. They are thus the gainers individually, for the time being, by the two latter items being added to their salary, while the cost of supplying their places during their absence, must also be borne by the people at home. Now add the cost of subsistence and transportation. A delegate may go from Maine or Minnesota, as from any part of the country He may go to Washington or Annapolis only; or he may go to New Orleans or Texas; but, until he reaches a base of sup-

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plies, either at the West or East, he is at the expense of transportation by steamboat or railway, and though a portion of his fare may be generously commuted by the companies transporting him, it will not be unjust to allow forty-five dollars for his average cost, to and from the front. It thus costs one hundred dollars a month, to pay the volunteer agents who go to the field for temporary and inexperienced service. Take the two or three thousand delegates who have gone to the field as temporary volunteers for the Christian Commission, and count their cost to the charity of the country at one hundred dollars each, and we have the volunteer system, requiring two or three hundred thousand dollars to pay its delegates.

Meanwhile, the permanent delegates are moving on in the daily track of duty; hard, exposing, dangerous duty, at the low figure of forty-five and fifty dollars per month; becoming inured to hardships, accustomed to labor, skilled by experience, known to officers and men, and reaping rich harvests from their constant seed-sowing.

It is not assumed that this vast expense is borne by the Commission directly, but by the people, and the very people who find fault with the expensiveness of paying agents to go to the front—the people who will oppose the Sanitary Commission because it pays its hard working, constant agents, forty-five dollars per month, while the Christian Commission pays its permanent agents fifty,—these very people will pay double the sum to volunteers, and complain of others having their small stipend of forty-five dollars.

The system would be a gratuity,—a most generous and note-worthy gratuity, if the cost of this voluntary service could be turned to account. If the pastor going as a delegate would bestow his monthly salary upon the aid society of the congregation or village from which he goes, and allow the service to be *indeed* an offering for the soldier, it would then be entitled to the claim of voluntary service; but as it is, it cannot be claimed as gratuitous.

We commend the system as a successful one for securing the sympathy of a very worthy class, and for committing their influence in behalf of the Commission which obtains their service, but when it is presented to the public as an *economical* system, in comparison with that which trains and keeps its agents, and pays an acknowledged standard sum, we must protest against it, and ask the people not to misjudge in the premises.

Again, when certain churches agree to employ and pay agents one hundred dollars each, per month, and send them away as delegates of the Christian Commission, we assert that they are not to be ranked as volunteers, generously giving their services to the Commission. They are paid.

The war is the people's war; the army is constituted of the people; the Commissions were originated, and are sustained by the people. The people may do as they will, and they are prepared to believe the following simple example in arithmetic, and decide for which they pay the most money.

Sanitary Commission's work for six months at any given point.	
Two permanent agents each at $45 per month	$540
Transportation to and from the front at $45 each	90
	$630
Christian Commission's work for six months at any given point by one permanent agent, and six volunteer delegates who remain but one month each, and whose time of service is equal to that of a second permanent agent:	
One permanent agent at $50 per month	$300
Transportation	45
	$345
Six volunteer delegates, one month each, at a cost to their congregations of $65 per month	$390
Transportation at $45 each	270
	$660
One permanent agent	$345
Six volunteer delegates, remaining one month each, time of service equal to a second permanent agent	$660
	$1005

RESUME.

Total expenses of Christian Commission policy to charity of the country for six months	$1,005
Total expenses of Sanitary Commission policy for same labor and time	630
Economy of San. Commission's policy in six months	$375
Economy of San. Commission's policy in one year	$750

Assuming each Commission to employ one thousand agents per year to do a given work, the cost to the common benevolence

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of the country of the Christian Commission's policy over and above the policy of the Sanitary Commission would be *three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars,* ($375,000) *each year.*

OUR CANVASSERS.

We are pleased to announce, that the canvassing system is now completely organized, and successfully at work. Twenty lecturers are in the home field, most of them ministers, instructing the people, and meeting the objections that may exist in the public mind, concerning the Sanitary Commission. We commend these gentlemen to the kind guidance and hospitality of the people, with the assurance that their labors will be useful. They have all been at the front in hospitals, and among the soldiers in the camps. They have seen the work of the Commission and handled its stores. They know of what they testify, and are entitled to credit.

OUR WOMEN.

We want to say that the aid societies, are as diligent as ever. The testimony comes to us from all quarters, that the supplies are increasing, because the faithful women of the land continue to be faithful. Some, it is true, have grown cold, and if they work at all, work in another direction. But their lukewarmness is compensated for, by the zeal of others, and by the forming of new societies, in new neighborhoods. The work never looked brighter, in the brighter days of our history. We say to our women,—then, go on, you have been the means of saving thousands of lives; you have comforted tens of thousands of sufferers, and the call is for you to persevere. Every garment you have made, every comfort you have contributed, has been so much added to the strength of the nation; and every blessing that has been uttered by soldiers, and many more, that have been too deeply felt to be uttered, have fallen upon you from trembling lips, or burdened hearts, but to stimulate your zeal, and cheer your hearts. Go on!

UNITARIAN TRACTS.

We are in receipt of a letter from a friend, which contains the following statement:

A minister told me he had learned that the funds raised by the Sanitary Commission, were being expended for Unitarian tracts, and that these were circulated through the army.

Of late, this rumor has come to us from several quarters. It has sprung up simultaneously, in new and distant places, and has assumed a magnitude which attracts notice. It is, as our friend very properly replied to his informer, a "slander." It is well known, that while the U. S. Sanitary Commission, is a Christian institution, it is not sectarian. It has not expended money for party purposes, in any way. It has not purchased a dollar's worth of sectarian literature, but has spent thousands in promiscuous reading matter. It has spent thousands in purely Christian literature, well selected from various authors, without reference to denominational interest or choice. It recognises the fact, that our army is composed of men of all shades of religious belief, and that it would be unjust to the people to allow itself to be used as a means for advocating sectarian dogmas. It would be impossible for the Commission to do this, and maintain any consistency with itself: for while it is true that the president is a minister of religion under the form of Unitarianism, its Board, their secretaries, agents and employees, represent what is known as evangelical forms of religion, by a very large majority. It is disheartening to be compelled to defend the Commission against such ungenerous assaults, especially when they are made by ministers, whose opportunities for discovering the real truth upon all these matters, are so ample. The names of the members of the Board, and of all the prominent officials connected with the work, are open to the public. They are well known to this country, as among the foremost men of the day, in religion, science and literature. To believe such statements as the above, is not

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only to discredit some of our best citizens, but to lay ourselves open to just criticism, for not being better acquainted with public men and public affairs, and not having a higher appreciation of common honesty. If the whole Sanitary Commission was made up of Unitarians, they could not be supposed, as servants of the people, so to abuse their trust, as to convert their association into a proselyting machine, to serve their own sectarian purposes. Nobody believes this could be done, except those who would, with similiar advantages, use them to promote their own selfish ends.

At a recent meeting of a Unitarian Association, the question of distributing religious reading to the army was considered. The fact was well known that the Christian Commission could not lend itself to the circulation of Unitarian literature, and it was agreed to appoint an agent for the purpose of disseminating their own publications in the army, at the expense of the association; but how such agent could find subsistence and shelter was the next question to be considered. Application was made to the Sanitary Commission to allow the agent to subsist with them, and render what service might be required of him in times of need or emergency, as a consideration for his board. The application was presented to the Executive Committee of the Commission, of which Dr. Bellows is chairman, and was refused.

We say then to our correspondents, to our ministerial friends, to all, that whenever they hear such stories to disbelieve them, unless the reporters of them are prepared with testimony that is conclusive; when that shall appear, we will join in exposing the wrong.

FOUR DAYS' WORK.

Read the following exhibit of four days' work among our troops near Nashville, Tenn. To say nothing of Special Relief afforded at Homes and Lodges, which is immense, the issue of these vegetables alone must have been a great blessing to our men.

Consolidated Statement of Stores issued by the U. S. Sanitary Commission to Troops near Nashville, from December 2 to December 6, 1864.

	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Onions.	Gallons of Pickles and Kraut.
4th Army Corps	777	757	2,861
16th " " 2d Division	329	329	1,542
17th " " 1st "	120	120	462
20th " " detachment	30	30	126
23d " "	421	413	1,356
Provisional Division	84	63	243
Cavalry	151	155	524
Artillery	59	55	228
Miscellaneous	36	35	145
Colored Brigade	38	37	168
Total	2,045	1,994	7,663

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.

Mr. P. B. Wright, Architect of the Metropolitan Fair buildings, has made a very interesting statement concerning their erection, and as a matter of justice both to the parties mentioned and to the many friends of the Sanitary Commission, as well as an evidence of the appreciation given to such generous actions by the Commission and the American people, whose agent it is, we extract as follows:—

It is due to some of the mechanics (to whose energy we are indebted for the completion of a building covering 24,000 square feet of ground in sixteen and a half working days,) to state that Messrs Hunt & Son performed the carpenters' work at one-half the usual rates (five per cent. on the actual cost), the portion of their commission which was waived amounting to $617.

The accounts of the Messrs Hunt, heretofore submitted, are remarkable for their minuteness and perspicuity; by reference to them you can ascertain the name of every workman and the number of days and parts of days' work performed by each.

Mr. Codington, the mason, performed his work on the same terms. Messrs Barnes and New, roofers, did their work at three cents per foot, with the permission to remove it, the regular price having been seven cents per foot. Messrs Philbin & Quinn, plumbers and gas-fitters, charged the actual cost of labor and twenty-five per cent. of the cost of materials, after taking the same back.

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WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

SUPPLIES.—NO. IV.

Exhibit of Receipts, for periods of six months each.

	Cotton shirts.	Woolen shirts.	Cotton drawers.	Woolen drawers.	Socks.	Handkerchiefs.	Sheets.	Blankets and bed quilts.	Dried fruit, barrels.	Blackberry cordial & brandy, gallons.
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1861,.....	10,798	3,159	4,467	674	15,703	5,449	7,429	9,576		
Six months ending May 1, 1862,.....	10,798	3,159	4,467	674	15,703	5,449	7,429	9,576		
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1862,.....	56,890	4,501	25,193	2,116	19,954	44,322	19,858	2,883	129	
Six months ending May 1, 1863,.....	20,790	22,764	5,979	12,171	25,839	18,198	3,917	3,480	553	
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1863,.....	18,304	7,947	10,501	3,513	14,376	19,630	5,146	1,388	332	
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1864,.....	8,253	24,493	2,618	24,655	15,153	6,733	5,299	2,858	186	
Six months ending Nov. 1, 1864,.....	17,180	23,913	9,258	10,246	6,776	46,444	9,012	2,067	202	2,500
Total,.....	142,513	89,936	62,483	54,049	113,504	137,295	58,070	31,828	1,393	2,500

Although we withold our usual Semi-Annual Report, we cannot omit presenting the above interesting table to our Auxiliaries. Each line gives the receipts of certain articles for a period of six months. The first two coincide, because we kept no separate account for the summer and winter, and now can only divide the total receipts for the year. But examine the column of flannel shirts. In the summer of 1862 we received forty-five hundred; during the winter following more than five times as many. The summer of 1863 gave nearly eight thousand; the next winter three times as many. See now the summer of 1864, almost twenty-four thousand, three times as many as last summer, six times as many as the previous one. To what is this constant increase due? First of all to the unusual activity of the army, so that every woman felt that there must be greatly increased numbers of wounded and suffering men, and rested not, but with redoubled zeal, plied her needle for their benefit. Next, we must confess, (and we do it with proud satisfaction,) that our neighbor, the Woman's Relief Association of Brooklyn, has contributed of these twenty-four thousand shirts, over fourteen thousand; and of the ten thousand pairs of drawers more than one-half, beside other articles not included in the table. This Association is one of the most thorough and efficient in the country, and the men of Brooklyn seem to feel it as much their duty to contribute funds, as the women do to make up garments for our soldiers; and together they produce this beneficent result.

We believe that no inconsiderable advantage has arisen from our plan of distributing material at half price to feeble societies; and very many of them (nearly two hundred and fifty) are now working regularly and actively with us, that have heretofore made only occasional contributions. We hope to be able to pursue this plan to the end; since it not only materially increases our stores, but unites us more closely to these earnest, unknown friends. We cannot fail, also, to recognize the valuable assistance of our Associate Managers, who zealously co-operate with us in spreading information both of the demand for supplies, and of the results accomplished. All the Branches of the Sanitary Commission hold it to be their best plea, to make plain statements of the manner in which the work is conducted, and to invite the scrutiny of all interested; satisfied that this will ensure their hearty sympathy and support.

At the request of Mrs. Barker, one of the hospital visitors of the Commission, whom those of our friends who were at our November Council cannot fail to remember with pleasure, we make a few suggestions. All cotton garments should be nicely washed and ironed before they are packed. We cannot afford to pay city prices for washing; but if each lady who makes a shirt, or a sheet, will send it in clean and smooth, it is doubly welcome to the sick. So with old linen and muslin; if each person will cut off hems and seams, and roll it neatly, it is ready for immediate use. Handkerchiefs should be at least twenty inches square; smaller ones are not worth giving to the men and are often thrown aside and lost. Better give six handkerchiefs of reasonable size than twice as many scraps of linen, hardly likely to be used at all. She says also:

"It affords untold pleasure to the soldier

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to know, by the marks it bears, whence the garment he receives comes. For this reason, it is an excellent plan to mark each article that can be marked, with the name of the village, town or city, and State, where it was made, using therefor a stencil plate and stencil ink."

Mrs. Marsh once wrote to us from Beaufort, "to give poor ill-made articles to the men does more harm than good; they say, 'if I was worth anything they would not give me these miserable things;' but the little signs of neatness and care touch them, and they feel as if a mother or sister has provided for them the shirt the 'Sanitary' gives, as indeed is true."

The end has not come yet; this New Year may not bring it. We thank you, friends, cordially, for your support, and above all for the faith you have shown in us; and we rest upon it with firm confidence for the future.

ELLEN COLLINS,
Chr. Committee on Supplies.

NEW YORK, *January* 2, 1865.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
NEAR SAVANNAH, GA., *Dec.* 19*th*, 1864.

DR. J. FOSTER JENKINS,
General Secretary, U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR:—On learning that General Sherman was about to make a bold move through the State of Georgia to some point on the sea coast, it was deemed important that some one of the Commission's Agents should accompany the expedition. That duty fell to my lot, and I now have the honor to report to you the work and observations of my mission. Early in the month of November there was great activity at Atlanta; sending stores and non-combatants to the rear, and preparing the troops with clothing and rations for the prospective campaign. By the middle of the month the work was accomplished, and on the fifteenth of November, 1864, the Army of Georgia took up camp and commenced its long and unparalelled march toward the land of the palmetto. The troops—officers and men—were in excellent spirits, and even jubilant over the prospect before them. Each division had its hospital department well organized before starting, and had, besides the hospital wagons, about fifty ambulances. All the sick and wounded were to report, or be reported to the chief surgeon in charge of the hospital, for transportation and treatment. The surgeons of regiments were furnished with cards admitting the bearer to a place in an ambulance. These cards were given out at the surgeon's call in the morning. The bearer marching as far as his strength would permit, then resting by the wayside until his ambulance came up.

For the first few days the ambulances were well filled by men from soreness, but they soon got well, and even cases of fever, and wounded men recovered in these *traveling hospitals.* The plan works well. Everything was systematized. When the column halted for the night, the hospital tents were speedily put up by a party detailed for that purpose, while others were preparing supper. The sick and wounded were taken from the ambulances and made comfortable in the tents. About the time they were snugly put away for the night, a savory supper was ready and served to them. Each hospital had its organized foraging party, whose business it was, to gather during the day's march, supplies for the hospital from the abundance in the country; and they seldom failed to bring in at night, plenty of sweet potatoes, chickens, fresh pork and mutton, of which there seemed to be no end; also corn meal and sometimes flour. Much of the time honey was to be found on the diet list. Milk was to be had in abundance. Scores of cows were driven along for a supply of this excellent article, in the treatment of sick and wounded men. In the morning the surgeons examined all the patients, treating as each case required. Breakfast over, the ambulances were loaded with their human freight, tents struck and the hospitals were ready to move with the column. Thus, day after day did we proceed. It is remarkable but true, that there were several divisions that did not lose a man by sickness during the march of about three hundred and fifty miles. Those of other divisions who died, were principally among the new recruits. The general health of the army was much better when we halted before Savannah, then when we left Atlanta. The generous and even luxurious living of the men on sweet potatoes, turnips, fowls, various kinds of fresh meats, sorghum, molasses, honey, &c., had the good effect to eradicate whatever of scorbutic taint previously existed. The march was of immense value to our army as a sanitary measure. I have procured and forwarded to the Hospital Directory a correct and com-

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plete list of the casualities since leaving Atlanta, of the killed—the time and place of the deaths in hospital—the date and where buried, of the wounded—the nature and locality of the wound in most cases—those seriously sick, and also the missing and captured. In all cases, where possible, have given the place and the circumstances. We have spared no labor or pains to get a full report, and here I wish to make mention of the uniform kindness and co-operation received from officers in the different commands in perfecting this work. I am glad to be able to state that with a very few exceptions all the sick and wounded were brought through with the army. I had designed to procure a list of Union prisoners, buried from rebel prisons, Andersonville and Macon. We did not reach Millen. I visited where so many of our brave soldiers were confined. About twelve acres of ground were enclosed by a strong stockade, twenty feet high; this was in the midst of a dense forrest of pines. A marshy stream ran through it. No buildings to cover the prisoners were permitted. All the shelter from rain and cold the men in that enclosure could obtain, were huts made in the ground and covered with mud-bricks. The dampness must have been killing to the prisoners, for the water comes very near the surface of the ground, in all those marshy plains. Mortality was terrible among our men there. The place was occupied twenty-two days by an average of twelve thousand men, and during that time seven hundred and five were buried, and one I found dead still in his mud-hut. When I found the graves of these heroic dead, you may imagine my indignation, at discovering that *not one name was on a single head-board*, although each grave had a separate board. The hospital was placed below the prison and on the bank of the marshy pond, into which the stream with all the washings and filth of camp ran. All the water used at that hospital must have been taken from that filthy pond. Is there no way for our Government to secure to her prisoners held by the rebels, a more humane treatment? We have invested Savannah and gained a communication with our fleet by storming and capturing the works of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River. Savannah is virtually ours, and most probably without a fight. Everything looks hopeful. I hope we may have a good supply of stores. As soon as we enter the place, I will procure rooms, and have everything ready by the time they can arrive.

Yours, very truly,
J. C. HOBLIT,
General Relief Agent, U. S. San. Com., Army of Georgia.

BY A. N. READ.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *Dec.* 12, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Secy. U. S. San. Com., Western Department.

DEAR SIR:—Since my last report, the Army of the Cumberland has been brought together in the vicinity of Nashville. Decatur, Columbia, Franklin and Johnsonville have been vacated; Columbia after a little, Franklin after severe fighting. The troops in the field have no winter quarters, only shelter tents, and the cold weather for the past few days has been severe upon them; as many of them are upon hills, with no forests to break the wind, and wood not abundant.

Most of them have been paid, are well clothed, and have an abundance of food, except fresh vegetables. Although they have been hard worked, and have had little rest since the first of May, there is no unusual sickness, and they are in good spirits.

There have been over 70,000 admissions to the hospitals since the first of May. These have received every attention that a Government, careful of the welfare of her soldiers, could furnish. Thanks to the efficient, earnest, faithful services of Dr. Wood, the Asst. Surg.-Gen.; Dr. Cooper, the Med. Director of the Army of the Cumberland, and their long-tried and faithful subordinate surgeons.

We have issued vegetables in large quantities to the troops in the field, principally to the well men at Stevenson, Pulaski, Columbia, Johnsonville, and along the line of battle in front of Nashville. This was done at the suggestion of Maj.-Gen. Thomas and Dr. Cooper, who gave us transportation, and every facility for their distribution. The whole amount distributed, besides the issues to hospitals, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 6, was, of kraut and pickles, 26,744 gallons, 5,523 bushels of onions, 2,249 bushels of potatoes.

A friend related to me the following incident, which occurred at one of the theatres in Nashville, the actors, during the play, were eating vermicelli or maccaroni, the soldiers thought it was *kraut*, and they shouted, from all parts of the house, "kraut!

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kraut! kraut! Sanitary! Sinitary! Sanitary!"

Division Hospitals are established at this time near our lines, where the sick. and wounded are to be received, the wounds dressed, operations performed, and as soon as practicable, removed to hospitals in the city. These Division Hospitals are visited daily, by Field Agents Messrs. Tone, Brundrett and Bartlett, and such stores furnished as are needed, teams being sent for them to our store-rooms in the city. For the past two weeks we have been cut off from our communication with Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, but I have sufficient reason to believe that they have stores enough, as most of the sick and wounded had been removed.

Gen. Thomas has issued the necessary orders to secure to us the land protection and help to continue the Hospital Gardens the coming year, and has renewed the detail for Mr. John Harraman, the efficient gardener at Murfreesboro.

The "Home" in Nashville has been filled to overflowing the past two months. So full has it been ,that every available space on the floors has been used for a soldier's bed, and at times, the sidewalk and the vestibule of the Catholic Cathedral have been crowded. Would it have profaned God's temple to have admitted within its walls His children? A larger building was assigned to us, and would have been ready in a few days, but to meet the anticipated wants of the present emergency, has been taken and furnished as a hospital.

The sufferings of the refugees have been such as to compel us to sympathize with them. We have occasionally administered to cases of extreme want, taking them into our quarters, giving them food and clothing, and sending them on their way.

On the morning of the 22d of November, four children were found dead at the Chattanooga Depot, frozen to death; also, one soldier. Over these, and the thousands whose sufferings continue, all over the South,

> "Is heard Columbia's piercing cry,
> Oh, Absalom my son!"

After the battle of Franklin, the wounded were brought immediately to Nashville, and we had no opportunity to give aid on the field. The number of admissions to the different hospitals in Nashville, from April 1, 1862, to Dec. 12, 1864, is 212,143. The number of deaths, from March 3d, 1862, to the same period, is 10,203. There are now in hospital, Dec. 12, 4,904. While I write, our troops are reported to be moving out after Hood.

Our special wants, at this time, are more of the usual battle stores; also, woolen clothing, shirts, drawers, socks, mittens, blankets, &c. We have many calls for these that we cannot fill. These calls are increasing, because of the number separated from their regiments, and the frequent changes of the troops, during which many articles are unavoidably lost, and cannot be replaced, through Government officials, until several days.

If the friends of the soldier will continue to give liberally, they will be paid as was a conducter on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who found a soldier, wasted by long sickness, longing for home, and with his furlough in his pocket; he could not get a seat in the cars, they were all full, and he so weak, that when he would get one, others pressed in before him. He was finally placed in a box car, without a seat and without a bed. Here this conductor found him, and took him into his own caboose, and first laid him upon the floor, but the car was warm. Not satisfied with this, he soon placed him upon his bed, when the soldier grasped his hand, and as the tears fell from his eyes, he said, in broken accents, "Oh, sir, my mother will pray for you every night for this!"

FROM LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *December* 17, 1864.

I arrived at this post on Thursday, the 8th inst., with all my stores in good condition. Although the day was rainy, I succeeded in getting everything safely stored before evening. Not being able to find any room suitable for an office, I took quarters with the agent of the Christian Commission, in the Court House.

My attention was first directed to the General Hospital, where there seemed to be many deficiencies. None of the men were supplied with slippers, or hospital wrappers. The diet seemed to be deficient, particularly for the wounded. They were without the extras which their condition required. A new surgeon has just come in charge, and an improvement is already manifest.

I issued to the General Hospital 50 sacks vegetables, 8 bbls. kraut, 24 galls. tomatoes, 48 lbs. milk, 25 pair slippers, 18 lbs. corn

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starch, 12 lbs. farina, 12 lbs. chocolate, 12 bottles ketchup, 1 bbl. soda crackers.

Besides this, I visited all the wards, giving to the patients tobacco, pipes, combs, towels, needles, thread, &c. These small articles were most gratefully received, and many a blessing was lavished upon the Sanitary Commission.

During the absence of the cavalry on an expedition, the regimental hospitals are mostly broken up. I have visited all that are still maintained, and have supplied them all with needful comforts. I have issued four pounds of vegetables and a quart of kraut to every man at the post, and am now making a second issue. This is besides the quantity sent to the General Hospital.

No provision is made by which men at the General Hospital can draw their clothing. A provision of this kind is very much needed. The call for woolen under-clothing is very great; and I hardly know how to meet it. I have sent considerable of the small stock which I brought to the small-pox hospital, where there are several soldiers entirely destitute.

Twelve barrels of the kraut, shipped on the *Navigator*, was sent to Port Hudson in care of Post-Surgeon David. The kraut opened in excellent condition, and is the most acceptable issue which could be made to a large portion of the troops.

The per centage of sick among the cavalry is very much larger than among the infantry. Long marches, much exposure and a far greater proportion of accidental injuries, will account for the difference. Acute dysentery in very aggravated forms, is lamentably prevalent. The small-pox is increasing among both soldiers and citizens. About sixty cases are now under treatment.

TESTIMONIALS.

HOSPITAL 67TH U. S. C. I.,
MORGANZIA, LA., *Oct.* 10, 1864.

MR. BOLTWOOD:—I take this occasion to acknowledge to you, and through you to the Sanitary Commission, whose agent you are, the receipt of Sanitary supplies, at several times, for the use of sick in my regiment, which have been much needed in the absence of fresh meat and vegetables, the want of which has been severely felt since the Missouri Brigade came into this department.

Scurvy, in addition to the more common diseases of camps, has been alarmingly prevalent. Although much of the health and consequent usefulness of the troops has been lost, with many valuable lives, your timely appropriations of potatoes, onions, pickles, acids, &c., to this regiment, and others, has effectually checked, for the present, the ravages of scurvy, and the number of sick is constantly diminishing by convalescence and recovery.

I take this occasion to present to the Sanitary Commission, through you, one of its many hard-working agents, the expressed, and I doubt not, heartfelt gratitude of the soldiers of this regiment, with the assurance that now and ever they will hold in grateful remembrance the benefactors whose almoner you are. Very respectfully,

JOSIAH JORDAN,
Surgeon 67th U. S. C. I.

HEAD-QUARTERS 62D REG'T U. S. C. I.,
MORGANZIA, LA., *Sept.* 28, 1864.

MR. H. L. BOLTWOOD, ESQ.,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

SIR:—I take plessure in acknowledging the receipt, through you and other agents of the Sanitary Commission, at different times during the past summer, of dried and canned fruits, hospital clothing and bedding, cordials and other hospital supplies, which were much needed by the sick of this regiment. The fresh and pickled vegetables I have lately received from you have been of almost incalculable benefit to our men, who are afflicted terribly with scurvy. I know not what I could have done, or how I could have got along without the *anti-scorbutics* received from you, and I wish to tender my thanks through you to the Commission, and those who sustain it for this timely aid.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

CORORTON ALLEN,
Surgeon 62d Regiment U. S. Col'd Infantry.

HEAD-QUARTERS 6TH MICH. HEAVY ART'Y,
FORT GAINES, ALA., *Dec.* 12, 1864.

W. R. MILLER,
Sanitary Agent.

MY DEAR SIR:—Permit me, through you, to acknowledge the many obligations that the 6th Michigan H. A. are under to the Sanitary Commission for the many vegetables and delicacies that you have so kindly furnished them with. Had it not been for the instrumentality of this Commission, I have no doubt that many valuable lives would have been sacrificed, as the health of the regiment, at the time we applied to you for relief, was in such a deplorable condition that they imperatively demanded vege-

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tables and delicacies that could not be obtained through any other source, but were promptly furnished by you. It is indeed a proud satisfaction for the soldier, who has left the comforts and endearments of home, to struggle for the national existence of his country, to know that there are friends at home who are not unmindful of his welfare.

Yours, respectfully,

J. W. MASON,
Assistant Surgeon 6th Michigan H. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1st N. O. VOLS.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., *Oct.* 6, 1864.

DR. GEO. BLAKE,

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to thank you, and through you the Sanitary Commission, for your very, very generous donation to my regiment of ten sacks of fine onions. I had them divided equally among the companies, and directed that the onions be pealed and sliced, and covered with quick vinegar. The men then are to be allowed a definite quantity with each dinner. If I can be supplied with onions, from time to time, I can guarantee that my men shall be exempt from scurvy.

Again permit me to express my deep obligations to you.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AVERY,
Surgeon 1st N. O. Vols.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December* 20, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.

DEAR SIR:—Please find enclosed, my report of delivery of cargo of steamer *Navigator*, now just returned from New Orleans. The trip has been very fortunate, and aside from the accomplishment of our main object, without unusual incident.

We left Louisville Saturday morning, November 26, arriving at Cairo the next evening. Here we took on special shipments of not large amount, for Memphis and Vicksburg, and also a quantity of stores from Jefferson Co., Iowa, and partly from North-western Commission, destined for Barrancas, Florida. At Memphis, which we reached on Tuesday evening, were left, beside the special shipment from Mr. Shipman, such other supplies as the agents at that place deemed necessary—chiefly kraut and potatoes—and during the night we continued our course, accompanied by Dr. Woodward. To Mr. Allen, Agent of Western Sanitary Commission at Helena, was delivered an amount of vegetables, considered sufficient for an ample issue to all the troops at that post; most of which was delivered to the different regiments while the boat was still lying at the levee. The remainder of the cargo, with the exception of a limited amount discharged at Vicksburg, and the vegetables issued to gun-boats, was delivered to Dr. Blake at New Orleans.

A larger and more general issue was made to the Mississippi squadron than perhaps ever before; some slight compensation for the want of a Thanksgiving dinner, so generally furnished for their brothers in the East, in the same branch of the service.

Twenty-six gun-boats, stationed at the different points between Osceola and the mouth of the Red River, received supplies. Many of them had never received anything from the Sanitary Commission before; some had drawn nothing for months, while those which had drawn more recently, had obtained supplies merely for their sick. Enough was given for the crews of all, regulated in amount by the previous gifts of the Commission, the number on board, and the facilities of the boat for keeping the articles on hand.

The gift was immediately acknowledged in a kind and gentlemanly manner, and a high estimate placed upon the vegetables affecting the general health of the navy.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. A. SUTLIFFE.

FROM THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

SHERIDAN FIELD HOSPITAL, SHAWNEE SPRING,
WINCHESTER, VA., *Dec.* 29, 1864.

DR. J. FOSTER JENKINS,

DEAR SIR:—The last patient of the 4,141 that have been treated here since the 24th of September, has to day said "farewell" to Shawnee Spring; and the last kind visitor from the glorious society of Unionists in the city, has to-day offered her services to this hospital, which to-morrow will be among "things that were."

It is but justice to your valuable association to return thanks for favors that have been received. The day I came here you personally responded to our requirements as liberally as your supplies would permit. You had the things we needed—things that gave comfort to our patients. Some days after the regular supplies came through the Medical Purveyor's office. Since then your agents have been attentive to similar wants.

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Will it be invidious for me to mention the names of some with whom I have had business? Messrs. Nathaniel Seaver, Jr., E. H. Smith, J. V. Hammer, George Knowlton, George Russell and T. J. Corbin, have been earnest and constant in their endeavors to promote the cause of the Commission, and they have justly participated in the blessings invoked by suffering patriots on the Sanitary Commission. The deaths have numbered but 248, and you can believe there would have been more but for the relief promptly given.

But while I speak of your Agency, there is another which comes most vividly to mind. It may not be so well organized, nor so extensive as yours, but it is none the less grand in proportion to its extent. I mean that company of nurses—loyalists of Winchester, who have suffered great losses by the war, yet are sacrificing their personal comforts that they may aid our sick and wounded soldiers. You know Miss G——'s thrilling history. Was it not an honor that almost the last scene in this hospital should be the visit of such a heroine? Miss M—— remarked, when warned against presenting a flag to the hospital, "I'll do it though the rebels kill me when they come."

Would it not be well to publish in your periodical the names of these ladies? If so, here are those most frequently seen in the hospitals:

Miss Harriet H. Griffith, Miss Susan Jolliffe, Miss Ella Brown, Miss Margaret Brown, Miss Lizzie Brown, Miss Flora Sharp, Miss Alice Sharp, Miss Mattie Shumate, Miss Rebecca Shumate, Miss Ann Sidwell, Miss Martha Sidwell, Miss Rebecca Wright, Miss Mary Jackson, Miss Julia Chase, Miss Darlington, Miss Dunlap, Miss Meniman, Miss Lucy T. Meredith, Miss Jennie Meredith, Miss Emma Bonham, Miss Emma Glen, Miss Mary Cochrane, Miss Rebecca Cochrane, Miss Emma Crabbe, Miss Mollie Hackney, Miss Sallie Diffenderfer, Miss Annie Diffenderfer, Miss Amelia Maloy, Miss Rebecca Maloy, Miss Sibel Maloy, Miss Ella B Ginn, Mrs. John Marvin, Mrs. Catharine Burns, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Joseph Denny, Mrs. Tripp, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Mariannie Griffith, Miss Anna Griffith.

With best wishes for yourself and the Commission,

I am your obedient servant,

HENRY ROOT,
Surgeon 54th N. Y. S. M.

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR AT PHILADELPHIA.

A very natural curiosity is felt by all those who hear of the wonderful results of the various Fairs held in aid of the Sanitary Commission to know by what system of organization such extraordinary success is achieved by those in charge of these enterprises. The Fairs themselves form a new era in the annals of benevolence, and their history will always be studied by those who seek to understand one of the most striking characteristics of the American people in this war. The Executive Committee of the Great Central Fair, held in Philadelphia in the month of June last, have thought it important to lay before the public a complete history of the origin, progress and results of that most successful undertaking. They very naturally thought that it was due not merely to the labors of those by whom this success was obtained that such a record should be preserved, but also that it was important as an example to those who may come after us to explain how more than a million of dollars was raised in a few months in aid of the Sanitary Commission. They entrusted the task of preparing such a history to Mr. CHAS. J. STILLE, and it has at length appeared in the shape of a very elegant quarto volume, containing more than two hundred pages. The book, although very beautiful in its mechanical execution, (in this respect indeed being one of the handsomest specimens of American book-making ever issued,) is a very unpretending one. It enters fully into the reasons which induced the managers of the Fair to undertake the enterprise, and explains the system of organization adopted which was so fruitful of good results. As those who had charge of it had the benefit of the experience of other Fairs, they were led to make some changes in the details of the organization of such a project, which the author of the "History" claims, with apparent good reason, were great improvements. The book traces the various modes by which nearly a hundred distinct committees, in charge of the various departments, performed each their share in the common work, and finally succeeded in fusing the scattered lays of patriotic sympathy into a harmonious whole. A deserved tribute is paid to the untiring energy and zeal of the great army of laborers employed in the work. A description of the buildings, whose imposing architectural

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effect was not the least striking peculiarity of the Fair is given, and a detailed account of each separate department, containing articles for exhibition or sale is added. The various incidents of the Fair have been carefully preserved in this record, and appended to it will be found a financial statement of the result, showing that after November 26, 1864, the net amount realized was $1,010,976 68. A full list of all the committees occupies more than fifty pages of the volume, thus preserving, in a permanent form, the names of all who were the active workers in this great undertaking.

On the whole the "History" is a most fitting commemoration of the occasion. A limited edition only has been printed. Those who desire copies can obtain them by addressing Mr. JAMES K. SIMON, the agent for the sale of the book, No. 33 South Sixth street, and enclosing five dollars.

NEW ORLEANS.

The annexed table, taken by chance, will give the reader some idea of the nature, variety and extent of the relief afforded in the Soldiers' Homes. There are many details necessarily omitted because of want of room; but it will be seen that during eleven months, 10,784 soldiers and sailors, from twenty-three different States, have found a home in the far distant Gulf-city; that of these 2,821 were discharged men who, having no claim upon government, would otherwise have been homeless; that 63,113 lodgings, and 197,562 meals have been given; that 878 sick have been treated in the hospitals of the Home; that 16 have died; and that, at the option of the owners, $104,257 have been kept in the safe, and thus wrested from the clutch of the harpies who rob the soldier and his family of his earnings. It will be noted and remembered that no other organization does, or attempts to do, this most practical Christian work.

The statistics of the whole Special Relief Department are being collected for the purpose of consolidation and aggregation. The necessity of a uniform classification is apparent; and superintendents of Soldiers' Homes, Lodges, Rests, Homes for Nurses, and for Soldiers' Relations, &c., conducted by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, are requested to furnish—if they have not already done so—similar statistics of the work done in the institutions of which they have charge.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION'S "SOLDIERS' HOME,"

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

	Alabama.	Conn'cut.	Delaware.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Mary'land.	Mass'setts.	Michigan.	Missouri.	New Hampsh're.	N. Jersey.	New York.	Ohio.	Pen'sylvania.	Rhode Island.	Texas.	Vermont.	Wisconsin.	U. S. A.	Inval'd Corps.	Corps d'Afrique.	Marines.	Refugees.	Whole No.	Hospital.	Died.	Discharg'd.	Furloughed.	Lodgings.	Meals.	Money deposited in safe.
Dec. 1863.		14		190	126	79	1	18	13	60	3	80	7	8	27		194	136	3	1		43	85	16		3		2	1,097			61	149	0,305	15,300	no record.
Jan. 1864.		35		181	54	29		16	13	11	6	49	31	5	2	4	217	47				17	14	432		31		2	797			132	73	4,616	14,026	"
February,		5		48	43	39		10	10	52	4	29	4	1	4	4	335	47				24	19	43	17	10	3	7	756	1	2	231	152	4,508	15,525	$4,600.40
March,		26		59	83	99		9	6	49	2	31	5	4	6	7	399	77		5		20	22	36	9	7	5	6	811	24	1	406	184	4,713	14,231	14,993.00
April,		10		89	69	157		6	4	16	4	75	7	6	1	4	369	77	1	6		20	22	36	9	7	5	6	811	24	1	406	184	4,713	14,231	17,493.00
May,		24		171	108	53		6	19	58	2	51	4	6	67	2	256	94	17	8		17	45	97	11	4	2	4	1,104	83	3	166	404	5,583	15,268	20,499.00
June,	1			96	75	80		11	13	72	6	111	14	1	8	7	185	36	6	14	2	41	†186	16	4	2			1,016	139	3	197	246	3,713	17,203	22,396.60
July,		10	1	101	76	71	33	12	6	63	7	59	6	4	2	1	227	39	13	32	2	14	57	73	12	14	2		914	189	1	253	266	6,486	20,272	no record.
August,		17	4	134	99	24	2	33	9	43	2	19	2	7	9	1	128	65	4	4	3	10	65	50	3	6	1		807	89	2	115	65	6,432	17,869	3,789.00
September		3	1	108	251	7	1	75	21	11	3	6	4	50	24	53	92	136	1	6	3	38	34	107	5	2	1		814	136	1	136	121	5,753	15,579	4,069.78
October,				63	44	4		52	341	3	5	2	11	5	14	67	118		6	3		3	17	3	5	21	13		824	102	2	301	94	7,306	20,408	3,275.60
November		1	14	1	1331	745	614	15	279	491	459	54	520	117	112	229	3,831	961	60	102	21	267	531	876	101	172	22	25	10,784	876	10	2821	1937	63,113	197,562	$104,257.50

* Gen. Bank's Band. † Paroled Prisoners, 54.

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2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
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F. L. Olmsted, California.
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Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
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Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
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George T. Strong, Treasurer.
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J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.

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Henry W. Bellows, D.D. George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D. Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D. Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regi-

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ment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

EAST.

"Special Relief" Office, 76 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

WEST.

Soldiers' Home, No. 81 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Soldiers' Home, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky., James Malone, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, New Albany, corner of Main and State Streets.

Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill., C. N. Shipman, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn., Captain I. Brayton, Sup't. Rev. J. Hoblit, Relief Agent

Soldiers' Home, Columbus, Ohio, Col. Isaac Dalton, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio, Joseph Jerome, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Camp Nelson, Ky., Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Paducah, Ky.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial ARM, having reported * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THE SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 31. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. No. 31.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No.* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

WOMEN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

QUARTERLY SESSION OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON.—NO. V.

For the past month, from December 15, to January 15, we have to report as follows: Number of packages received, 331. Distributed to Annapolis, 16 packages; Washington, 40 packages; Harper's Ferry, 2 packages; Norfolk, Va., 38 packages; Bermuda Hundred, 1 package; Beaufort, S. C., 51 packages; Savannah, 6 packages; Hospitals in and near New York, 17 packages; Hospital transports, 14 packages; steamers in Mobile Bay and elsewhere, 9 packages.

All kinds of hospital supplies, excepting lint, are needed; but more especially flannel clothing, bed quilts, socks and mittens.

During the past week we had the privilege of being present at the Quarterly Session of the Board of Commissioners in Washington. Besides the daily meeting of the Standing Committee in New York, and the fortnightly meeting of the members from Boston, Philadelphia and New York, a session of the whole Board is held every three months in Washington, usually lasting about a week. At these meetings reports are received from agents in every part of the field, representing every department of the work. These are discussed and passed upon. The plan of work for the future is also determined upon. There were present at the January session, last week, beside Commissioners from both Eastern and Western States, the officers of the Commission, several Associate Members and representatives from two of the Eastern Branches. As has been repeated again and again, the policy which has guided us all through our work has been, and is, to give you the fullest information as to the conduct of our own work, and the work of the Commission. It was to enable us to do this more satisfactorily, that we asked and readily obtained permission to be present at this session of the Board.

How shall we begin to condense these twenty-three pages of notes which we have brought away with us? How can we give you an idea of the magnitude of the work as it was forced upon us, weighted with the mighty power of concentration? How make you understand in ten minutes, what we could not comprehend in as many hours? It seems hopeless, and yet we want to try and give you some of the impressions we have brought home with us.

The *extent* of the work and the *character of the agents* now in the service of the Commission remain among the most prominent of these impressions.

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U. S. Sanitary Commission.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT to October 1st, 1864.

In the "Cost of Purchasing Supplies" are items 1, 2 and 5 of "Supply Department."

In the "Cost of Gathering Supplies" are items 3 and 4, together with expenses of New York and Brooklyn Fairs.

As "Equipments on Hand," are counted the present value of horses, wagons, barges, etc.

As "Transportation," is reckoned the remainder of items 7 and 8.

Of the "Expenses of Field Relief Corps" ($176,088 79), one-third part is transferred to "Special Relief," so that "distribution on Field" consists of two-thirds of the expenses of "Field Relief Corps," and one-half the expenses of "Auxiliary Relief Corps."

The "General Expenses" are distributed among the several accounts, *pro rata.*

Total Cash Expenditure	$2,293,604 15
Transferred to Western Sanitary Com...	50,000 00
Cash in hands of Agents	64,027 90
Balance in hands of Treasurer	615,166 03
Value of Equipments on hand	60,326 50
	$3,083,124 58

Value of supplies received in kind	$7,134,661 15
Cost of supplies purchased	1,200,579 29
Value of supplies distributed	8,335,240 44
Outlays not for supplies	1,093,024 86
Total	$9,428,265 30

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		Cost increased by Proportional share General Expenses.	Percentage of Cash Outlays.	Percentage of total supplies distributed.	Percentage of Total
Money paid for supplies.....	$1,200,579 29	$1,243,280 01	54.21	14.92	13.19
Cost of gathering supplies.....	86,657 13	89,739 25	3.91	1.08	0.95
Storehouse account.....	23,351 85	24,182 14	1.05	0.29	0.26
Transportation.....	192,404 40	199,247 52	8.69	2.39	2.11
Distribution on Field.....	135,992 53	140,829 27	6.14	1.69	1.49
Medical Inspection.....	119,985 69	124,201 32	5.42	1.49	1.32
Special Relief.....	309,796 94	320,815 10	13.99	3.85	3.40
Hospital Directory	47,564 94	49,257 01	2.15	0.59	0.52
Statistical Department.....	14,241 98	14,748 50	0.64	0.18	0.16
Publications	38,800 37	40,180 50	1.75	0.48	0.43
Office Salaries.....	45,504 72	47,123 53	2.05	0.56	0.50
Sum.....	2,214,830 16	2,293,604 15	100.00	27.52	24.33
General Expenses.....	78,774 31				
Total Cash outlays...	$2,293,604 15				

Consequently, of the supplies distributed, 14.92 per cent. were purchased.
85.08 " " received in kind.

The cost of Supplies purchased	was.....14.92	per cent. of supplies distributed and	13.19 of "Total."
" " Gathering, Storing, Assorting, etc.	" 1.37		1.21
" " Transportation and Field Distribution	" 4.08		3.60
" " Medical Inspection	" 1.49		1.32
" " Special Relief and Hospital Directory	" 4.44		3.92
" " Office Salaries	" 0.56		0.50
All other cash outlays	..... 0.66		0.59
All cash outlays, except purchasing supplies	.....12.60		11.14
The value of Supplies received in kind	.....85.08		75.67

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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 32. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 15, 1865. No. 32.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 15,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No.* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

BY A. E.

A CALL came up from the soldier's camps,
And sounded in our ears,
Above all the roar of the heavy guns,
And the ringing battle-cheers.
It said: "We are fighting for you, for yours,
In the forefront of danger we stand.
We are driving the ranks of the rebels back;
Will you lend us a helping hand?

"We give you all of our health and strength;
We are flinging our lives away;
Our days and nights, they are spent for you;
Will you give to us just one day?"
And the farmers afar, in the Prairie State,
Heard the call as it sounded by;
And they answered the voice from the far-off camps
With a cheerful, whole-souled "Aye!"

A little girl stood and watched the teams,
With their treasures running o'er,
With their loads of the full-eared, yellow corn,
Drive up to her father's door;
Till the rosy apples, and onions white,
And squashes, golden and round,
That the farmers brought of their hard-earned stores,
Lay heaped all over the ground.

And she said: "Oh, papa! I have nothing to give
That the soldiers would care to hold;
I am so sorry I am so small—
I have neither silver nor gold.
There is my doll, and my hoop, and all my toys,
But they don't want those, you see;
And they would not care for the games nor the books
Of a little girl like me.

"I think, papa, it is very hard;
I have thought all my playthings o'er,
And there isn't a thing they would want to take;
I wish I wasn't so poor.
I am sure there is nothing I would not give
To make their work some less—"
And here she stopped, for her little pet lamb
Was pulling at her dress.

They had played together—the child and lamb—
All the long, bright summer days;
It had shared her supper of bread and milk;
She had taught it its winsome ways.
It would run at the sound of its whispered name
To the mistress it loved so well,
As she loved it, her darling little pet,
Far better than I could tell,

She stopped, and looked in her father's face,
And her eyes grew large and wide;
Then she flung her arms round the lamb's soft neck,
And knelt down by its side.
And her eyes grew full of the blinding tears
That she could not wipe away;
And, "O papa! my darling lamb!"
Was all that she could say.

And closer and closer she held it then,
And faster the tears ran down,
Till she lifted her head and spake again,
Through the sobs that her words would drown:
"O papa! I never had thought of this;
It is all my own, you know.
O pet! you must go for our soldiers brave.
My darling! I love you so."

And, stronger growing: "Oh! yes, papa,
You must not look so grave.
Why, they give up their aims and lives for us;
It is everything I have!
It isn't much; I'm a *little* girl;
But perhaps, if you tell them so,
They will take it with all the bigger things.
O darling! I love you so."

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I think the angels looked down from heaven,
With tears in their shining eyes,
At the tearful little upturned face,
And the noble sacrifice.
God love her, and bless her, and save the land
That claims her among its brave,
Who, 'mid their tears, with unfaltering hand,
Have given all they have!

AMBULANCES.*

[Continued from No. 21.]

An ambulance has recently been constructed by Dr. B. Howard, of New York, late of the United States Army, which seems to combine in an eminent degree the various advantages so much desired in vehicles of this description. (See diagrams in last No. of BULLETIN.)

1. *To enable the badly wounded to be easily loaded and unloaded,* two litters or beds are provided, made of wood, like an ordinary shutter, with sliding handles at each corner, as seen at figure A B C. Upon this the patient is easily shifted, and without any further disturbance. The litter is slid into the ambulance on rollers, *g*, figure F and H. In the same way the patient is removed on arrival at the hospital, and without being disturbed until he reaches his bed.

2. If part or all *the patients are able to sit up,* one, or both of the litters can be slid into a compartment provided for that purpose under the floor of the ambulance, as seen at figure H *n*, showing the interior with steel rollers in the floor of the compartment on which the litters slide. There are six permanent seats, each situated transversely, and each a corner seat with back and cushioned sides. This gives a comfortable purchase, secures the patients against much of the usual jolting, and prevents them being driven against each other in going over rough roads. The seats are let into the frame of the platform as seen at D *h*, F 8; the rollers being fixed about a quarter of an inch above them, so that the bed sliding on them do not chafe the cushions. The sides of the ambulance, as also both sides of the back of the driver's seat, and the inside of the upper section of the tail-board, are cushioned, while the middle seats have for a back a wide leather strap, like that used in stage-coaches; thus each seat is rendered very comfortable, and being transverse instead of longitudinal, is in every respect easier for the patient.

3. *In order to diminish the motion* of the body of the ambulance, and prevent rolling and pitching so intolerable in the ordinary ambulance, semi-elliptical springs have been substituted for the elliptical ones. These keep the body of the ambulance steady, and are very strong, while they have a limited elasticity.

4. *In order that the limited motion thus obtained be so modified as to give least jar to patients,* internal counterpoise springs are used, the delicacy of which may be modified to any extent desired.

The platform or frame on which the seats and beds rest, of which an internal view of one side is seen at D, and an external one at E, is as long but not so wide by about two inches, as the inside of the body of the ambulance.

Between the inside of the body and the frame of the platform, is an interspace, F *pp*, this is occupied by two lateral semi-elliptical steel springs on either side, fastened at the center of their arc to the inside of the body of the ambulance, as at F 10, the feet of which play upon iron plates on the outside of the frame E *a*. Opposite the center of the arc on the frame is fixed a block of soft rubber so that on the application of much force, it should be received by the rubber blocks which thus act as buffer.

The platform or frame on which the seats and beds rest, stands upon four iron stanchions, each of which rests on springs like the lateral springs described above, but much stronger, as seen at D. Figure D *c*, represents the iron stanchions resting on steel springs, the feet of which play upon

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* The statement in last BULLETIN that members of Commission constructed the ambulance is an error. Dr. Howard is the inventor.

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iron plates let into the floor of the ambulance at *c*. The spring is restrained in its motion upwards by an iron staple, and when by an unusual weight it is pressed down heavily, the force is received by a block of soft india-rubber enclosed within the staple. An impulse communicated to the floor of the ambulance, instead of being propagated to the beds or seats, causes a counteraction downwards of the spring at *d*, which, if the force be very great, spends itself upon the block of rubber, *d*. In this way, both laterally and perpendicularly, a constant poise is preserved, and what would otherwise be a very violent jar is reduced to little more than a vibration. The steadiness of the entire vehicle is preserved by the stout semi-elliptical spring beneath the body, and the delicacy regulated to any degree by the internal counterpoise springs within the body.

5. *That the water may be carried securely*, immobility of the vessel containing it during transportation is necessary. This is effected by substituting for the casks in ordinary use, a tank, G, which slides into a groved bed, and is secured by an ordinary fastening. The tank is made of wood, lined with zinc and bound with metal bands. It is readily accessible, the spigot protruding through the tail-board as in figure N and R 2, and is fully protected during loading and unloading by the upper section of the tail-board, which falls down over it.

6. *In a military point of view*, it possesses a great advantage in this, that beside the prescribed articles which may be carried in the driver's box, a large amount of medical supplies may be carried in the body of the ambulance, without interfering with the comfort of badly wounded patients.

There being but four stanchions, and these being close up to the side of the ambulance, the entire body beneath the platform is free for transportation of supplies. It is during the first few days after great battles, and on almost every occasion after cavalry engagements, that from the necessary absence of the supply wagons, the wounded are most likely to suffer. By packing hospital and other supplies, and thus occupying the available space in a certain number of these ambulances in each division and train, the proper care of the sick and wounded would not be impeded by the absence of the trains, everything necessary being always on hand sufficient to last for several days of active operations.

7. Although at first sight this ambulance might appear somewhat complicated, there is nothing about it which is liable to get out of repair. No spiral spring or anything of a fragile nature is introduced. One of the best guarrantees of this may be the fact that in the construction of the first ambulance of this kind, and the one which was most fully tested, nothing except the blocks of rubber was used which was not found in old ambulances or otherwise on hand at the repair shops of the Army of the Potomac, in the field.

8. The various parts are so simple that any one of them being broken could be at once repaired in any ambulance camp or battery in the field. The internal springs which are more subject than any other part perhaps, to accident, consists simply of single leaves of the ordinary ambulance spring, and could be introduced or exchanged in a few minutes. Like the common ambulance, it is drawn by two horses.

There is an arrangement for suspension of fractures of the lower extremity, which is very grateful to the patients. Two parallel iron bars are attached to the roof of the ambulance longitudinally over each bed, between which runs a roller with a dependent hook. The fractured limb being placed in a double inclined plane, or other splint, a bandage is passed through terrestra of the box splint, and then carried over the hook from which the limb is suspended.

In this way, instead of the jolting and jarring so commonly experienced, simple oscillation is substituted, or if desired, guys of bandage may be so extended to the up-

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rights of the ambulance as to render the limb nearly motionless during transportation.

An iron looped rack and clasp K and L, are also fixed to each side of the ambulance in which stretchers of any size may be firmly carried without motion or loss during transportation.

We are indebted to Dr. Howard for the description of the plates, and have given it in his own language.

Ambulance Train.—There is a regimental ambulance train, a brigade, and corps train, with a chief over each. The rank of chief for corps is that of captain, for each of the others of first and second lieutenant respectively. They are all under charge of Medical Director.

Six stretcher bearers go with each regiment of not less than five hundred men, and two men with each ambulance.

It is the duty of the stretcher bearers to take the wounded from the field, and carry them to the ambulances, by which they are taken to the field hospitals, and as these become filled, to remove those patients who may be able to bear transportation to base or post hospitals, which are usually several miles distant.

DEFINITIONS.

People are often puzzled about the meaning of certain military terms, an understanding of which would afford them an intelligent appreciation of our military operations, and to meet this defect, we propose to give in the BULLETIN a series of explanations of a few technical terms used in the army, which we gather chiefly from the Military Dictionary of Col. H. L. Scott, Inspector General, United States Army.

Abatis.—(French,) are rows of felled trees, deprived of their smaller branches, the remainder being sharpened to a point, and employed for blocking up roads, defending houses, or isolated posts, as well as more formidable intrenchments or fortifications. When a road passes through a forest, the trees may be cut down on either side, and allowed to fall across it, so that their disengagement is rendered very difficult, and the road rendered impassable, as is seen in

Fig. 1.

In fig. 2, which represents an intrenchment, they are usually fixed in an upright position at the outer boundary of the ditch, (*countersarp*), so that they are consealed from an advancing enemy.

They are also placed at the foot of the slope, (glacis) in front of the works, the plane of which is broken so as to conceal the abatis from the view of the enemy, and to guard against obstructing the fire from the parapet, where the figure of a man stands with his musket.

Fig. 2.

Alarm Post.—Is the place appointed for every regiment or detachment to assemble in case of sudden alarm.

Approaches are the first, second and third parallels, trenches, saps, mines, &c., by which the besiegers approach a fortified place.

Apron.—A piece of sheet lead, used to cover the vent of a cannon.

Arm.—Infantry, artillery and cavalry are *arms* of the service.

Armorer.—The person who makes, cleans or repairs arms.

Artillery.—The word is more ancient than the use of gunpowder, and was applied to machines of war in very early times. "And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lads, and said unto him, go carry them to the city." Javelins, spears, and arrows were the artillery of those days.

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AUXILIARY RELIEF CORPS.

IT ORIGINATED

in the need of "personal service" by earnest men among sick and wounded soldiers. Up to the date of its organization, May 1, 1864, the Sanitary Commission had confined its work in the field mainly to the distribution of supplies upon the requisition of surgeons. In some instances, it had established temporary feeding stations after battles, but had never attempted organized systematic personal work in hospitals or among wounded on the field.

This the Auxiliary Relief Corps was designed to do, and has done.

WHEN?

Arriving at Belle Plain, with forty men, in season to meet the first wounded from the battle of the Wilderness, leaving a detachment there, the balance pushed on to Fredericksburg, where twenty thousand wounded arrived in twenty days. The Corps was increased largely by volunteers, and consisted, at times, of one hundred to one hundred and fifty men; devoted, earnest, self-sacrificing, saving, as we believe, many lives, and helping to restore order in that bloody chaos. Going on to Port Royal, White House and City Point, at all of which places, with four hundred different agents, at least seventy-five thousand patients have been served, between May 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865. The agents have represented all shades of religious opinion, and have been drawn from the various walks and occupations of life, and have consisted of Rev. Doctors, Professors, Surgeons, Divinity, Medical and Law Students, Merchants, Clerks, etc., etc.

The Corps now numbers thirty-five men, stationed in the 2d, 5th, 6th, 9th, 25th, Cavalry, and Post Hospitals, and Feeding Stations, at City Point and Point of Rocks.

WHY?

1. To ensure faithful, prompt and discreet distribution of supplies *by* the right men *to* the right men.

2. It makes the soldier feel he has a friend by his side, to hear his requests, grant them if in his power, be at once nurse, adviser, friend and brother.

3. Because we claim that, in this war, every soldier is our brother—more akin to us, for the time, than the son of our own mother. The one is ours by accident of birth; the other has earned his relationship by his noble service. He has fought for us, perilled for us limb and life, that we and ours may enjoy, in peace, both life and limb; that our Union may be unbroken—our nation intact.

4 Because we believe that such soldier brother is entitled from the people, the government and from us, to all of *home comforts*. We, as the representatives of the people, are called upon to strive for this. We shall fail to arrive at this high standard, it is incompatible with field service, but we have always this "high mark," to work up to, and ought never to be content while we fall below it.

5. Every one of these men should be presumed to be patriots. True, some have enlisted for bounties, some are ignorant and vile, but we must not inquire into the moral status of each man. We cannot stop for that. It would not be safe if we could. "Judge not," &c. 'Tis enough that we know here is a suffering man, whether white or black, in blue, grey or butternut, he needs our help.

6. Shall we do less for him than for the sick or wounded stranger found by the roadside at home?—fallen there perhaps, by his own imprudence, degraded, brutal even, but still a man. Do we not open our doors, public or private, and give him bed, fire, clothing, food, and personal comforts, and personal attention? Shall we do less for him who has fallen in the field in the noblest service?

Our premises granted, the claim allowed, the work has been done—

HOW?

What is the process?—As at present organized, this auxiliary work is confined generally to the Base or "Depot Field Hospitals," as they are called.

Arriving at City Point, for instance, with the army, as soon as hospitals are located, a relief station is established in each corps hospital, with five to ten agents, under charge of one of them as captain. They occupy, say three hospital tents, one each for store-room, sleeping-room and clothing. In addition to these are reading and writing-rooms for soldiers when opportunity offers.

To these stations supplies are brought daily from the Sanitary Commission Supply Depot or Barge, upon the requisition of the captain, who makes draft for supplies, according to the number of patients and their

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peculiar necessities. These requisitions are revised by the Superintendent of the agents who has a general supervision of the whole corps, assigning men to duty, transferring or relieving them, and conducting the correspondence with the other departments. A certain number of tents or wards are assigned to each agent, whose duty it is to visit them several times each day, according to the patient's needs, and to become acquainted with inmates, nurses, ward-masters and surgeons. These relations established, he ascertains the wants of each patient, and *distributes to them personally the stores of the Commission*, always, of course, subject to the direction of the surgeon; as no man or organization ought, in a hospital, to be independent of the medical authorities. Non-attention to this has caused much mischief, and created much of the prejudice heretofore existing towards civilians in the army hospitals.

The list appended to this, of articles distributed in November, by the corps will show the class of needs which are met.

It can be readily seen that such relations can be established between agent and patient, by his daily visits, at the bedside, as will enable him to learn precisely what is wanted, and how best to meet that want.

This list of course, does not include the distributi n of supplies to the division and regimental hospitals at the front, or to the men in the trenches.

It should also be noted that the issues in November were smaller than during any previous month, since the campaign commenced. During the summer months they were at least double that amount.

PERSONAL AND VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

The personal service in addition to the distribution of supplies, consists of reading to, writing for, and conversing with the the patient, giving a cheerful air to the tent, relieving him of the tedium of sickness, and by many little attentions, giving him a taste of home comforts, by the brothers sympathy manifested.

This service is more acceptable from the fact that it is *voluntary;* for although the soldier nurse may be kind and attentive, the patient knows that he is assigned to that duty, that it is compulsory, while the corps agent is presumed to be there from no other motive than to relieve the suffering body and raise the drooping spirits. This distinction is fruitful of profitable reflections, valuable at home and in society, as well as in the army and in the hospital.

In additien to these duties, are the answers to be made to daily inquiries from the homes of the patients as to their condi. tion, their last hours and burial places, arranging for embalming and forwarding bodies and their effects, and innumerable "little duties," apparently trifling in themselves, but productive of much comfort and consolation to patient and relations.

EMERGENCIES.

Besides this regular hospital service, the agents are called upon to feed wounded in trains, as they are brought in from the field, and to go at a moment's warning to a temporary field hospital, after battles, to supply immediate needs. A permanent Feeding station is maintained near the Hospital landing at City Point, to supply occasional needs of patients passing to the transports, and to be prepared for emergencies likely to arise in case of a repetition of the scenes of last summer.

THE SPECIAL DIET KITCHENS

in these base hospitals are furnished, by the relief stations, with many needed articles which Government does not supply; for instance, tomatoes, canned mutton and beef, canned fruits, dried fruit, lemons, crackers, jellies, chocolate, flavoring extracts, spices and certain cooking utensils, and oftentimes, when the Government supply temporarily fails, with milk, apples, white sugar, tea, pickles, corn starch, farina, &c., &c.

SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL.

In a word, the Sanitary Commission believes that too much cannot be done for the sick and wounded soldier. It believes that the best personal service is due to him, and to illustrate that belief, the Auxiliary Relief Corps is at work.

The writer "knows whereof he doth affirm" when he commends the "Auxiliary Corps," a part of which he has been. He knows it ought to be appreciated and sustained, and he knows it will be, if the people appreciate and sustain the Sanitary Commission.

No man properly appreciates his duty who does nothing for his country in this crisis. Shoulders were not made alone to bear a knapsack or a gun. They must be *put to the wheel*. Every man should, either by his personal presence, or his pocket and

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his prayers, push on this work. The neglect to do it will be a cold record to read years hence. And let him remember, that if he has a friend or a brother in the army, he may yet need and receive friendly and brotherly care from the agents of the Commission. F. B. F.

NEW YEAR, 1865.

A VISITOR'S THOUGHTS.

What does the Sanitary Commission give to the soldiers? Shirts, drawers, socks? Yes, and much more. Preserved fruits, cordials and delicacies? Yes, but more than these.

Let me tell our friends of the North, that having just returned from a southern tour, and having had ample facilities of judging as to which of your many gifts was really the greatest blessing to the soldier, I am fully prepared to say, that the noblest service done by the Commission for the army is the bestowal of GOOD MEN as Relief Agents. I do not belong to the Relief Corps myself, therefore I feel no delicacy in speaking my mind. Down in the hospitals a man has no fictitious value, as men often have in our social system in the North. Down there, a man is seen at his true value, and the accidental accessories of dress are of no account. Keeping these facts in view, I wish our northern friends to know that there are many God-sent men among our agents—men to whom "the world is as dross"—men who are spending their lives and their private means in doing acts of mercy to "the boys."

You are doubtless in the habit of reading in the BULLETIN the "reports" sent in by these men, but I assure you that these reports give but a poor idea of the many nameless deeds of mercy done by our agents daily; and they are not the men to blazon their charities in print. In fact they don't *think* they are doing anything at all, but seem to count themselves "unprofitable servants." Good Mr. B., at Point of Rocks, told me one day with reference to his work among the sufferers, that he had got "callous," and yet during my visit to that station I learned some things regarding his self-sacrificing devotion to the soldiers, that might well put to the blush many of the more flaunting and showy charities that are current in the world.

I could particularize many instances of large-hearted goodness that came under my notice down South. But I must not—it would be a desecration. These men ask no praise, and what I have said is forced from me by the barest justice. W. H. H.

The Army and the Commission.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SPRAGUE.

POCOTALIGO, S. C., *January* 19, 1865.

DR. M. M. MARSH,
Inspector U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your note of this morning is received, and the *generous* supply of sanitary stores you so kindly furnished to this command. We are surprised that you are able to supply us so bountifully. The good things shall be faithfully distributed among the troops.

God bless the Sanitary Commission and the noble-hearted people who sustain it.

Yours, truly,
J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General

LETTER FROM A CHAPLAIN.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1ST CONN. ARTILLERY,
BROADWAY LANDING, NEAR CITY POINT, VA.
January 7, 1865.

DR. W. F. SWALM,
Agent Sanitary Commission, City Point.

MY DEAR SIR.—It is with pleasure that I make this acknowledgment of the benefit which our Regimental Hospital has recieved from the stores of the Sanitary Commission.

From the 18th May to the 5th December, 1864, at which time I made out these statistics, we had 526 patients, of these 29 had died, 46 had been sent to the General Hospital and 414 had been returned to duty. The aggregate number of days of all spent in hospital was, to that date, 10,207, giving an average of 19·4 days for each patient. It is fair to estimate, that had the men been sent to the General Hospitals, they could not have found their way back under twice that time. The numbers and efficiency of the Regiment have been correspondingly promoted.

The stores of farina, corn starch and canned milk obtained from the Sanitary Commission have made up the deficiencies of the supplies drawn from Government. And the other liberal supplies of tomatoes, beef stock, crackers, vegetables, lemons, pickles, shirts, drawers, socks, not to speak of many minor matters, have, in my opinion, greatly conduced to the comfort and quicker recovery of the patients. I am able to testify, on the authority of the hospital cook, that his department has never been so well

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supplied with an abundant variety, as it has during this campaign.

Thanking you Dr. Swalm, and the gentlemen connected with you at City Point, in the trying and delicate duties of the Sanitary Commission, for the unvarying courtesy with which I have been met and the readiness with which my requisitions have been filled, I have the honor to be

Very faithfully yours,
S. FERMOR JARVIS,
Chaplain, 1st. Conn. Artillery.

The People and the Commission.

One of the grand results of the present war has been the development of the people in the direction of unity and fraternization. Union, not based on a dogma, but on the *idea* of nationality—Fraternity, not founded on a tradition, but on the *fact* of a common brotherhood.

The element in community that distracts the people from the idea of nationality, is that which has its source in local pride and jealousy. States have risen against the Nation from which they came and by which they were sustained.

The element in social society that diverts the people from the fact of a common brotherhood, is that which makes *caste* the judge of merit. Man has risen against his brother because circumstances have favored him with power and place.

The strife of these opposing principles, is the strife of right against might. The people are in it, to the full. It not only affects us in our political and social relations, but in our religious interests. Intolerance and bigotry, under whatever form, and by whatever name, are traitors against the common instincts of the race, as well as against the purest developments of the human mind: traitors as real, as are the political leaders of the National rebellion.

Our hospitals are crowded with men of all shades of religious belief. The Calvinist is there; the Arminian is there; the Hebrew and Romanist are there; men of no creed are there; men of deep thought and conviction, but with judgments in religious questions unformed, are there, as well as the thoughtless, heedless and profane.

What is the duty of the people towards these thousands of sick and helpless ones? They are our brothers, afflicted and needing care; not physical comfort only, such as watching and nursing can give, but such mental, moral and christian aid as the real heart and soul of the people can bestow, under the inspiration of their highest duty.

Has any individual a right, or any class or combination of individuals a right to assume the dictatorship in the matter of religious instruction? Has the Romanist a right to enforce his rosary or confession? Has the Hebrew a right to insist upon the observance of his peculiar faith? Has the Arminian a right to declare his message of free grace, or the Calvinist to claim that all are predestined to a doom that cannot be averted or avoided? The common sense and democratic sense of the people join, in the reply, that what is the right of one, is the right of all, and what is the right of all is equally the right of each; that in this matter of religious teaching, no class of people has any exclusive privilege, and that the Government has not recognized and cannot recognize any form of faith to be taught in the Army, to the exclusion of other forms.

The Jew and Romanist, the Universalist and Calvinist, the Unitarian and Arminian are each equally under the protection of the law, and each has the moral support of Government alike in the respective administration of their religious creeds among the soldiers of our army and navy.

One thing the people seem to forget in their zeal—it is this—that, though the soldier becomes virtually a machine physically, acting under orders all the time, drawing his very food and clothing by requisitions from the Goverment—going nor coming, sleeping nor waking, without leave—that he is still a responsible moral agent in the sight of his Maker. And though his movements are under the guidance of law, his instincts, thoughts, aspirations and

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inspirations belong to himself and his Maker alone. They forget too, that in the employment of these inner faculties, he is an independent being, that he has a right to draw from sources around him, such aliment as he prefers for the supply of his moral appetite. The iron rule of military order cannot check a single aspiration of his unseen nature, but in spite of all else beside, he will be a morally responsible being.

In dealing with him, we must ever bear this in mind, remembering that he is like ourselves, and that we are like him in this attribute of moral responsibility.

This great principle is fully recognized by the U. S. Sanitary Commission. While its work is eminently and *essentially* a Christian work, and the prevailing sentiment of its members, as well as the ruling influence of its deliberations is what is technically called orthodox or evangelical, there underlies it all, the great, broad, catholic idea of the brotherhood and equality of the race; while there rests over and above and around it, the bright cloud of mercy from on High, so that no state lines shall limit its action, or no denominational caste chill its benevolence.

It antagonizes no smaller or rival associations, but rather rejoices to witness the idea of unity and fraternity leavening to some extent all of them. Separate state agencies have nearly run their day, because this is a war for the union of states, and the war is fulfilling its mission. Other associations having also a narrower platform originally, find themselves, either dwindling into *dwarfage*, or under the elevating inspiration of the times, and of the spirit of the times, creating broader foundations, that are more enduring than traditional dogmas.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

A most pleasing donation was received by the New England Women's Auxiliary Association last week, from the boys in the Massachusetts School Ship. These boys who are inmates of a reform institution, had saved some spars which were drifting off in a storm; and the owners of the spars had presented them with fifteen dollars as salvage. This sum the boys, by a unanimous vote, presented to the Association. Considering the limited means of the givers, this is one of the most generous gifts which the Commission has recently received, and it is valuable as showing how universal is the sympathy felt for our good cause.

JANUARY 24, 1865.

NECESSITY FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Extracts from Report of L. V. BEEBE, *concerning provision for sick U. S. Soldiers, exchanged prisoners, while in transit from Charleston, S. C., to Annapolis, Md., on Steam Transport, Northern Light, December,* 1864.

The next morning *after* we were placed on different vessels at Fortress Monroe, I learned that Col. Mulford had been instructed by Gen. Butler not to receive any agents of either Commission. Of course as we were already in the fleet with our supplies and ourselves, the order came too late, and we were allowed to accompany the expedition. But suppose we had not been allowed to go? How would have fared those poor, starved, sick men, who are firstly entitled, not only to sympathy, but to every attention the Government can bestow upon them. For the Steamship "Northern Light" nothing but the army ration was provided, except fifty pounds of split peas, fifty pounds of rice, and a small quantity of corn starch and farina. (This was the Hospital Boat.)

The army ration, hard tack, bacon, ham and coffee for sick men! For men, most of whom could not masticate such food, and none of whom had stomachs fit to receive it. To give it to them, though they craved it, would have been *poison* to nine-tenths. Indeed I have no hesitation in saying that I believe men did die on that ship because they did have small bits of meat. As for the other few articles enumerated above, how far would such a limited quantity go among so many men, particularly, when we had from two hundred to six hundred on board, from the seventh to the seventeenth, ten days.

Nothing but army rations were provided for the officers, (many of them right from the hospitals), and they would have had nothing else, if I had not supplied their table with tomatoes, pickles, onions and soft

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crackers. I had also supplied them with some articles of clothing, handkerchiefs, towels, &c. The beans, only half a barrel, saved from the rations provided for the Rebels, were all we had. I asked Dr. Fry, Surgeon in Charge on the "New York," for more, but could not get them, and before we arrived at Annapolis we were dependent on the ship for lanterns, as I had asked for candles, but could not get them.

Of the provisions supplied by government, nothing could be used except the coffee, the rice and the peas (fifty pounds only of each) and the small quantity of corn starch, all not being enough to supply these men two days. Hard tack could only be used in soup. Of all provided, there was nothing which could be used, of which there was enough, except the coffee. But suppose there were sufficient quantities of the other articles, are these the only requirements in addition to medical stores, for a hospital boat? The Sanitary Commission was a Godsend to these men, and but for it, the mortality which was fearful, would have been terrible. They lived on the Commission, and without, many could not have survived.

Col. Mulford and Dr. Fry invariably treated me civilly, even cordially, and I am indebted to them for the kindness to the Commission, through me.

But there are many things about the fitting out of the expedition and the manner of loading ships for the return, that seem to me quite wrong. The expedition was not properly provided with supplies, *if* it was not *expected*, that the Sanitary Commission would accompany it. * * *

Extracts from Report of DR. GEORGE A. BLAKE, *concerning assistance to exchanged prisoners of war, U. S. Soldiers, en route from Galveston, Texas to New Orleans, Dec., 1864.*

In my letter of the 16th inst. I promised a longer letter by the mail and a history of my trip to Galveston. When our Agent of Exchange effected an exchange at the mouth of Red River, an account of which you have had from Mr. Stearns, an exchange was agreed upon, by which all the prisoners confined in Camp Grace, Texas, were to be delivered in Galveston Bay, Dec. 10; at that time the number was little over five hundred. Camp Grace is two miles from the village of Hampstead, near Houston. Many of the prisoners confined there were sent from Camp Ford at Tyler, for more secure keeping, as many had endeavored to escape from Tyler and were re-captured. Camp Grace is situated in a very unhealthy location and many of our men died, so that we received only 342. We left here on Steamer "Clinton" on the evening of Dec. 8, and arrived at the blockading fleet off Galveston, Commodore Emmons, commanding, on the 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. * * *

Our prisoners were in a pitiable condition, many had no shirts, no drawers and bare feet, none had a decent blanket, and their general appearance indicated a great scarcity of soap and water in the Confederacy, as well as facilities for clothing adequate to the changing temperature. The men were all pinched up with the cold, and were an exhibition of extreme poverty. To the bare-footed, I gave socks and slippers, to the *shiftless*, wool shirts, and tobacco and milk punch to all. At night it was cold, the men were *stowed* between decks, a place arranged for transportation of horses, and a large demand was made for blankets.

Before leaving the city, I learned that nothing had been provided for the men except army rations and transportation. By request of Agent of Exchange for this Department, I took with me 350 blankets which I was able to distribute to the men, giving each a blanket. Here was a place and a time, when and where the comforts of the Commission were specially required and appreciated. Suppose I had had no blankets—no shirts—no socks? they certainly could not be made aboard ship in mid ocean, they could not be had at any price. I can assure you it gave me no little pleasure to distribute blankets on that cold, inclement night. If the patrons of the Commission could have seen how much comfort was afforded those suffering heroes that night, two mites would be contributed where one was given before. One man died on the trip and was buried at sea with military honors. No chaplain being present, by request of Col. Dwight, our Commissioner of Exchange, I read the burial service. Many others had not lived to reach their homes, were it not for the timely gifts of the Commission. After our arrival in the city, the men were quartered in Camp of Distribution, where I served to them fresh vegetables, and provided each man with a plate, a tin cup, knife and fork, and a spoon, not furnished by the Quartermaster. * * *

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LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, *January* 10, 1865.

MR. ROBERT T. THORNE,
Ass't Sec., U. S. Sanitary Commission, Louisville.

DEAR SIR:—Since my letter to you of the 28th ult., the sanitary stores consigned to me for benefit of Union Prisoners of War at Cahawba, have all come to hand, excepting two boxes of tea; the same omission was noted on invoice I received from Mr. Shipman at Cairo.

I had opportunity through the courtesy of Col. Dwight, our Agent of Exchange, to accompany those stores to Mobile Bay, where I met Major Correll, referred to in the correspondence you forwarded to me. He was very willing to receive the stores, but had no transportation for them to the city. The steamer I was on ("St. Mary") received 603 rebel prisoners at Ship Island, being the remnant of the garrison of Fort Gaines, captured August 8, 1864, to be delivered to rebel authorities in exchange for those we received from Camp Grace, Texas, via Galveston, a few weeks previous. Judging from appearances, the rebel quartermaster's department must be at low ebb, as the prisoners were received in two flat-boats and eleven yawls, towed by a small steamer, apparently built to run in a *heavy dew*. Major Correll was very gentlemanly and was perfectly willing to receive the stores and forward them to Cahawba. To receive the stores at that time was entirely impracticable; if our steamer would wait until next day, he would come out and receive them; that was impossible, as the steamer could not be delayed, and we turned homeward. I intended to leave the stores at Fort Morgan, in charge of Lieut. Col. Clarke, 6th Mich. Art., but the wind was blowing a gale, which prevented our landing at that point. The stores are now safely deposited in my store-room. Negotiations are in progress, whereby both parties, Union and Rebel may amply provide for the wants of all prisoners. Two weeks since 1200 suits of clothing were sent to Cahawba, Ala., per arrangement negotiated by Gen. Washburne and Capt. Henderson, C. S. A., at Memphis in November last. A portion of the contract made by these two parties was annulled by the officer in command at Mobile, and the Union officer who was to go to Cahawba, Ala., by the terms of the contract, with Capt. Henderson, was stopped, and not allowed to proceed beyond the obstructions in the Bay. Our officers in the Navy say the boxes of clothing forwarded from this department, were allowed to remain on the wharf unguarded and unprotected from the rain, for eight days, before they were sent forward to their destination.

I regret exceedingly the failure of my attempt to forward the stores consigned to me. I am assured, however, by Col. Dwight, our Agent of Exchange, that every possible facility will be afforded to forward these stores hereafter.

The two half chests tea were missing. I contributed one half chest from my own stores. I shall avail myself of every opportunity to forward the stores, that they may reach our men in captivity at Cahawba, unless otherwise ordered by you. I hope Dr. Newberry will be able to send me another lot of vegetables, as my store-room is empty, and the demand constant. About fifteen thousand troops arrived from Memphis last week, they rendezvous at Kennerd, about fifteen miles distant, on the Jackson Railroad; Gen. Steele in command; their destination is problematical.

Regretting I can give no better account of my stewardship,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE A. BLAKE.

LETTER FROM SAVANNAH.

HOSPITAL, 15th A. C.
SAVANNAH, GA., *January* 17, 1865.

DR. J. FOSTER JENKINS,

DEAR SIR:—On arriving at Hilton Head after a pleasant voyage, we were informed that the Agent of the Sanitary Commission from Savannah had gone to Beaufort for supplies, consequently not thinking it necessary to stop, we took steamer the same evening for Savannah and arrived here on the morning of the last day of the departing year. We learned that Mr. Hoblit, the Sanitary Agent with Sherman's Army, had gone to Beaufort.

Anxious inquiries were daily made by Surgeons, other officers and patients for sanitary goods. The men coming from their six weeks campaign, with no changes of garments, were in a sad condition, and deprived of the luxuries that had strewn their path through Georgia, and on short allowance of hard bread and pork, they longed for the help your Society would joyfully have given.

Mrs. P. was ready to fly to Beaufort for

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them, but waited, believing that Mr. H. would soon arrive with them.*

At length a vessel with 400 packages of sanitary goods was announced by the Medical Director, as being at Thunderbolt Bay, four miles off. Still we could not answer the earnest question, "When will those treasures be here?" or meet the wants of our emaciated patients, fearing some would die for want of suitable nourishment. We could get some poor oysters in the shell, and had a few cakes of chocolate. With these Mrs. Porter comforted many. One noble dying soldier said the first day of our arrival, with eyes swimming with tears, "Oh, it does me so much good to see a lady here!" In two days he died, sustained by a joyful, Christian hope. His last words, as he threw his arms around his kind nurse were, "John, I love you." There was a great rush to Mr. Hoblit's rooms, when at length his goods were opened, and every hospital and every patient was made a joyful participant of those luxuries and absolute necessaries. Never were sanitary stores *so fully appreciated;* though happily we had not the wounded from the sanguinary field, as the conquest of Savannah had been almost bloodless. While the prisoners taken here in their Rebel hospital, were lying on soft mattresses and in clean sheets and bed garments, ours were lying on floors, in their war-worn field garments, and the contrast was painful. Many of those prisoners were not over fifteen, and had been conscripted, who said, "If we can get home we will never take arms against the United States Government again." They testified that our authorities were feeding them well on substantial food, though some, as our own soldiers, longed for some of the Sanitary delicacies.

Our good friend, Mr. Hoblit, informs us that with General Sherman's approbation, a ship is appropriated to bring stores from your Commission, and that he is daily looking for a load from Beaufort. I trust we shall not be disappointed.

Mrs. P. is working for the present under great disadvantages, cooking farina, corn starch, &c., and making tea over a wood fire of green pine and using emptied cans for cooking utensils, as we are too tender-hearted to take from these Rebel dwellings stoves and all needed kitchen furniture; while our northern friends are generously shipping food for these same Rebels. Forgive us this wrong. It is difficult under such circumstances, to be angry and sin not.

The Surgeon-in-charge of this hospital has sent to Beaufort for medical stores, a cooking stove and kitchen furniture; if it comes we shall be greatly comforted.

Thanking you in behalf of our gallant Army, for all you have been able to do for it and for us personally,

I am truly yours,

JEREMIAH PORTER,
Chap. 15 A. C. Hospital, Savannah, Geo.

* This delay was caused by the difficulty in securing transportation.

AN AXE TO GRIND.

A man who continually and loudly boasts of his piety or his orthodoxy, generally has an axe to grind. A man who in entering upon a business already successfully carried on by some one else aspires to become a rival of that some one, and who in an orthodox community constantly seeks to make the impression that said some one is an "infidel," very apparently wants that orthodox community to grind his axe.

The allegation has been, and is being made in many localities that the Sanitary Commission is an "infidel concern," and orthodox pastors and people are warned against supporting it there-because. Upon investigation it appears that friends of the Christian Commission, and, in some cases, agents of that organization have started this scandal. Of course we cannot suppose that the Christian Commission have authorized or could authorize such a procedure; first, because those gentlemen know that the Sanitary Commission is not an "infidel concern," and know that its work of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, visiting the sick, and comforting the prisoner, is a work of genuine christian mercy; second, because they know that the circulation of such a report is unchristian; and third, because it is very bad policy. Our remarks are not intended for them; but they are intended for individuals who, either wholly ignorant of the matter of which they affirm, or, affirming against knowledge, so far depart from the precepts of Christ, and all the usages of honorable men, as to resort to the bad expedient of starting rumors which can only injure one good and christian cause, without ultimating in the permanent advantage of that which they uphold.

The Sanitary Commission has always extended cordiality and sympathy to the Christian Commission in its proper work,

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and has furnished its agents with supplies upon many a battle-field. It is not the purpose of these remarks to express any diminution of that sympathy. Neither is it their purpose to allow designing men to go scot free, who, wearing the garb of the Christian Commission as a guise, seek to aggrandize their own sectarianism by slandering the greatest relief association known to the military history of any nation, and one whose very deeds constitute the impossibility of its being "infidel," or opposed to His teachings who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

TO SURGEONS.

A Comprehensive Medical Dictionary, containing the Pronunciation, Etymology and Signification of the terms made use of in Medicine and the kindred Sciences, etc., etc. By J. THOMAS, M.D. J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1864, pp. 700.

A pretty thorough examination of this work has satisfied us that it will fulfil the expectations which its title justifies. It emphatically deserves the name of Comprehensive, for though of moderate size, it is full and complete, not only in regard to strictly medical words, but includes those occurring in collateral sciences. To the botanical student in particular, it must prove most acceptable, giving both the definition pronunciation (the latter to be found in no other book,) of all the most important botanical terms, and laying down clearly the principles which should guide us in writing and speaking.

These are explained in an Appendix, pp. 677 to 680, which also contains a valuable table of Materica Medica, a very complete table of doses evidently prepared with the greatest care; also full and explicit directions for writing Latin prescriptions, besides an admirable chapter, giving the explanations of Latin terms and phrases occurring in Anatomy, Pharmacy, &c. This is one of the most important features of the work, and must prove invaluable to those whose misfortune it is to be wholly unacquainted with Latin and Greek, and to those also whose knowledge of these tongues is imperfect, either from defective instruction or from having become rusty by disuse.

In short, we can recommend this work as one of the best, if not the very best of Medical Dictionaries, in the important feature of pronunciation without a rival, and from its comprehensiveness, the fullness, clearness and conciseness of its explanations, and its general adaptation to the needs of the Physician, Medical Student and Pharmaceutist, calculated to be of great utility to all who avail themselves of it.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Incidents taken from the Report of J. B. ABBOTT, *Washington, D. C., showing how the Sanitary Commission treats the friends of Soldiers.*

1. H * * * A. B * * *, Co. E, 1st R. I. Light Art, discharged by special order, by reason of being a minor, at the request of his father, the boy having enlisted without his cosent. No pay or allowance were given him, he was without money, was referred to the Commission for means to get home to North Scituate, R. I. Gave him a ticket to Providence, R. I.

2. Mrs. L * * * R * * * came from New York to Washington to look up her husband; has not heard from him since the battle of Gettysburg; no records can be found concerning him since then; the supposition is that he is dead. Mr. Forbes has ventured to make out her application for his pay, bounty and pension. She has been stopping at the Home for the Friendless for the last two months; desires to return to her friends in New York, but has not the means to get there. Gave her a ticket.

3. W * * * K * * *, a soldier's father. He came to Washington to look for his son, upon whom he is dependant, and from whom he has received no tidings for a long time. He was a member of the 51st N. Y. Vols. His father could find no record of him; has arranged with Mr. Bowne to ascertain, if possible, whether he is living or dead. He has no means to return home, resides at Fraimingham, Mass.; is very old and feeble, and much broken down with age, being 77 years old. Gave him a ticket to Boston. He was exceedingly grateful to the Commission for the kind considerations he had received.

Camp Parole Hospital, Jan. 20, 1865, *by* MISSES A. CARY AND S. L. PHILLIPS.

A pleasant and most welcome variety is at length presented in our daily rounds, by the very unusual number of *vacant beds;* the occupants having, in a majority of cases, left for the distant homes, that have so long mourned their absence, and many others

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having become so far convalescent, as to anticipate a speedy reunion with the far-off loved ones, while yet another class, happily few in numbers, have been borne to the soldier's grave. Sabbath morning dawned on the lifeless forms of two new victims. One young man had died very suddenly in *camp*. Another had lingered many days, while the anxious mother having been summoned, watches sadly and wearily, the sure approach of the dread *messenger*, who has accomplished his mission, and in sorrow, she returns with the precious relics to that bereaved home to which she had fondly hoped to bring again *with joy*, the cherished son and brother.

On Monday morning comes again, from two other wards, the too familiar message, that another, and yet another has slept his last long sleep. One of these had been brought in a few days since in a state of wild delirium. During a brief lucid interval, the thoughts revert to the dear ones at home and the anxious desire is expressed that some one will *write* to apprize them of his critical state, for he fears he cannot recover. To the question, whether living or dying, all will not be *well*, with an averted face and difficult articulation, he murmurs something of the *six little ones* who will become orphaned. Soon, reason is again dethroned, and before another mail a postscript must be added to announce to another stricken household, that the husband and father can return to them no more. A few others still remain, on whom death seems to have set his mark, yet among the *convalescents* are those who have been raised from the very brink of *the dark river*. Such an one who struggled for days apparently, with the king of terrors, seems rapidly recovering, and recent letters from a devoted wife and loving daughter, show how valuable to them is the life thus graciously spared.

January 27, 1865.

Through the instrumentality of skillful physicians and faithful nurses, attended by the blessing of God, a large number of the returned *prisoners*, that recently crowded our wards, have so far recovered as to have left for their respective homes; some few still remain in a critical condition, while some of the *ward masters* and nurses, have been prostrated by violent attacks of fever. One of these has just expired, after a few days' illness. One only, of the other inmates has, during the week past, yielded up his life—a victim to disease contracted in prison, and he has left precious evidence that his afflictions resulting in the death of the body, have brought life and immortal glory to the *ransomed soul*. Many of the convalescents have recently received intelligence from home, the *first* in many months. To some, these welcome missives have brought tidings of health and prosperity from those anxiously awaiting their return; while others have learned that during the weary months of absence, their homes have been invaded by disease and death, and the father, mother, sisters or beloved children, have been removed; never more to greet them with *a welcome home*. One affectionate son is informed that his father, to whom a letter had been addressed since his release, had departed this life more than a year since. Letters received from the friends of deceased soldiers often give a sad interest and variety to our work. A few extracts from one just received, may serve as a specimen: "Your welcome and precious letter, my dear Miss P., was received a few days ago, and should have been answered immediately, but I was taken suddenly ill, and at this moment can scarcely guide my pen, but feel that I can wait no longer to express my unbounded gratitude to you for the interest you took in my darling H. I thank God, that after months of untold suffering, he should at last have fallen into kind hands, where kind words reached his dying ear. You took my place by his dying cot. May the Saviour ever be near to support and comfort you and others who have cared for our dear son. Could you know the comfort your dear letter affords me, as I read it over and over again, you would feel repaid. The assurance that he had, as you trust, given his heart to God has been the only consolation that has calmed my aching heart. I did not expect when my boys entered the army, that they would return to me unharmed, but I little dreamed that one of them would be *starved to death*. I saw him in his soldier's coffin before he was exchanged to another, and oh! what a change since he left me full of life and health, saying: 'If I die mother, it will be glory, glory to die for my country.'"

From Camp Parole, January 28, 1865, *by* Geo. A. Miller.

I herewith most respectfully present my report for the week ending this day.

The weather has been extremely cold,

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and we are importuned many times every day for *woollen under-clothes* and blankets. It is hard to refuse the poor fellows, yet I have felt it my duty to do so, in a large majority of cases. They are men lately returned from furlough, right from home and friends, and ought not to come destitute. They went from here well clad, having a change of under-clothing, over-coat, blanket, &c. Many of them left these things at home, thinking to draw from the Commission all necessary articles. When convinced that such is the case, I find it difficult to hear the voice of *duty* say "give."

Thursday evening an effort was made to revive the "Military Temperance Society of Camp Parole." About thirty signed the pledge. I would that not only all *soldiers*, but all the *officers*, both in Camp Parole and in the army everywhere would both *sign* and KEEP a temperance pledge.

The "Soldier's Friend" is received, with many thanks, and is *valued highly*, as it well may be.

I have the honor to forward to you the report from the hospital, which, as usual, is full of interest.

Letter from Annapolis, January 28, 1865, *by* E. C. GUILD.

I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the week ending this day.

On Sunday, the 22d inst., I had the pleasure of preaching, by invitation of Chaplain J. P. Hammond, in the Chapel of St. John's College Hospital. Service is conducted here after the manner of the Episcopal Church, and the beautiful psalms and prayers of the Liturgy never seemed to me more full of strength and comfort.

During the early part of the week, I was chiefly occupied with letters of inquiry, but found the search almost fruitless. Many men have been sent away during the week from both hospitals, discharged, on furlough, sent to the front, or transferred to Northern hospitals. A large number of the sick going North were delayed by the ice between Annapolis and Baltimore, and the surgeon in charge of the transport, tells me he was greatly helped by the supplies of stimulants with which we had furnished him. The number of paroled prisoners in the hospitals being so small, I have refrained during the latter part of the week, from making any inquiries, in the hope that a few days would bring us the first instalment of a new exchange, from whom I might have a better chance of getting news. But our hopes in this respect have been again and again disappointed. A few more escaped men, not more than twelve or fifteen, have arrived, that is all. On Thursday, 26th inst., owing to the quantity of ice in the river, a hospital boat from City Point put in here, and the men, about 300 in number, were admitted into the Naval School Hospital. Some very sick ones were among the number, but most of them were chronic cases, on their way to Northern Hospitals, and will probably remain here but a short time. Another most welcome accession was received at the Naval School Hospital, 150 men of the Invalid Corps, as nurses and hospital attendants. Permanent assistants of this sort have been greatly needed, and it is hoped that the want is now well supplied.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in consequence of the blocking up of the approaches to Washington and Baltimore by the ice, the boats from Norfolk and City Point, bringing passengers to these places were obliged to send them here. Large numbers of soldiers discharged, or going home on furlough, were therefore poured in upon us, and the means of transportation by rail from this place being limited, many were delayed for hours, and some compelled to pass the night here. Having no facilities for issuing food to such large numbers, and no sufficient supplies, we were obliged to content ourselves with doing what we could, we distributed several barrels of crackers which were gratefully received. A good many applications for clothing also, we were able to fill, but the draft upon our stores has nearly exhausted them. Where any were obliged to remain for the night we were permitted to refer them to Captain Davis, the commanding officer of College Green Barracks, a most faithful officer, and a generous and noble-hearted man. Though unable to draw rations for so large a number of stragglers and unexpected applicants, he gave them what he had. We furnished him with a barrel of crackers, and a barrel of dried apples, which he tells me proved acceptable to the men, and they found comfortable lodgings there. At the office we have been able to assist the men in many little ways hardly deserving mention, yet greatly contributing to their comfort; giving them information about their transportation, and opportunity to sign their papers, supplying them with writing materials, &c. In this way we have tried so far as our oppor-

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tunities allowed, to meet their unexpected call, and diminish the discomforts of those who have been delayed here in so unusual a manner.

Report from MRS. HOPE SAYRES, *Matron of Home, Annapolis, Jan.* 28, 1865.

I herewith respectfully submit the following as my report for the week ending January 28, 1865.

Meals furnished, 283; lodgings, 70. The "Home" has been unusually free of company this past week, as most of the soldiers have had furloughs, and have gone home. I presume our "Home" will soon be filled to its utmost, as three hundred poor sick and wounded boys have just arrived from Fort Fisher. Many letters of invitation will soon reach their homes, and loved ones will come with anxious hearts to meet their dear ones wounded and sick, having left home and friends to go forth to do battle. One lady came this week and found her husband had died. She expressed much gratitude to the Sanitary for providing such a home where she could come and find sympathizing friends. Hoping I shall have more of interest for my next.

BACK PAY—BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

We call attention to the notice of the "Relief Department," which is found among the advertisements in each number of the BULLETIN. Many soldier's widows, and all friends of the soldier will be interested to know what this advertisement announces. In explanation of this subject, we present the following article from the Washington *Chronicle:*

There are various departments of charitable labor in the Sanitary Commission, growing out of the necessitous cases which are daily presented for its care and assistance, among which, probably, there is no branch that involves more judicious labor and persistent effort than that known as the back-pay department. Many are the cases which millitate against a soldier, and frequently prevent him for months, and in many cases for years, from obtaining his hard-earned pay. Among which may be enumerated the loss of his descriptive list without which he cannot obtain his pay. There were at one time in a certain hospital in Philadelphia, not less than 1,500 men in this condition. They had been wounded and were helpless, and, while in that condition, with their other effects had been taken from them their descriptive lists. While endeavoring to get certificates of loss, many of them were removed to other hospitals, where, when pay-day came around, they would be found among those not mustered for pay. Thus have some poor fellows been unable to muster for pay for nearly two years.

The duty of the officer in charge of this bureau of the Sanitary Commission is, to visit the hospitals and take the statements in full of all such cases; fill out blanks provided for the same; have the soldier's signature thereto attached, together with the certificate of the surgeon of the hospital where the soldier is, and the date when last paid, with the name of the paymaster by whom the payment was made; foward these documents, together with all the evidence which relates to the case, to the Second Auditor, thence to the Paymaster General, and thence back to the surgeon of the hospital where the soldier is, after all which he is mustered in and paid. This work was commenced in the special relief department, presided over by J. B. Abbott, Esq., a year ago last October, and was then confined to Washington; but in the spring of this year it was extended to Alexandria and Baltimore; in June still further to Philadelphia, and it is designed to have agencies of this kind in every city of ten thousand inhabitants. As an evidence of the labor done in this branch of special relief, it may be stated that over seven thousand cases have been disposed of since the creation of the bureau; eighty letters having been recently written in three days in connection with this business. This, it should be remembered, is the work of one desk in the office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

A DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.

THE LOYAL TEXAS WOMEN AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The following beautiful letter needs no introduction:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 1, 1865.

GEO. A. BLAKE, M. D.,
General Agent Sanitary Commission

SIR:—The loyal women of Texas who, by the exigencies of war, have been compelled to abandon their homes and property to take refuge in this (to them) strange city, though under the flag established by their fathers, cannot permit this day to pass with-

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out tendering to you their heartfelt gratitude for the generous assistance rendered by the Sanitary Commission, at your instance, to them and their children. Allow us to assure you that such evidence of care and sympathy for us in our destitute condition touches the heart and rekindles our love and affection for the "Glorious Old Union," to sustain which the fathers, brothers and sons of numbers of us are now battling.

Accept for yourself, kind sir, and those in whom you feel the deepest interest the well wishes and prayers of

Yours, gratefully,

EVELINE SAVOI,	R. WATERMANN,
CORDELIA SAVOI,	M. RENNAND,
JULIEN HICKS,	LOUISE GEMBALLA,
ELIZA G. HICKS,	C. BLOMBECK,
E. DEKOURISON,	CORTEINA MOREN,
JANE ROUNDS,	C. GONZALES,
LOUISA JAMES,	MARY MANDES,
ANN LEE,	H. WINTERS,
MARY FLINN,	LINA FINK,
ELIZA J. STERLING,	ANN MCCORMAC,
NANCY STERRY,	C. PETCHKE,
JENNIE DUANE,	DINA GROSS,
HARRIET STERLING,	A. WEINREICH,
REBECCA JAMBOIS,	FRANZISKA JEGGE,
LIZZIE DUKE,	MARY PFEFFERLE,
MARTHA DUKE,	MRS. MURRAY,
LIZZIE WATERMAN,	MRS. STEINBURG,
KATE HOLCEHISEN,	MARY BURNS,
JANE LEONARD,	A. DREANE.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

ORGANIZATION.—NO. VI.

With the present number of the BULLETIN, there will be sent to each of our contributing societies, a copy of the "Soldier's Friend," a little book, published by the Sanitary Commission. It contains valuable, practical, condensed information about the Commission; also an excellent selection of familiar hymns and patriotic songs. You may have already seen a notice of this little manual in BULLETIN, No. 30. Although prepared expressly for distribution among our soldiers and sailors, it contains so much valuable information for all, that we send you specimen copies, hoping that the book may thus be more widely circulated. Few will read it through without wishing to put a copy into the hands of every friend in the army and navy. We will furnish our contributing Aid Societies with as many copies without charge, as they think they may be able to dispose of. It is expected that they will be sold for fifteen cents a copy by the societies: the proceeds to be used in furnishing supplies for soldiers through the Sanitary Commission. Write to us for as many copies of the "Soldier's Friend" as you want. An account of the number sold will be required.

This week we propose saying something about organization,—about the organization of this Branch. It will be a dull chapter to many of you; but, if carefully studied, it will make the wheels of business run more smoothly in our future intercourse, and is therefore worth some attention. Perhaps too, our faith in your sympathy is strong enough to make us hope that you you may be as glad to know something about our daily work in these rooms, as we always are to hear about yours.

Among the many lessons which our work in this war has taught us, the value of organization and system has been one of the most prominent. Our eyes have been opened to its necessity as the work has gone on; and we firmly believe that the education of the women of this country, in the efficacy of systematic, concentrated effort, and in a willingness to do things according to rule and order, will not be among the least of the valuable experiences remaining to us at the close of the war. It has long been a settled fact that the spasmodic efforts of communities, made only after great battles, do not compare to the amount accomplished by a well-organized, steady-going Aid Society, either in the quantity, the quality, or the value of the supplies.

Nearly four years ago we began life as an association, in a little room in the second story of this building. The room contained two tables, one desk, half a dozen chairs, and a map on the wall. We had one man, who was, by turns, clerk, carpenter, porter and errand-boy. For many days we sent out circulars, wrote letters, looked out of the windows at passing regiments, talked about our work, at times hopefully, at times despairingly. At last, after what seemed a very long time, our first box came—from Orange, New Jersey. It was a great excitement. It was carefully carried up stairs, it was carefully opened, as carefully unpacked and examined. No box before, or since, ever underwent a closer scrutiny. We told everybody about that wonderful box, and were jubilant.

It would be too long a story to take you through the successive stages of our varied

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experiences, from May, 1861 to January, 1865. We will only say that, before that first summer was half over, we were obliged to move down stairs, because the boxes wouldn't move up, and our little office, ever to be associated with the cherished memory of that first box, was passed over to the ladies of our Registration Committee, at that time engaged in training and sending off one hundred nurses for the Washington and Alexandria Hospitals.

That one little room has gradually expanded into an office, 97 feet long, running through the building from one street to the other; a large store-room next door to it; three lofts for storage across the street, and a cellar. The man-of-all work has multiplied himself into two clerks, three porters and an errand-boy. That one box stands on our books at the head of a list of over 17,000 boxes, and the one hundred letters, which seemed so many in those early days, are lost among the thousands that have succeeded them. And so we gradually found ourselves launched in an enormous business, of a character entirely without precedent; and of such a nature that but few of the ordinary, long-established business rules could be of any service to us. We had to feel our way very carefully. Without a certain amount of organization and system, we would have been completely overwhelmed, and lost in irresistible confusion. As it was, we were all very ignorant that first summer, and made blunders enough. But as the work gradually increased, and changed, we kept pace with it; learning from experience and daily requirement, until we have finally adopted our present plan of organization. This meets the demands made by the work upon us now, though how long it will do so, the future can alone determine.

The direct object of our association at present, is the collection and distribution of hospital supplies. To obtain these supplies, each branch is allowed to adopt its own policy and plan of work, but in their distribution the branches are all subject to the order, and are under the control of the Sanitary Commission. The policy of this branch has always been to give the people the fullest information about the work and the wants of the Commission; its plan is to help them in their work, so far as is possible, through organization, by practical suggestions, active sympathy and other means.

In this article we propose giving you an account of the *home* organization of our branch; the next number will contain an account of its *field* organization.

The Woman's Central Association is at present divided into four committees.

I. *Committee on Correspondence and diffusion of information, printed or otherwise.*—This long name is expressive of the entire work of the committee. It aims at obtaining supplies through the diffusion of information. The work is subdivided into five departments, viz.: Organization; Correspondence; Document; Lecturing; the Press. The first includes the organization of our field, the appointment of Associate Managers, making out working plans, &c., &c. The second comprises the Associate Manager correspondence, and all correspondence not appertaining to the other committees, or to the officers of the Association. Through the Document department, the BULLETIN and other publications of the Commission are distributed. The Lecturing department includes making out the tours, and sending into the field, those canvassing agents assigned to the branch by the Commission. These gentlemen are not engaged by us, but are appointed directly from the Commission. The Press department comprises publication, writing for newspapers, the BULLETIN, &c. The committee is much aided in its work by a corps of volunteer aids, young ladies, of this city, who do a great deal of clerk-work, such as directing wrappers, copying, &c.

II. *Purchasing Committee.*—It is the duty of this committee to make purchases of material at wholesale quantities and prices, and to furnish it, at the same price, but in small quantities, to the Aid Societies. It has lately been furnishing material to 250 societies, at the rate of $7,000 a month, according to the proposition contained in our Third Annual Report. Mrs. J. A. Swett is the chairman of the committee.

III. *Committee on Supplies.*—This committee receives, acknowledges, unpacks, stamps, sorts, repacks and distributes all the supplies sent through the Association. The distributions are made by order of the Commission, or upon requisitions of surgeons of the local hospitals, approved by the Commission. We have also one Hospital Visitor, a lady, who visits the hospitals in and near the city, and draws upon us for supplies for them. Every week an account of the stock in hand is sent to the Central office of the Commission. The supply com-

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mittee is very much aided in its work by a large corps of volunteers aids. These ladies do all the unpacking, stamping and repacking of all but the cellar supplies. The handling of the boxes requires the hired labor of three porters. Miss Ellen Collins is the chairman of the supply committee.

IV. *Committee on Special Relief.*—This committee attends to the wants of individual soldiers, who apply at the rooms for aid. It relieves only such cases as are not already covered by existing associations in the city. Many of the applications are referred to the New England Rooms, or Howard Street Home, both of these institutions being entitled to call upon us for supplies. Those wanting aid in the collection of bounty, back-pay, pension, or in need of employment, are referred to the Protective War Claim, No. 35 Chambers Street, now an agency of the Commission. Other cases of destitution, not coming under any known form of relief established in the city, are investigated by the committee, and relieved. Mrs. W. P. Griffin is the chairman on stores.

It would greatly facilitate our work if our correspondents would be kind enough to address communications upon any of the above mentioned subjects, to the committee having them in charge.

The officers of the association are a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who perform the usual duties of their offices. A Board meeting is held on the first Wednesday of every month, at which the Treasurer and Chairmen of the several committees, present written reports, and other business of the Association is transacted. The Annual meeting is held on the first Wednesday in May.

And so we work along, pleasantly, smoothly and easily. We would like to hear that each one of your societies is working as smoothly and easily. Were your organization complete it would be so, and there is no reason why it should not be complete. But this whole subject of field organization, which more nearly affects you, must be left for the next number.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.
Chairman Committee on Correspondence, &c.
NEW YORK, *February* 4, 1865.

REPORT OF THE SOUTH NORWALK LADIES' PATRIOTIC SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1864.

At the close of the fourth year of the South Norwalk Ladies' Patriotic Society, we submit the following report of the operations of the Society, and of the work accomplished during the year—

No. of articles made and appropriated through the Sanitary Commission,	686
No. of articles given to soldiers at home,	24
Total,	710

The Society has also donated through the Commission, 5 gallons of blackberry wine, (the gift of Mr. Ira Seymour,) ½ bushel of dried apples, 5 lbs. of dried currants, 1 lb. of arrow root, 2 jars of blackberry jam, 1 bottle of vinegar, 4 books, and several packages of newspapers, lint and linen. The children of South Norwalk have contributed $20 to our fund, and have also pieced two quilts for hospital use.

The Treasurer's report from Jan 20th, 1864, to Jan. 25th, 1865, is as follows:

Cash receipts from donations, weekly collections, and entertainments,	$675 90

EXPENDITURES.

Donation to the Chr. Commission,	257 36
Paid to Sanitary Commission for flannel,	215 53
Current expenses of Society, which include donations to various special objects,	160 41
Cash on hand,	42 60
	675 90
Add to this the sum of allowed on the goods purchased of the Sanitary Commission and the total amount is	215 53
	$891 43

Our thanks are due to the Editors of the Gazette, for their kindness in publishing gratuitously, notices of concerts and entertainments given for the benefit of the Society. We are also especially indebted to those patriotic gentlemen of South Norwalk, who have aided us pecuniarily in the prosecution of our work.

The meetings of the Society are held weekly as heretofore, at the house of some member of the Society, and are sustained with undiminished interest. It is gratifying to be able to state that while the demand for practical sympathy on behalf of our suffering and imprisoned soldiers, is still great and pressing, there has never been a more earnest desire on the part of our patriotic citizens to meet that demand than at present. The Society has never

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been more prosperous than during the past year; more work has been accomplished than in any previous year; the cash receipts show a considerable increase over former years; and we trust a spirit of patriotism is now aroused which will lead to renewed energy and effort in this "great good work," until the peace so long desired shall bless our land, and our efforts in behalf of the soldier shall be no longer needed.

By order of the President,

E. G. PLATT, *Sec. and Treas.*

Correspondence.

DR. BELLOWS AND * * * * *, SURGEONS AND THE PEOPLE'S STORES.

The name of the author of the letter to Dr. Bellows is prudently withheld from the public, but as it bears upon a subject of importance to the people, it is given, with the reply of Dr. B. in full.

REV. DR. BELLOWS,
President the United States Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—I write you as a friend of the United States Sanitary Commission; I have just been looking over the December 15th SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN, and have noticed the complaints there spoken of. I have been in the army as a Christian laborer, and have seen the working of the Commission, and am sorry to say there is ground for such complaint as "Clint" makes in his published letter, though he makes extravagant statements. Officers and surgeons do *eat* up and drink up and wear the good things of the Commission.

The soldiers know it, though they may not be able to give instances and facts. I saw considerable of it, know of one instance where the surgeon said his whole living did not cost him a cent, got it from the Sanitary Commission. I do not know but this is unavoidable, it surely is under the system of requisitions from officers and surgeons, it may be any way. Bad men fill these places, bad men get detailed as nurses to sick, and will put the delicacies and stimulants down their own neck, though the poor sick soldier die.

If some system could be adopted by which the stores of the Commission could be delivered directly by the agent to the soldier needing them, it would make the soldier feel that the Commission was not simply for the officers, as they now say

The Sanitary has done an untold amount of good, but I think the soldiers feel that some how the best part of the stores do not quite reach them.

I write to you as head of this noble institution, hoping some way may be devised to make the working of the Commission more perfect in this particular.

We have just closed a fair in our city from which the Commission will realize two or three thousand dollars.

DR. BELLOWS' REPLY.

823 BROADWAY, N. Y., *Jan.* 18, 1865.

DEAR SIR:—I thank you sincerely for your friendly letter. Candid and intelligent criticism of the work we are engaged in is always acceptable. I can assure you that whatever weakness or defects in our system there may be, we have always been and continue to be watchful to the utmost to prevent all avoidable waste or perversion. On the scale on which we work it is simply impossible to undertake as a rule, personal distribution of our stores. We *must* trust some class of persons, and the class we have to trust is that of surgeons, hospital stewards and ward masters. If *they* are scoundrels and liars, we cannot be responsible for their stealing and gluttony, but we do not believe this is at all true of surgeons or ward masters, or officers as a class, the same percentage of knaves and gluttons exist among them as in civil life, and the Sanitary Commission suffers a certain incurable loss through their crimes.

Our full conviction after collecting testimony in all quarters, is that certainly *nine-tenths* of all we send to the army goes to the comfort of the private soldiers, indeed we *know* this. It is only by generalizing from some unfortunate exceptional experience that these sweeping conclusions to the contrary are arrived at—the single facts are true often when the general deductions are very false.

You had had, you say, personal experience of the wicked misappropriation of our stores. Now, is it not your duty to inform us specifically of the name of the surgeon who infamously boasted that he lived wholly on Sanitary Commission stores, or any other specific cases of abuse of our property? It is only by following up such alleged cases that we are able to detect any inefficiency or carelessness in our own agents. Convinced of your genuine interest, you will greatly add to the favor already rendered, by troubling yourself to give us particular in-

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stances of abuse or waste, with names and places. *We never omit examining into every specified case of abuse.* I know the pain and annoyance of making personal charges, but if honest men refuse to lend in this aid, if all decline as you may feel inclined to do, to appear as accusers, what relief have we from our dilemma? How can we correct abuses which we cannot get any exact evidence of the existence of? How can we profit by general criticism without specifications of persons, time and place?

We have in the army of General Grant, thirty agents engaged in the personal delivery of our supplies, after the fashion you suggest, but we are really doubtful of its expediency, and it would be impossible to carry it out on a general scale in all the columns of the army. The expense would be greater than the cost of the goods, lost by the want of the itermediary agents.

With the fullest appreciation of your kindness, I remain yours truly,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President.

REPORT OF R. M. LEWIS, ESQ., STPERINTENDENT OF PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

We regret that our space will not admit of the insertion of this valuable report in full.

The following extracts, however, are full of interest, not only to those immediately concerned in the Philadelphia Branch, but all who are interested in the work will be profited by their perusal.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Executive Committee of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch, having charge of the supply department, has, during the past year, retained nearly its original organization. The resignation of their corresponding secretary having rendered some action necessary to fill so important a vacancy, it was deemed expedient to place the whole correspondence in the hands of a competent Committee, among whom the work is systematically divided. Associate managers have been appointed in nearly every county in this department, which includes forty-nine counties of Pennsylvania, the southern part of New Jersey, and the State of Delaware. Fifty-four associate managers in all. It is believed that the present plan of thoroughly cultivating the field by corresponding with the people, as well as sending canvassing agents among them, will yield a rich harvest of comfort for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union. The Committee report that while the long continuance of the war has, of course, caused the faith and zeal of some to wax cold, yet on the whole there has been a steady growth of energetic liberality, as is evinced by the supplies contributed. This department numbers three hundred and fifty auxiliary societies, besides a considerable number of individual contributors, who send boxes with almost the frequency observed by active societies. During the year, twenty-one hundred and ninety-nine boxes and packages, valued at about one hundred and ten thousand dollars, have been received at the rooms. Eight hundred and seventy-five boxes have been dispatched to various points where they were needed, besides an enormous aggregate of issues for the relief of individual soldiers applying at the rooms of the Commission. Large supplies have also been sent to the various hospitals in this military department.

At the time the Great Central Fair was held, it was feared that the extraordinary efforts then being made by our societies would so exhaust their resources that but little could be expected from them for a long time. The result has not justified this apprehension; for while there was but a temporary falling off of the receipts, the wide-spread interest excited by the Fair in the work of the Sanitary Commission, has stimulated the efforts of many who before had done little or nothing for its support.

The list of issues, which will be found subjoined, includes those of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch for the year 1864.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

During the year just passed, relief of various kinds has been afforded to more than six hundred families of soldiers by the Committee.

Steady employment is given weekly to two hundred and eighty women. The remuneration for this work (though not in any case sufficient for the support of a family) is ample, and more than twice as much as is paid for the same amount of work by the Government.

The Committee have had made for the Sanitary Commission between eight and nine thousand garments; they have, besides, taken work from contractors, for which they receive one-half the amount paid to their

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workmen. Sixteen thousand and ninety-one garments have been made in this way, and the work is largely sought by many a soldier's wife and widow. These women are visited and cared for in divers ways by the ladies who have them in charge.

The funds to carry on the work of the Committee are contributed by generous friends. These sums are acknowledged, from time to time, in the printed reports of the Committee. During the year 1864, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars have been received from various sources.

A large part of this amount is in monthly subscriptions, conveyed to the Committee through Mr. A. D. Jessup.

The only regret the Committee ever feel is, that they cannot relieve all the want which comes to their notice.

Last year, much comfort was given by the donation of half a ton of coal to each family. This year the amount of coal contributed for this purpose is ten tons, which the Committee have received through Mr. J. J. Borie, and which will be distributed to the most destitute.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

During the year just closed, the Hospital Directory has continued its work and greatly extended its sphere of usefulness. It is, indeed, difficult to estimate the amount of anxiety and distress relieved through its instrumentality. Most of those who apply for information of their friends and relatives in the Army and Navy seem to be entirely ignorant how to commence the search. Many, too, are constantly calling for advice, who, having exhausted every other source, apply to the Sanitary Commission. In giving an answer to an inquiry as to the whereabouts of a soldier, not only the inquirer's mind is relieved, but frequently a large circle of friends also. Numerous letters have been received at our office during the year expressing the utmost satisfaction at the answers we have been enabled to furnish. In some cases we have succeeded in ascertaining that men were alive, and in rebel hands, whose families had given them up for lost months before.*

When it is considered that this work is done at a cost of only one dollar and fifty-five cents for each successful answer, it will be readily admitted that nothing which the Commission has undertaken has been more satisfactory in its results. It will be observed that in seventy-seven out of every hundred inquiries we have been enabled to obtain information. As very many never apply at our rooms until they have failed in every effort of their own, it is thought that the proportion of answers given is fully as large as could be expected.

In addition to the regular inquiries of the Directory, we are constantly called upon for advice and assistance of a miscellaneous character, such as the best and cheapest mode of procuring the bodies of deceased soldiers from the army, the means of communicating with those in hospitals at distant points, the method of obtaining passes, the means to be used in securing the effects of men who die in the service, and of writing letters to prisoners, &c. On all these points we keep ourselves thoroughly advised, so as to be able to make the proper answers. It is estimated that not less than fifty weekly, or twenty-six hundred persons during the year, have sought and received information of this nature.

At the present time we have on our books 75,830 names, 47,987 of which have been added during the year.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.

Five classes of claims are now prosecuted by this Agency, viz.: claims for pensions on behalf of disabled soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers; for bounty and back-pay due the estates of deceased soldiers; for pay of prisoners-of-war; for pay of soldiers discharged with defective final papers; and for prize money of seamen. Although the prosecution of two classes at least of these claims was not contemplated when the Agency was established, they came so entirely within the relief designed to be afforded that they could not be rejected without manifest inconsistency.

The table accompanying this report will show that since the Agency was organized, in May, 1863, 4,355 claims have been received for collection. Of these, there have been settled 731 claims for pension, 594 claims for bounty and back-pay, amounting in value to $72,067 50; 182 claims for pay

* A Captain in our Army had been missing for nearly a year, and his family had abandoned all hopes of his being alive. His mother, after searching in vain in every other quarter, appealed to the Sanitary Commission. The officer in charge of the Directory applied for information to a released prisoner just returned from "the Libby," and then at our rooms. That gentleman at once declared that the long-lost son had been confined with him for months in the Libby, and was removed to Andersonville on the day of his exchange.

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applied for by the families of prisoners-of-war amounting to $21,363 64; and 52 claims for prize money, amounting to $1,992 26. The total amount thus collected in cash, and paid to claimants, or held subject to their order, is $95,423 40. To this must be added the sums paid to this date upon the certificates of pension, which, at the lowest estimate, cannot be less than $41,712 00, showing a total sum realized for applicants of at least $137,135 40, without the expense of one dollar to the claimants.

Objection has been taken to the work of this branch of the Commission that it is not strictly charitable, because it makes no distinction in the circumstances of claimants. Such a discrimination, however, even if it were practicable, could not fail to result in embarrassment. A careful observation of the cases presented during the year shows the practical uselessness of the policy by disclosing the fact that of the whole number of claimants the circumstances of at least three-fourths are but a step removed from actual poverty.

The delay in the settlement of claims, so familiar to all who have frequent dealings with Government, needs a word of explanation. The pay-rolls upon which the claims of deceased soldiers are settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department are frequently not accessible to that officer until several months have elapsed after the death of the soldier. These rolls, as well as the proof submitted by the legal representatives of the deceased, must be carefully examined and submitted for approval to the Second Comptroller before any claim can be settled. The result is that an interval often exceeding a year intervenes between the filing and the final adjustment of a claim for arrears of pay. In applications for pension the delay, although not usually so great, is still very considerable. Owing to the numerous attempts at fraud in the presentation of unworthy or fictitious claims, the rules of proof insisted upon by the Department have been gradually rendered more stringent. The disability or death of the soldier is required in every case to be distinctly shown as having occurred in the line of military duty, and as incident to the service. In at least three-fourths of the whole number of cases the Company records fail to throw sufficient light upon these points, and the party, or his attorney, is called upon to furnish the requisite proof. Where the claimant is the widow of a soldier, her marriage must be shown, if possible, by a sworn copy of the church, or other public record of the marriage, and no other proof will be admitted unless the absence of such record is clearly established. Where the claimants are minors, a guardian must be appointed by Court, and the exact ages of the children and the marriage of their parents must be shown, if possible, by record evidence. Where the claimant is a mother, she must establish the fact of her dependence for support upon her deceased son by proof of the sums actually contributed by him, and for what, in general, they were appropriated. The witnesses called to testify in any claim must be disinterested, and, if possible, not near relatives of the claimant. This rule, of course, excludes at once a large number of persons from testifying, with whom the knowledge of these facts peculiarly lies, and increases in the same proportion the difficulty of establishing the claim.

It would be easy perhaps to add a feature of interest to this report by citing examples of the operation of this branch of the Commission in individual cases. These comprise frequently the most afflicting exhibitions of utter poverty and hopelessness. In repeated instances a home has been kept to the families of soldiers by the trifling loans which have been advanced upon claims in course of settlement. During the present month a certificate of pension in favor of a soldier discharged for consumption contracted in the service was received upon the day of his death. His wife called to say that she had no means with which to defrey the expenses of his burial. Fortunately the arrears upon the pension proved to be considerable, and were promptly paid by the Government pension agent.

But it is believed that the character of the work, as one of benevolence, is sufficiently indicated in the tables accompanying this report. The large and rapid growth, which, with little aid from the public press, the work has attained, shows the estimation in which it is held, and the ease with which it may be still further enlarged. Probably in no branch of the Commission are the benefits resulting from its labors so direct and so encouraging.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

At the date of our last report, the Special Relief Department in Philadelphia had just been reorganized. Sufficient time had not

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then elapsed to test its practical working. The results of more than a year's experience is now sufficient to convince us, not only of its immense benefit to our hospitals and men, but also of the economical results of the plan adopted. Colonel Soest, our Special Relief Agent, visits one or other of our hospitals daily, keeping himself thoroughly advised of their requirements. He is prepared at all times to render such assistance as falls within the scope of the Sanitary Commission. When requisitions are made upon us, Colonel Soest, by personal inspection, ascertains whether the articles demanded are really needed or not. Thus a constant check is maintained to secure the economical distribution of the supplies entrusted to our care.

Perhaps the most important portion of our Special Relief work is the looking after the comfort of individual soldiers, those in the service as well as those discharged. Any one familiar with the subject knows how many and various are the wants of the soldier which the Government cannot reasonably be expected to care for. There are at our rooms daily: men without descriptive lists, men with their clothing accounts overdrawn, those discharged, or waiting to be discharged who have claims unsettled, those needing transportation, and those suffering from countless other causes. The case of each man is thoroughly investigated, whenever necessary he is visited, and such aid afforded as the circumstances require.

The applications have recently become so numerous that it has been found necessary to appoint an assistant to Colonel Soest. By this arrangement the latter is enabled to pass most of his time invisiting our hospitals.

During the year, 5,356 cases have received attention, as follows:

Number of issues of supplies made to general and volunteer hospitals and transports	464
Number of issues of supplies made to individual soldiers in the service	2,001
Number of issues of supplies made to discharged soldiers	1,210
Visits paid to hospitals	317
Visits paid to individuals	303
Referred to local relief associations	330
Transportation given or procured	375
Temporary subsistence given	139
Supplied with trusses, &c	6
Miscellaneous	121
	5,356

Value of supplies issued to general hospitals	$24,244	40
Value of supplies issued to volunteer hospitals, refreshment saloons, "home," &c., including Harrisburg Lodge	7,623	37
Value of supplies issued to transports, &c.	1,120	50
Value of supplies issued to individual soldiers	20,777	35
	$53,765	62

It will be observed, on reference to the above statament, that supplies, amounting in value to $7,623 37, have been issued to the various volunteer organizations for the relief of soldiers in this department. In addition to this, the Executive Committee has appropriated $2,000 to the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, $2,000 to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, $2,000 to the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and $500 to the Soldiers' Home.

FROM FORT FISHER.

BY F. W. FOSTER.

January 20, 1865.

I have the honor to report that acting under orders from head quarters, I proceeded to Fort Fisher, with Sanitary supplies aboard the Steamer *Demolay* to Fortress Monroe, from that point aboard the Steamer *Atlantic*, to Fort Fisher.

A portion of my goods were landed in safety through the surf on the 13th, immediately following the troops, and a depot was established near General Terry's headquarters, near the beach.

The troops were all obliged to wade through the surf from the boats, and some were completely immersed in reaching the shore, so that I found it necessary to distribute dry shirts and drawers in some cases, which were gratefully received, and I have reason to believe, prevented much suffering, and probably sickness among the soldiers of General Terry's command.

For three days and nights the troops were exposed on the beach with little or no shelter, and with a limited amount of commissary stores. By great exertion I succeeded in getting a portion of my stores landed on the second day, and upon the request of different surgeons, was able to relieve many necessities, cases where diet, clothing, stimulus, &c., were called for.

The great demand for boats in landing the troops embarrassed me somewhat, but I finally succeeded in getting all my goods ashore before the assault on Fort Fisher began.

I chose a situation to co-operate with the surgeons and the hospital department, in relieving the wants of the wounded as they were brought in, and in distributing comfort to the sick.

I have found it necessary to practice the same careful scrutiny with issue of stimulus, food and clothing, which has been found so

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useful in other departments, in nearly every case requiring the surgeon's written approval, and delivering the article to the needy person himself, who, unless sick or disabled was expected to present himself at the agency for the articles required, that is when the armies are settled in camp.

All wholesale demands from surgeons, chaplains and others, for regiments represented to be in need, I have carefully declined to fill, but have uniformly requested that the needy party be sent directly to me, with a note from the surgeon stating the wants, I am satisfied by this course that the goods distributed have been to the most pressing cases both among officers and men.

The wounded all received attention from some of the Sanitary Commission Agents, each one having his duty to perform.

On the 15th, at about four o'clock, as the wounded were coming in, we made hot milk punch and beef tea; soft crackers were given for them to eat. At this time no commissary stores were landed, so that all the wounded had at first was what we gave them.

A chest of tea was sent to the cook-ground, or place chosen for cooking. Oftentimes surgeons would call on us for crackers for the wounded, as they were without any. Rags, bandages, sponges, liquors, blankets, &c., &c., were in great demand. *We made over two hundred gallons of milk punch.*

The timely aid of the Commission seems to be appreciated by all that know the good derived therefrom.

My course has been approved by General Terry and Dr. Burnes, Medical Director of the Department, Dr. Buzzell, Medical Inspector, and other prudent and conscientious officers of different grades. I have received prompt assistance from General Terry, in receiving from him six colored men whom I used in getting and heating water for tea and milk punches, in making farina, &c.

Teams were always furnished me for transporting my stores.

A DREAM.

A letter of one of our agents, written home while on distant duty in the enemy's country, has fallen into our hands, and though it was intended for no eye but one, we have obtained permission to insert this extract in the BULLETIN. The letter reads:

I dreamed the other night of crossing over from a fort to the bank beyond the moat, on a fallen tree. The top of the tree began to settle as I got almost to the bank, and I began to sink down into the deep muddy ditch, and was just wavering between sinking into the moat and springing to the bank, when, without my looking up, I felt a little hand in mine giving the gentlest little pull, but steady and real, which lifted me right up to my feet; and on looking, there was our little, darling boy. It was so real that it woke me, and these are the thoughts it left with me.

"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

A little child is leading me,
  I feel his hand in mine;
I'm lead as one that cannot see—
  His is a right divine.

He has a gentle, timid voice;
  A form that's very frail;
A foot that hardly leaves a print;
  A tender face, and pale.

And yet he has a certain power
  To lead me where he will;
I hasten with his hast'ning steps,
  And when he rests, I'm still.

He leads me on to holy thought,
  To earnest prayer and love,
To where the heart by God is taught,
  To where descends the Dove.

He leads me where the waters flow
  That wash out stains of sin;
He leads my heart to seek to know
  How Christ may enter in.

He leads me to my own sweet home,
  And shows me there at rest,
My children and my wife, so dear,
  And all I love the best.

He leads me on where children play
  On banks of living green,
Where sunshine lingers all day long,
  And angels' wings are seen.

He leads me thence to seek the Source
  Of spirit, life and power;
To search the problem, never solved—
  The soul's own natal hour!

To ask, How out of God we came?
  How unto God we go?
How, 'tis in Him we live and move—
  The Holy Spirit's flow.

'Tis thus a child is leading me,
  His little hand in mine;
'Tis thus I'm led, that could not see;
  'Tis thus his power's divine!

DR. HOWARD'S AMBULANCE.

Dr. Howard, late surgeon of the United States Army, has, after much thought and labor, constructed plans of an improved

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ambulance, of which we gave a series of wood cuts in the last number of the BULLETIN, and not having the Doctor's text at hand, we inadvertantly attributed a measure of the credit of this very creditable work to the members of the Sanitary Commission, whom we know to have taken a deep interest in Dr. Howard's plan, but we take pleasure now in correcting the error by giving the full credit of the work to Dr. Howard, and calling attention to his own description of the improved ambulance, commencing on page 994 of our present issue.

ONE WEEK'S WORK AS HOSPITAL VISITOR.

BY J. B. HOLT.

Monday morning rode my horse to Alexandria, and spent the day at Louviture Hospital, visited each man confined to his bed, offering words of cheer, finding out their wants, and engaging to supply those wants as far as practicable. Took a number of cases for back-pay. The men were being paid off, and I received many a "God bless you" from those whose cases I had taken, and for whom that very efficient branch of the Commission, the Special Relief, had obtained certificates from the Paymaster General, so that some were receiving pay for fourteen months, others six, eight, ten and twelve.

Tuesday visited Falls Church Hospital, where I met the most grateful and happy man I have seen for many a day. His lower limbs have been paralyzed for five months, the only way he could be moved was to be carried about in the arms of the attendants. Last week the Sanitary Commission furnished him with a "Locomotive Chair," in which he can move about wherever he pleases in the lower part of the Hospital, and when spring comes can move out of doors.

Wednesday visited King Street Commissary and Quartermaster's hospitals. Took quite a number of cases for back-pay. Wrote out statements of two soldiers charged with desertion, who are believed by the surgeons to be innocent.

Thursday, visited St. Paul's Church, Grace Church, and Fort Lyon's hospitals, the latter some three miles from Alexandria.

Friday, visited Grosvenor House, Prince Street and Baptist Church hospitals. Have written to friends of soldiers, their officers, &c., on business connected with the Special Relief Department.

Saturday, (to-day) have visited Fort Williams Hospital, and the headquarters of the Brigade, Fort Ward Hospital; called at Fairfax Siminary, on request of Miss Woolsey; visited Abbott Hospital, and Invalid Corps Hospital, Freedmen's Village, forts Woodbury and Strong hospitals, at each of which there has been much improvement in the sanitary condition within a few weeks, and a general improvement of the patients.

I hear from surgeons in charge of hospitals, every day, remarks like the following: "What a grand institution the Sanitary Commission is." "What should we do were it not for the Sanitary?" "We could not get along without the aid of the Sanitary." All of which is encouraging.

LETTER FROM SURGEON MOORE OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

DEAR SIR:—Your obliging letter, containing an offer of sanitary stores, was received yesterday. The articles of food and underclothing will be of great use to us here.

If one of your agents could be stationed here it would be a more convenient arrangement than having them at Beaufort. But our surgeons will have to go to Hilton Head for medical supplies, and when there, can easily go to Beaufort and bring down sanitary stores. No orders for these articles will be sent except by division or regimental surgeons. I hope soon to see a branch of your establishment at this place. With kind regards to yourself and the benevolent institution you represent, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. MOORE,

Surg. U. S. A., in charge Sherman's Army.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE SHENANDOAH.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MR. BATCHELDER.

There have been one hundred thousand soldiers' letters committed to our care, on about one-third of which we have paid the postage.

We have forwarded, in money, for soldiers forty-three thousand and seventy-five dollars, and returned receipts for the same. Fifty packages have been delivered to the express company, through our agency. The remains of about twenty-five soldiers have been sent to their friends.

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2d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.

3d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.

4th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
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Henry W. Bellows, D.D. George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D. Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D. Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information, gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regi-

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ment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Nos. 10 & 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

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Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

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U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

EAST.

"Special Relief" Office, 76 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

WEST.

Soldiers' Home, No. 81 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Soldiers' Home, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky., James Malona, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, New Albany, corner of Main and State Streets.

Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill., C. N. Shipman, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn., Captain I. Brayton, Sup't. Rev. J. Hoblit, Relief Agent

Soldiers' Home, Columbus, Ohio, Col. Isaac Dalton, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio, Joseph Jerome, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Camp Nelson, Ky., Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THT SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
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SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 37. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1, 1865. No. 37.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 15,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No.* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

For the Sanitary Commission Bulletin.

STARVED TO DEATH!

Suggested by the remark of a mother, one of whose sons had died of starvation in a rebel prison; "I hardly expected my boys would return to me unharmed, but I never dreamed one would be *starved to death.*"

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD.

Above me, soft'ning April skies;
And all around, the tender grass,
With slight green arms that eager rise
To catch the sunbeams as they pass;
And just below, the rippling brook,
With pulses throbbing low and deep,
While birds and flowers and mossy nook,
All mem'ries of my darling keep.

Within, upon my pictured wall,
One brow is fairer than the rest;
Ah, me! it seems at yester's call,
His head was pillowed on my breast.
His every curl some gold had caught,
The sweets of flowers were in his breath;
In all my life he was inwrought,
And now, to know he *starved to death!*

That he was brave you well may know,
No heart more loyal, true and leal,
Among the first of all to go
And bare his breast to rebel steel.
And when he in his armor stood,
The bravest of them all, one saith:
"Virginia's soil may drink his blood,"
But none, "your boy will *starve to death!*"

Full well I knew 'mid shot and shell
And clash of sabres he would stand;
But He, who doeth all things well,
Might shield him with His loving hand.
But if he fell! I could not bear
Within my heart a place for this!
To see no more his forehead fair,
Or nevermore his lips to kiss.

Still, should it be my woman's part
To see my bliss in ruins lie,
For my *loved country*, e'en my heart
Could bear for *him* to die,
If he, as patriots, should fall
With victory flashing in his eye,
His spirit leaping at the call
To join the ranks of souls on high.

For every mine must yield its gold,
From every hearth some incense rise,
I gave the best of all my fold—
My boy—a country-sacrifice!
But, God! I never thought to know,
With hunger weakening every breath,
By equalid want and torture slow,
My boy would ever starve to death!

Hilldale Farm, near Ludlowville,
Tompkins County, New York, April, 1865.

LETTER FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

BY J. W. PAGE, M.D.

March 19, 1865.

I enclose to you some of the notes received from my brother, in charge of the Relief Corps at the front, and dated respectively the 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. Several of these should have gone forward with the lists of wounded I have already forwarded; but the early hour and hurry of my departure for Moorehead, on the day of my last communication, occasioned their oversight, and I was surprised to find them still lying on my table.

These notes, jotted down on the field, tell in their style, as well as in their narra-

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tive, the yeoman service which our Relief Corps has rendered thus far in a campaign in which, perhaps more than in any other of the war, not only the comfort, but the salvation, of our sick and wounded depended on the extraneous Relief of the Sanitary Commission at *the right time* and the *right place.* The railroad construction has progressed *pari passu* with the army, but five or seven miles in the rear. Our chief supply tent was at the terminus of the railroad in season to receive, and shelter, and provide for the first instalment of the wounded from the battle field; while our Relief agents were extending the needed relief to the field hospitals along our extended battle line. The reconstruction of the railroad, employing an army of two thousand constructionists, building wharves and depots, laying tracks* and transporting material therefor, has been going on at the same time with the transportation of thirty thousand troops, with all the *impedimenta* of modern warfare, directly into the enemy's country, equipped and appointed for an immediate battle with an army of the enemy equal in numbers. Yet all this herculean work has been done with *four* wheezy engines and a correspondingly insufficient provision of truck and box cars. I question whether such a brilliant feat of railroading, all things considered, has ever been accomplished since the commencement of this war, of which railroading has been such a novel and important military element. It is a railroad victory which adds as much lustre to the genius and energy of Colonel Wright and Mr. Van Dyne, as does the battle of Kinston to the military reputation of our successful generals. These allusions would be episodical, were they not intended to draw your attention to the long intervals which must necessarily happen between the arrivals of trains on a road so illy provided with rolling stock, and so enormously taxed beyond its reasonable capacity. A long line of railroad, constantly advancing its terminus into a wild and swampy country, where our sick and wounded must meet it at unheralded hours, and await on the damp ground, through rain and shine, or enveloped in the swamp fogs of the chilly nights, with only the little covering and scanty comforts that could be brought for six miles over horrible roads, in overloaded ambulances, from destitute field hospitals and await, through these cheerless hours, the unfrequent trains. We have had floods of rain; and an ambulance travelling over the deeply gullied roads would tax the endurance of *well* men. You can imagine, then, the condition of our sick and wounded after six miles of such rough jolting; and you can imagine, perhaps better than I can describe, the full measure of their satisfaction, when, instead of being dumped on the cold, wet ground, to await, chilled and hungry, the arrival of the cars, they found, ready for their reception, our spacious tents, emblazoned in front, so that "he that runs may read," with the full name of our glorious old Commission, and provided within with every comfort for the outer and the inner man. Soft beds of quilts, laid on clean straw—warm blankets—rich soups, with Boston crackers—hot coffee and tea, gentle attendance and good cheer, and the assurance of the same comforts being transferred to the cars for their transportation to Newbern. The luxury of being the instrument in affording such relief was new to my brother, and to some of the improvised corps of assistants, and stimulated them to exertions too strained and continuous for their own safety; so that I have relieved them in a measure, by forwarding, in charge of supplies, the volunteer but temporary aid of several young gentlemen in the Department, whose truthful natures and warm sympathies I had learned by previous acquaintance to appreciate. The number and character of these offers from young men long associated with this Department in military and civil positions, and their proffered willingness to serve the Commission at the front, at the very time when the drizzling spring rains and the booming of the distant cannon told them plainly that such a campaign was no child's play, have illustrated, with gratifying clearness, the deep hold which the Sanitary Commission has already gained on the affections of the generous youths of our land, whose characters are being moulded on the gigantic occurrences now transpiring, and forming the history of their country. I had anticipated the usual proffer of battle-field aid from "our friends over the way" of the Christian Commission, as in days gone by. I had received instructions to accept such proffered aid on the field, and to supply and treat the delegates as our own Relief agents; and my experience in South Carolina, and in previous campaigns in this Department, had led me to place a high estimate on the value of such relief aid; and I had instructed my

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brother, if such relief was proferred to accept and treat it in accordance with the estimate I had entertained of its value. No proffer, however, was made by the delegates of the Christian Commission, though several of them were here, and several new ones appeared on the ground about the time and since our active campaign began. I understand from one of their number, that several of the new ones left, during the week of the fight, for other localities, as Wilmington and Plymouth, &c. None of them, however, were on the field, nor have been to the front; unless I except a *quasi* delegate, who appeared after the fight, penny-a-lining items for the local newspaper. This avoidance of the field, at the time of active operations, and when our soldiers are breasting the deadly fire of the enemy, leads me to suppose there may have been some change in the *programme* of the Christian Commission, of which, from my long absence from our northern centres of action, I have not been made aware. From previous experience, I had reckoned on their co-operation, and its failure compelled me, at a late hour, to improvise a supplementary Relief corps from the ardent and generous materials I have previously alluded to. My previous acquaintance with the self-denial and usefulness of the delegates of the Christian Commission at such times as these, would lead me to think any such fundamental change in the objects of their mission an unfortunate one, as I cannot see any corresponding compensation to the service.

I returned from the front on Wednesday, the 15th, leaving our Sanitary depot and corps at Dow's Station, then the terminus of the railroad, about 8 miles from Kinston, and from which point our stores radiated to the different hospitals and encampments of our large army. The corps and division wagons were constantly arriving at and departing from that point with army stores, and every facility for transportation was furnished us. From the moment of the arrival of our stores and the establishment of the Sanitary depot where the hospital trains must meet the terminus of the railroad, an order was issued from the headquarters of General Palmer to the Quartermasters of his division to furnish all the transportation we might need in forwarding our relief to any portion of the field. Our Depot has kept pace with the railroad. It has been a moving hospital, meeting the sick and wounded always at the point where the long weary hours of detention would have been painful and dreary but for the comforts provided for them by the agents of our Commission there. The long list of wounded which I have forwarded you were all the recipients of our care at that point, and their railroad wants provided for until they should arrive at the doors of the general hospital in Newbern.

I spent one day in visiting the Division headquarters along the extensive line of our new position, and the hospitals in the field, witnessing the elation of our gallant troops, and the burial of a multitude of rebel hopes.

The earthworks thrown up by our troops under fire, and begun with the use of tin cups and shingles, instead of the pick-axe and spade, are a wonderful monument of the daring and efficiency of our veteran troops. Though the work of a couple of hours, they are as extensive and strong as the original defences of Newbern, on which the rebels had labored for weeks. This was especially observant on the right of our line, in front of the old 9th New Jersey, of Burnside fame, and the 132d New York, whose valor has so often and so stubbornly held our outposts against the assaults of the enemy. These regiments, with the rest of the division of General Palmer, held the extreme right of our line, which the enemy assailed vigorously on the first day's fight, with their heavy artillery in exact range of the Division Headquarters, but relinquished the attack for the desperate onset they made on the left, in which they were at last so severely punished.

Our sanitary stores had reached the Division in quantity, and were stacked under guard. Mr. Perry, our Relief Agent, did some hard horse-back riding, and severe and prolonged labors, in conducting our wagons over miles of muddy and deeply gullied and rough corduroy roads. I saw the captains of two companies of cavalry, long celebrated in this Department for their vigor and daring, now, when under orders to move forward, appeal to these stores for vegetables for their men, and themselves count out the onions, that they might be sure every man should get one. These vegetables are more prized at such a time by these men than would be the choicest tropical fruits.

On the advance of the army from the battle field, I accompanied it to Kinston, passing one night at the new encampment opposite the town, and in the morning visit-

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ing the town itself. The rebel works on both sides of the river are of the strongest description of earth works, and well manned would have presented a formidable obstacle to our advance; but our stout fighting in front, and the fear of danger in their rear, compelled them to abandon these works.

I returned to Newbern via "Dover Station," to which point our depot had advanced, and after a splashing ride of ten miles on horseback, as many more by cars, three miles on foot, and five on a hand-car, arrived here at dusk. Crowds of soldiers have been passing up to the front, and everything indicates operations on a large scale.

I received a telegram from Dr. Agnew on my return, and took the first train for Morehead City, where I met him on the transport steamer *Chase*, with a full cargo of stores for the Commission. The limited capacity of the railroad, already overtaxed, forbade the landing of stores at the wharf. Dr. Agnew placed such stores as we needed here on board a provisionary schooner, some four or five hundred barrels in bulk, which I have made arrangements to transport to Newbern by water. The next day Dr. Agnew took the rest of the steamer's cargo to Wilmington, for the relief of our liberated Union prisoners, and on his return will discharge what may remain at Morehead for the campaign on this line.

I was at Wilmington the day after its capture, having run down with Generals Palmer and Carter and staffs; I met the Sanitary Agent, Mr. Foster, there, preparing for a depot of reception, but at the time destitute of supplies. I should have advised the sending what few stores could then have been spared from this point, had not Mr. Foster informed me that he had eleven days before, made full requisitions on the central depot at New York, and was daily expecting ample stores. The condition of such of our returned prisoners as I then saw was pitiable beyond expression, and the evidences of the barbarity of the rebel leaders was most damnable. The filth, squalor, emaciation, idiocy, and insanity of those who survived their infernal treatment, prepared me to witness the sight of the charred remains of those whom the rebels burned on evacuating the city; telling the poor, bed-ridden victims of their cruelty "if they would not get out and follow their army, they would *scorch* them out," and carried out their devilish threat by setting fire to one end of the building!

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SAN. COM. IN THE FIELD, SIX MILES FROM COVE CREEK, N. C., *March* 11, 1865.

I have just returned from a visit to the Division Hospital at the front. I started in advance of an army wagon, furnished me by the Chief Quartermaster, which I loaded with stores for the front from our depot at this station. I arrived at the hospital, nine miles from this station, at about 3 o'clock this P.M. A portion of the road being almost impassible for man or beast, and so I spent a longer portion of the day on the road than I otherwise would; but I met Dr. Rice at the hospital, and found him making his preparations for breaking up his hospital at that point, and preparing for a forward movement toward Kinston. I learned that the rebels had burnt their iron clad ram and the bridge across the Neuse river at Kinston; also that they were retreating toward Goldsboro'. They retreated from our front, taking only such of their wounded as they thought likely to survive their injuries, leaving the worst cases and the dead for our forces to bury and otherwise care for. On my return to camp I found that Mr. Perry had obtained the enclosed list of wounded men from the front, whom he had cared for and seen properly and comfortably provided with blankets, and had a rich beef soup made of the beef stock furnished by the Commission, and every one had a tin cupful before being placed on the cars, after which he gave each one a cup of hot coffee and crackers. I also called on my return from the front at the hospital at Gum Swamp, where I found Dr. Weaver in charge, having seven wounded men from the front, and wishing for some relief, which was afforded him immediately, as he came to the depot, and I supplied his immediate wants from the stores of the Commission. To-night I go to bed for the first time since I came out here before two o'clock at night.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. SAN. COM., IN THE FIELD, 6 MILES FROM COVE CREEK, N. C., *March* 12, 1865.

I wrote to you yesterday morning, quite early, a hasty note, which I forwarded by Dr. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, 123d Indiana Vols., in charge of about thirty wounded and some 20 sick soldiers from the front.

I had on that day visited, in company with Captain Kimball, Chief Quartermaster, the headquarters of General Palmer, which is at the right of the line of defences. We

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left our depot at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and arrived at headquarters about 12 noon. We heard heavy firing all the time, and on arriving near, we learned that the rebels, under Hoke, had made a desperate attempt to flank the left of the line of General Palmer's Division, but were repulsed with a severe loss in killed and wounded, and a few hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant Colonel, and one of General Hoke's aid-de-camps.

While at headquarters a courrier arrived with a message from General Cox, commanding the 1st Division of the 23d Army Corps, saying that couriers had arrived at his (Cox's) headquarters, bringing intelligence from General Couch, commanding 2d Division of the 23d Corps, that he was at that time at Beaver Dam, moving from Wilmington on to Kinston. This intelligence was received with a hearty welcome, and doubled the assurance of the capture or annihilation of the rebel force so desperately struggling to break through our lines, if they did not retreat.

I learned also that our loss during the day in killed and wounded, was not near as much as that of the enemy. The force opposed to us on our front, amounted to about 20,000, commanded by the rebel Generals Hoke, D. H. Hill, and S. P. Lee, well known in this region from his having made several unsuccessful attempts to drive the "hated Yankees" from Newbern. Seven consecutive charges were made on the fortifications at the right of the line, commanded by General Palmer. Every attack was repulsed with as much determination as it was made, and the rebels were obliged to retreat. At the last attack a portion of one rebel brigade was captured by our forces, which will partly compensate for the loss of one regiment, captured by them yesterday forenoon, that is as far as numbers of prisoners are concerned.

I also visited the division hospital, with Dr. P. B. Rice, the Division Surgeon. I met here Dr. Whitney, of the 18th Wisconsin Vols., and Drs. Whittier, 23d Mass. Vols., Holcomb, Surgeon, and Cowles, Assistant Surgeon 15th Conn. Vols., busily attending to the wounded as fast as they were brought in from the field of action.

Here I obtained from Dr. Rice a memorandum of what stores he was in pressing need; and as transportation is very limited to the front, and the roads in such a condition as to enable but about 1,200 or 1,500 lbs of stores to be transported by one six mule team, I made the assortment to comprise the greatest variety possible, as you will see by a memorandum copy of the issues of to-day, which I send you, as follows:—100 handkerchiefs, 50, towels, 120 pairs socks, 96 cans condensed milk, 48 lbs. farina, 40 corn starch, 60 tomatoes, 60 beef-stock, 1 bbl. dried apples, 25 lbs. white sugar, 1 box lint, 1 bed tick, 1 bbl. old linen, 24 btls. whiskey, 2 bbls. crackers, 1 bbl. onions. Captain Kimball, Chief Quartermaster of this division, has promised me one army wagon to-morrow morning, which I shall load and send forward, and see that they reach their destination as soon as possible.

At 10 o'clock, P M., I sent Mr. Perry with relief supplies to the division hospital at "Gum Swamp," 5 miles further up the road.

I have thus far obtained all the names of the wounded sent to this station, except some who have been sent to the general hospital at Newbern, via the county road to Cove Creek, in ambulances, passing a mile or more at the right of this station, and at times when I have not been apprised of the fact until too late to get the names; at any rate, I have sent you nearly all the names thus far of the wounded, to this date; with the nature and region of the wound, and the missile with which it was inflicted.

I have also attended to the placing these men on the cars, and supplying them with the necessary articles for their comfort during the transportation to Newbern general hospital; and many have been the heartfelt expressions of gratitude towards the Commission for the attention paid to them in their suffering. I have made long day's work for the time I have been here. Last night I was among the wounded all night, going to bed about 3 o'clock this morning; so it has been all along. I am not unwilling to sacrifice my own comfort for the relief of our gallant boys, who have fought so bravely and been the unfortunate ones to stop the deadly bullet of the rebel minions.

I shall write to you again to-morrow evening, and give you all the particulars I can obtain of the condition of affairs here and at the front.

This morning comes out clear and cool. The first pleasant day from the time that we established our depot at this point. I have called on the Quartermaster of the 1st Division of the 23d Army Corps, and made arrangements to send a load of sanitary

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stores to Dr. Spurrier, Surgeon-in-Charge of that division.

I have visited the Division Hospital, 1st Division, District of Beaufort, at Gum Swamp, and furnished them with relief from our stores. Dr. Weaver, the Surgeon-in-Charge, has since called at our depot, and says he shall send all the wounded forward to-night to this station. to be sent to the general hospital at Newbern, and I have had made provision for their accommodation under shelter, until they can be forwarded.

We have heard some artillery firing in the direction of Kinston, at intervals during the forenoon, and couriers who arrive from the front, say that the rebels have destroyed a portion of the bridge across the river at Kinston, and are retreating towards Goldsboro', destroying the railroad as they go.

I also learn that General Couch's Division of the 23d Army Corps, from Wilmington, has formed a junction with the left of our line, in the rear of Kinston.

This forenoon, 260 rebel prisoners including one Lieutenant Colonel, and several other officers, were brought here under a strong guard from the front, to be taken to Newbern by railroad. Your visit to our station to-day, gave you the opportunity of seeing the condition of affairs at our depot.

I have to-night, at 11 o'clock, received a communication from Dr. Weaver, asking me to aid him in getting the wounded from Gum Swamp Station to Newbern general hospital; I have seen the conductor of the train, and he has promised to stop a car at a point three miles this side of the Swamp, and have them taken on and forwarded.

These wounded men, some 12 or 13 in all, have twice been started for this station in ambulances, but owing to the bad condition of the roads, were unable to proceed, and returned to the hospital; but to-night they have come from the main road across a new road to the railroad, at which point I have made arrangements to take them on the cars.

The addition of Mr. Rand to our present relief corps, in the field, has come just in the right time, as Mr. Perry and I have been taxed pretty severely, having been at work day and night for three days, and his arrival relieved us of a portion of the duty.

March 13, 1 *o'clock, A.M.*

The cars have just arrived from Newbern, heavily loaded with rations and pontoon bridges. I have seen the conductor, and made arrangements to take these men on the train, as they return to Newbern. At 5 o'clock the train started down the track, and when they arrived at our depot I supplied them with relief, and having had them all comfortably arranged in the cars, and seen them start off, properly cared for, and under the charge of Acting Hospital Steward ——, of the 132d N. Y. Vols., I went to our tent and lay down for an hour or two; after this short rest, I procured a six mule team from the quarter-master, and loaded it with an assortment of sanitary stores, and sent Mr. Perry in charge of it to the 1st Division, 23d Army Corps, Dr. Spurrier Surgeon-in-Charge. He left our depot at 11 o'clock, A.M. During the remainder of the day I was at the depot, making arrangements to move the tent and stores five miles further up the railroad, to Dover Station, and issuing a few minor articles of relief such as paper, envelopes, socks, shirts, &c., to some of the sick in the field relief hospital at this station. During the day I had some 100 letters left with me at the tent, to forward by mail, and as we have no mail carrier at this station, will it not be possible to make some arrangement by which we can have a mail-bag left with us each day, and forward these soldiers' letters to Newbern postoffice each day, as they accumulate. I think it will be a much needed service rendered by the Commission if it can be so arranged.

I have this evening made preparations, and packed our stores ready to strike the tent for removal just as soon as we can obtain transportation, which our quartermaster at this station informs me will be to-night or to-morrow morning.

Mr. Perry returned from the front at 11 o'clock, P.M., having walked some 12 miles, there being no means of transportation He says that the division at the front will advance to-morrow morning some five miles nearer to Kinston, to await the arrival of the pontoon train, and then cross the Neuse at some point near, and occupy Kinston.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SAN. COM.
IN THE FIELD, DOVER STATION, N. C.
March 14, 1865.

I have, as you will see, by the date of this letter, removed our depot some three miles nearer to the front; this being the terminus of the railroad to-day.

I took down our tent, and with the assistance of men from the quartermaster's guard, placed all our stores on the cars by

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12 o'clock, M., when the train was backed six miles down the track to Cove Creek to obtain water for the engine, which being rather a slow process, we were at 3 o'clock again under headway for our new position at this station, where we arrived at five o'clock, P.M.

While Mr. Perry superintended the discharging of the stores from the cars, I proceeded to find a location in which to again set our tent which should be convenient to transportation, both by railroad and wagons. Having found a good location I had the tent set and the goods stowed away inside. Fortunately we had a fine day, and although it was well along into the evening, we succeeded in storing everything at about dark.

On my arrival at this station I found an ambulance train loaded with the wounded, sent in here this forenoon, with about eighty wounded soldiers from the Front Division Hospital 1st Div. 23d A. C. There were many very severely wounded cases among them, and as they had nothing to eat since morning, I immediately took a barrel of crackers from the cars and distributed them among all. This done, I consulted the surgeons in charge of them, Dr. Wilson, 123d Ind., and Dr. Garwood, as to what relief we could furnish to these men from the stores of the Commission. I learned from them that the most immediate want was blankets and stimulants while on the cars between here and Newbern, whither they were being taken to the General Hospital. As the men were placed on the cars each one was supplied with an extra blanket. I also sent candles, lanterns and stimulants to the surgeons to use in the transportation to Newbern, and when the cars left the station all were provided for and made comfortable.

Just before the cars left I learned that there were several very sick men from the 3d Div. (Couch's) of the 23d A. C., who had been sent in from the front and placed in an old house near our quarters. I immediately went to the house, and there I found twenty-three men, lying on the floor, some without and some with blankets, without any attendant whatever. They told me that they were left there this forenoon, and some of them had nothing to eat or drink since they left their hospital this morning. I went to our tent, had some hot coffee prepared for them, and took a pailful of crackers and carried them to these men, also took blankets to cover those who had none. I found here one case of measles, three very sick of typhoid fever, two who were completely paralyzed and unable to even turn over without help, and the remainder were cases of remittent fever and diarrhœa or rheumatism. I had them all properly cared for according to my best judgment, and left them to sleep or rest, intending to call at 11 o'clock and see them again before I went to bed, as I did, when I found some sleeping quietly, while others too sick to rest or sleep on so hard a bed without some medical assistance or medicine. ,I again supplied them with good drinking water, and fixed each one anew in his bed, and bade them good night, promising to see them early in the morning, and to make arrangements to send them to Newbern by the first train of cars. This quieted their fears of being left here to take care of themselves; and they all thanked me for my attention to them, and seemed to feel as though they had one friend, (the Sanitary Commission), so I heard one of them say.

I went to our tent, and had just layed down when I heard some one call at our door, to know if we were all asleep.

I turned out and found it was Asssistant Surgeon Platt, of the 140th Ohio Volunteers, who had been detailed to come in from the front to attend to these poor fellows, and ship them to Newbern immediately. He thanked me very kindly in the name of his Division Surgeon for the attention I had paid to them, and after going with him again through this house and learning that nothing more could be done for them at present than I had already done, I left him, and went to bed at nearly 1 o'clock on the morning of March 15th.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SAN. COM. IN THE FIELD,
AT DOVER STATION, NEAR KINSTON,
March 15, 1865.

This morning is clear and fine. I have been engaged in assorting our stores and arranging them in our tent. I also have had a rich soup made for the sick men spoken of in my letter of last night. I also had each man furnished with soap, towels and water, or had them washed, and gave them a clean suit of under-clothing, after which they all seemed to feel very much better, and were ready to be put on the cars for transportation to the General Hospital at Newbern.

During the forenoon, Chaplain Bayles, of 16th Kentucky Vols., in charge of the Corps Hospital 3d Div. 23d A. C., to which

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these men belong, called at the tent, having coming in on purpose for sanitary stores, and on learning what I had done for these men, he thanked me very kindly in behalf of the Division Surgeon, as well as the whole command, saying that he did not know what would have become of the poor fellows, had they not been relieved by the attentions of the previous evening. He also expressed his highest appreciation of the Sanitary Commission, and has offered to assist me in obtaining transportation to the front, by volunteering the services of his train of hospital wagons under his command. I shall try and secure this opportunity to push forward to Kinston immediately.

I have sent a few stores to the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division; also, have been able to supply some relief to the needy at this station.

The sick were all sent to Newbern this evening; a list of which I forwarded in my letter of yesterday.

A wounded man from Capt. Graham's company arrived at the tent just at dark, he was dumped on the railroad about a mile from here by the ambulance driver, and obliged to walk here. I received a telegram from Dr. Rice to look out for him and put a bandage on his wound, which I did and kept him in the tent until the cars left. He seemed to suffer some pain from having to walk so long a distance to this station on the railroad.

The wounded man referred to is now in the General Hospital here in Newbern, and is doing well. J. W. P.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

MONTHLY REPORT—NO. X.

Our report for the month of March is 239 packages received, 470 packages distributed. Of these there have been sent to City Point, for the armies operating against Richmond, 357 packages; to Norfolk, Va., 24 packages; to Washington, 1; Newbern, N. C., 10; Beaufort, S. C., 39; New Orleans, 21; Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 1; U. S. Navy, 1; five hospitals in and near New York city, 15; "Special Relief," 1.

Since we last wrote, we have to congratulate our friends upon the capture of Richmond—the capitol of the late Southern Confederacy. The good news, coming to us yesterday, is too recent, the joy and thankfulness too deep for many words, as yet. We meet our friends, we shake hands, we say: "Yes, it is indeed good news—thank God!" That is all. And we try to realize what it means, and why it is that this victory is so much more to us than any other victory, and we look back and count over the battles of the four years, and remember how we felt after each one of them, and feel this to be very different from any of the others. And we wander off into thoughts of peace, of a time when there will be no more fighting, no more prisoners, no more anxiety, of a time when body and spirit can rest from the thought-pressure of physical suffering—how strange!

"I suppose you are very busy so-day, sending off everything," says a voice at our elbow, recalling us from dream-land to the practical realities—the poetical realities often—of No. 10 Cooper Union. "No, not particularly busy just now—we *were* very busy last week and a fortnight ago, shipping supplies to City Point, in anticipation of these battles. More than three-quarters of all we sent off during the past month went there. Here are the invoices of those consignments. Naming only the most important articles, we find 10,020 flannel shirts, 8,129 pairs flannel drawers, 1,994 pairs cotton drawers, 981 pairs of socks, 282 pillows, nearly 200 bed quilts, and 1,200 cans lemonade. Besides these, large quantities of supplies, which we could not furnish, have been purchased and sent from the Central office of the Commission. This morning a telegram from City Points tells us that the store houses of the Commission are full, and that everything is being done for the wounded. It is a great relief to know this. Were it not for the steady work of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, working, as they do, month in and month out, with or without any special excitement, we could never have been so prepared for this emergency, could never have had these supplies on the very spot, and at the very moment when they are so much needed." "And what is your work for this week?" "Our receipts will be larger than usual, they always are after a battle, and we are thankful that it is so. They will keep us busy. We shall also, most probably, make large shipments, but whether to go up the James River to Richmond, or to some point on the coast for Sherman's army, we do not know—have not yet received the requisition from the Central office."

You may have noticed that our distributions for both February and March largely

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exceed the receipts for those two months. Owing to the comparative inactivity last winter of the armies at the East, we were able to accumulate a large stock on hand, and it is this reserve stock we are now drawing upon, and which enables us to meet the very heavy demands for this spring's campaign.

How much longer the need for our efforts may continue, we do not yet know. We do know that when the time comes for us to stop working, the Commission will apprise us. Until then we hope the work will not be allowed to slacken.

For the Committee on Correspondence.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, 7 COOPER UNION,
April 4, 1865.

A WEEK IN ANNAPOLIS.

Extracts from the Journal of Mrs. H——, Visiting the Prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 25.

MY DEAR MRS. G. :—The few days we have been here we have been fully occupied in acting as "Hospital Visitors." Perhaps a few incidents, taken from the daily entries in my note book, may give you a better insight into our work.

The very first thing that attracted our notice, the morning after our arrival, was a train of ambulances passing the San. Com. office, carrying the dead to the cemetery. We followed on after them, the bodies in the first and last ambulance are covered with the flag, under whose folds they have so often battled bravely. The ambulances, the guard following the procession, carrying 19 coffins moved on into the Soldiers' Cemetery, and there, with the burial-service said for all, we saw them laid to rest.

It seems to me but right, that on each prisoner's head-board should be inscribed, "STARVED TO DEATH;" that in time to come, Southern chivalry may see and know what they have done.

The remainder of that day we spent at St. John's College Hospital. In the 1st ward we found an old gentleman from Ohio, watching by the bedside of his only child, the last of six, as he said. The rebels captured and murdered his other sons the past summer, and this one was all he had. The boy, though starved, is doing well, probably may live.

In the last arrival came a skeleton-looking boy who seemed to grieve sadly over his younger brother, who died before reaching the cars; he said they had 3 miles to march, his brother was too sick to walk, so he took him upon his back and carried him two miles, when he found that his strength was so entirely gone that he was obliged to lay him down to rest awhile. When he started again, he found he could not move any further, and laid him upon the ground. The boy reached up towards him, put his arms around his neck and died directly, and there he was obliged to leave him, while he tottered on himself to the cars. Steward Newman, of the 5th Michigan cavalry, told us of a father who coming to look for his son, arrived two hours after his death! He was the last of seven sons, who had fallen in the service; four died in rebel prisons, and the fifth soon after he landed.

While Newman was prisoner at Florence, he entered his name in three different squads, that he might draw rations for 3 men,—he was so starved and desperate that he was willing to run the risk of being detected and of receiving 100 lashes, which he knew would be the penalty. At thanksgiving, the rebels found they were tunnelling out somewhere, and because they would not tell, gave them no food for eighty hours.

A little German boy had been so low with scurvy that his palate dropped off. At Anderson he laid for two days beside a dead man that he might draw his rations.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 27.

The more I see of the "Sanitary Home and its working, the more inclined I am to say with a woman from Mass., "that it is the best and noblest institution she ever heard of." She came, a stranger, looking for her boy; was aided in her search, and to-day found his Bible, his father's likeness, and a few other treasures, and then upon the record read his death on the 14th. He was too weak to speak plainly, and so they had not his name correctly, but the articles belonged to him, and that was enough.

Yesterday there were two mothers here, mourning for their dead. One, from New York, had been an inmate of "The Home" for six months, waiting upon her wounded son, a returned prisoner. He was her only child, and yesterday, after so many weeks of suffering and of agony, calmly and gently "slept the sleep that knows no waking." The other, an English woman, from German-

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town, Pa., who arrived two hours after her son was buried,—"he was her only son, and she was a widow." She bears it all so beautifully, submitting as only a Christian can. The whole house is interested in her, and her expressions of grateful appreciation of the kindness received through the Sanitary Commission are most touching.

ANNAPOLIS "SANITARY HOME," *March* 29.

Yesterday I had the privilege of assisting in some sanitary work so very gratifying to me, that I cannot but write immediately to tell you of it. Major Howes permitted us to take part in the distribution of sanitary articles, as they are given out at the "College Green Barracks." First in order comes the long line of men, 1,400 in all; each man with his new cup, plate, knife, fork and spoon; they march on to the kitchen window, where each in turn has his cup filled with soup, and receives one-half loaf of bread, and a mess of cabbage. Some few would stop to taste the savory dinner before they wished to move; but the guard or attendants in the kitchen would call out, "Hurry up men, double-quick!" and the loiterer would be reminded that other men wanted dinner; and so they passed on in the same orderly manner coming up in the line to the Sanitary storehouse, where was given to them thread, needles, combs, envelope, with sheet of paper nicely folded in it; towels, soap and water in abundance to be found at the bathing house. They all looked, and I have no doubt, were pleased. Many "thank you's" were said heartily, blended often with more soldier-like phrases, such as "that's bully, just what I was looking for;" and several remarked, "Boys, wouldn't we like the rebs to see this?" "The folks do care for us at home," "Good dessert this!" and so, a hurried, ofttimes merry conversation was kept up with the moving line, such as "Where do you come from, State and corps?" "Old 2d of Pennsylvania." "Ah! all right, that's mine;" or, "Where do you belong, cavalry?" from a lady on my right; if the answer came "Michigan," which it often did, the response would be, "The 1st or 5th is a brave regiment, is it not, and your General (Custer) just as brave?" "That he is lady," from the soldier. And then the lady on my left would enquire, "You are a Yankee boy, I know?" "Yes, Boston, ma'am." Two stalwart looking fellows answered to the query, "California;" a goodly specimen of the country, though now showing rebel care and treatment. One of our valued agents found a few that replied "England," whom he saw in the ranks from his island home. In about two hours, the crowd had all been supplied, and were scattered. As an ending to such a pleasant day's work, I must give you an extract from a note which I have just received from the wife of the Assistant Adjutant General, Mrs. G——, who was one of our party. She says: "Accept my thanks for the agreeable manner in which I spent yesterday morning, and believe me more devotedly the friend of the Sanitary Commission than ever. Heaven prosper the noble work and all who are engaged in it. Its deeds of charity are among the few rays of light which pierce the dark shadows of war. They will ever be a beloved memory, both to recipients and donors."

Mrs. G.'s husband came here a prisoner, wearing some Sanitary clothing, which had reached him in his far-off prison; so she feels the value of this noble work. * * *

A Maryland infantry boy, belonging to the 9th corps, was a prisoner eight months, had had a furlough, and was now back again ready for duty—had asked to be sent front, saying, "The rebels had boarded him eight months, and he was anxious to go back to settle his bill of fare."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 29.

The arrival of a boat with returned prisoners, is the signal for every one to rush to the landing; following the crowd, we came to the wharf just in time to see the unsteady column begin to move from the vessel. On board, the Hospital Band is playing cheerful strains of welcome, and they come ashore to the sound of music.

"Back to the North where the air is free,
Back from the land of pain."

Tottering and feeble, bronzed and smoke-blackened, tangled hair and matted beards, some in rebel garb, many barefooted and bareheaded, the majority clothed in shirt and drawers furnished by the Sanitary Commission in Wilmington, a few fortunate possessors of a blanket; this is the walking party, but such walking. It was more than some of them could do to move, and so they gave it up, and as the line of stretcher-bearers followed in their wake, were added to the list.

Sorry plight, for 300 brave men to come from Southern care. They are martyrs for

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the nation—patient and uncomplaining. They do not blame the Government. They censure no one. In all the precious lives lost to friends and home, and the wrecks of noble soldiers yet remaining, is not the hand of God seen? The costly offering was asked for and given, that the nation might be saved, and that distant lands might learn to what refinements of cruelty, SLAVERY had educated a people.

In a previous arrival, a man was noticed straining his eyes towards the shore, and as they neared the wharf was among the first to press forward to leave the vessel. He walked along the plank, eagerly looking in the distance, a few feeble steps upon our soil, and then fell dead; his wish gratified—he died at home. When taken to the Hospital they are bathed, hair and beard trimmed, have clean clothes put on them, and are laid on good comfortable beds. When, a few hours later, we saw them, we could not recognize the squalid crowd we had so lately seen. The Sanitary Commission has no nobler, better work carried on than this "Home." From this quiet place will go out an influence to be felt in States, near and remote. Whoever has been here cannot but be a worker for the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

CAIRO, *April* 5, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find copy of letter from Mr. Brown, giving some idea of the condition of our poor soldiers from Andersonville. I trust the shipments already made will relieve them until further shipments can be made.

I have notice of a shipment from Detroit, also from Milwaukee, on receipt of your telegrams to each.

I have, to-day, made shipment in addition to one made on the 2d inst. Since my last report to you, I have advices of two carloads, on the way from Chicago. Hope to be able to keep them supplied.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. N. SHIPMAN,
Agent U. S. San. Com.

VICKSBURG, *March* 30, 1865.

MR. C. N. SHIPMAN:

DEAR SIR—I have just received the supplies invoiced to us on the 24th inst. All right! Many thanks. I can assure you the goods are needed, and more, too. I doubt whether there has been a more distressed looking set of men since the war began, than those now coming in from Andersonville. Many are dying on the way, and others are just able to get into what they call "God's country" to die. Six were buried at Black River, last evening, and two more died on the cars, coming in from there. Out of a squad of a hundred and twenty-five that reached Black River yesterday morning, almost every man is suffering from scurvy. About five hundred came in from Black River this morning, making about forty-five hundred in all. Several thousand more are coming, so that there is no danger of our getting too many sanitary stores on hand here. I hope I shall get the goods invoiced on the 25th instant, soon. We need the crackers. Vegetables are needed very much.

The hospital boat, R. C. Wood, is here loading with sick for Northern hospitals. I will write again soon.

Very truly, yours,

J. G. BROWN.

From the Sanitary Reporter, March 15.

SUPPLIES.

The accompanying papers from some of the military and medical authorities, will show how eager the call for vegetables is in the Army of the Cumberland. The Commission has already sent forward large supplies of potatoes, kraut and pickles, and will continue to send all it can obtain from the contributions of auxiliary societies and by direct purchase. The branches at the West will, no doubt, respond generously to the appeal made to them.

So many new recruits are going to the army, that the hospitals are beginning to fill up again, and all sorts of supplies will be most acceptable. Word comes from the principal distributing depots, that the wants of the soldiers are large and pressing, and that the Commission must keep up a largely increased stock of articles to correspond to the increasing numbers of troops.

Let there be good preparation for the spring campaign, and *let what is to be done, be done at once.*

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., *Feb.* 28, 1865.

SIR—It is represented that the troops of the cavalry corps, stationed at and near Eastport, Miss., are in need of vegetables and sanitary supplies of that kind. Such

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as were sent some time since were taken by Major General A. J. Smith's command, *en route* to New Orleans. Will you please see that supplies of the kind needed are sent as soon as possible?

Very resp'y, your obd't servant,
GEORGE E. COOPER,
Surgeon U. S. Army Medical Director.

Judge Root, Agent U. S. S. C., Nashville, Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. MISS.,
GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *Feb.* 16, 1865.

Special Orders No. 31.

EXTRACT.

Major Lusk, 10th Mo. cavalry, is hereby authorized to proceed to Louisville, Ky., on duty connected with the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Quartermaster General will furnish the necessary transportation on chartered transports.

On completion of his business he will return without delay to his command.

By command of Brevet Major General Wilson. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. MISS.,
GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *Feb.* 17, 1865.

DEAR SIR—The bearer hereof is Major Lusk, of this corps, whom I desire to introduce to you. Major General Wilson has directed Major Lusk to proceed to Louisville for the purpose of procuring sanitary supplies of an anti-scorbutic character. The articles most required are potatoes, kraut and pickles; clothing and stimulants we do not need.

The number of troops in this region is about ——. If you can consistently give us a liberal supply of the articles mentioned, I believe much sickness will be prevented thereby.

I am, sir, very resp'y, your obd't serv't,
F. SALTER,
Surgeon U. S. V., and M. D. Cav. Corps, M. D. M.

Dr. Newberry, U. S. S. C., Louisville, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 1, 1865.

SIR—There are —— troops in and about Chattanooga, and in and about Knoxville, who are requiring sanitary supplies—*vegetables.* Can you make it convenient to furnish the same?

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE E. COOPER,
Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Director.

Judge Root, Agent U. S. S. C., Nashville, Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS,
WATERLOO, ALA., *Feb.* 20, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I am compelled by the actual need of vegetables in this command, to ask you to send us a quantity of potatoes and onions, if you have the supply on hand. Our cavalry numbers in the neighborhood of —— men, that can be reached by sending a boat to Eastport. Our division numbers ——. If you could not ship for the whole corps, please ship what you can for this division, and I will see to their distribution. We are much in want of vegetable food, and while the command is lying in camp is the time to prepare our men for active operations, and good health is what is most needed.

Please ship to George E. Sloat, Surgeon in Chief 1st Division Cavalry Corps, Military Division, Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
GEORGE E. SLOAT,
Surgeon in Chief 1st Division.

Dr. J. S. Newberry, Sec. S. C., Louisville, Ky.

From Sanitary Reporter, March 15.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.

In looking over the Sanitary work in these departments for the past four months, though there have been no demands for the exigencies of great battles as in other departments, and therefore there is nothing to attract the public eye, nothing to create the intense interest which always concentrates about large numbers of wounded men; still to those who examine the real demands to be supplied, in order to *prevent* disease, to keep up the efficiency of the army, and to add to the comfort of the soldiers, the work assumes a magnitude and an importance which can hardly be estimated.

The field embraces the whole of the Mississippi River from Cairo to New Orleans, and the State of Arkansas, with all of the "homes" or "lodges" for soldiers, the hospitals, garrisons, camps, and troops in the field, and all the Naval vessels of the Mississippi, White, and Arkansas rivers.

There are in the department, including Cairo, but eight paid agents of the Commission, viz: One Inspector, two Superintendents of homes or lodges, one Hospital Visitor, and four General Relief Agents; at each station there are more or less detailed soldiers to assist in the work.

During the year ending Dec. 31st, 1864,

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the issues from this depot, Memphis, alone amounted to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, the value being estimated at the wholesale cost in northern markets. This does not include the thousands of little articles contributed by individuals for the comfort of the soldiers, and which, though it is impossible to estimate their value in money, add much to the real value of the work.

During the last four months the work has been more than in any of the four months of the year preceding, though at present the cash value cannot be estimated. From causes beyond the control of the U S. Sanitary Commission, the interior Posts of Arkansas, such as Duvall's Bluff, Brownsville, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and Fort Smith, have not received the attention which was demanded; but since Nov. 1, 1864, all these Posts, hospitals, garrisons, and camps have been supplied with vegetables, both fresh and pickled, clothing and hospital supplies as the means of the Commission would warrant, and it is most gratifying to know that now there is little real suffering for the want of anything the Commission can furnish.

The hospitals in this city, Vicksburg, Natchez, Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Brownsville, and Fort Smith are kept supplied, as far as transportation can be had. Every naval vessel in the river receives a generous supply. Thousands of troops *in transitu* call at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and other points, and get clothing, vegetables dried fruit, concentrated milk, stimulants, &c.

Within the past few months the whole field has been thoroughly explored and every hospital and garrison visited, and the exact wants of each are shown. The Inspector of the department is kept advised of the average number of troops at each station, both in the garrisons and hospitals, so that he can draw orders on the Commission for what is wanted; and now, a trusted and long-tried agent of the Commission, D. B. Carpenter, has gone with supplies with the army operating in the extreme South. The friends of the Commission may rest assured that, so far as their agents have the means at their disposal, no want shall go unsupplied; and it is thankfully acknowledged that the supplies on hand have often been greater than transportation could be had for; still, it is but just to say, that without one exception, the army Quartermasters have always afforded all the facilities in their power, and but one military commander has ever given the Commission the "cold shoulder." With this one exception the commanders have acknowledged the great good done by the Commission, and to Major-Generals Washburn, Steel, Hurlburt, and Buford, the Commission is deeply indebted for kindness sknown.

The opening of the Spring campaign admonishes us that we have a great work to do the present season; but we rejoice to feel that we can rely with confidence on *the people of the North.* The army is theirs, the work is theirs, and their whole heart is in it. Letters of cheer are constantly coming from Boston, from Buffalo, from Milwaukee, extreme points of our great country—the East calls to the West, asking, "What do you need?" One noble woman who has from the first been one of the most constant and indefatigable workers, and who has traveled from one end of the land to the other, writes, "How can we spend our money to the best advantage?" The least we can do is to tell them where these benefactions go, and assure them of the good accomplished. BENJ. WOODWARD,
Supt. Dep't.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER ECLIPSE.

PADUCAH, KY., *Feb.* 8.

Eds. Gazette:—The undersigned having received invaluable assistance from the agents of the U. S. Sanitary Commission at this place, during the time that the unfortunate sufferers from the explosion of the steamer Eclipse were on our hands, would respectfully, through the medium of your paper, desire to return thanks to the said Commission and its agents, Messrs. E. D. Way, L. Owen, D. C. Petty, and T. E. Horton. These gentlemen labored with unremitting ardor from early morning to late at night, in cooking and distributing coffee, soups, &c., to the sick, and furnishing the surgeons with rags, bandages, towels, and such other necessaries in the shape of dressings as we required. Twenty minutes after the boat temporarily used as a hospital steamer arrived at our wharf, they were on board with their cauldron of boiling coffee and rich soup, ready to distribute it to the men, many of whom had not tasted food since the night before. Indiana owes these gentlemen a debt of gratitude for the exemplary way in which they acquitted themselves of their stewardship.

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Requesting insertion for this, in order to show our appreciation of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY W. DAVIS,
Surgeon U. S. Vols., and Medical Director, Dist. of Western Kentucky.

SOL. B. WOLFF,
Surgeon 181st Ohio Vols., Post Surgeon.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *March* 24, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY:
Sec'ry Western Department U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR:—As I have already notified you by letter and telegram, I left Chattanooga yesterday morning for a brief visit to this post. This seemed to be imperatively demanded from the fact that after starting two car loads of stores for Knoxville, I learned by letter from Mr. Gardner, Agent in charge here, that he had gone on to the front with Gen. Gillam's command, to make out lists of casualties, if an engagement should occur. He left a young man, William Lupendon, of Co. B, 103d O. V. I., in charge of the rooms, who was fully qualified for the work with the small supply of stores on hand; but it was evident that an authorized agent should be at the post to give directions in regard to the goods just shipped.

On reaching Knoxville, I found William also gone. Receiving notice of the shipment, he made preparations to receive it, and worked all day on the 22d to get the stores to the rooms. He labored hard, and too hard, but seemed well, and made no complaint. On the morning of the 23d, not appearing at breakfast, search was made for him, and he was found at his room on his cot insensible, in a moribund condition, and died in about thirty minutes after he was found. Dr. Curtiss, Medical Director, and other surgeons made every effort to save him, but without avail. They will report, after examination, on the cause of his death, which is yet uncertain.

I find by a letter from his mother, left upon his table, that he lived at Cleveland, Ohio; that his pay was carefully saved and deposited in bank to enable him to get an education when the time of his enlistment had expired. A well worn Greek Grammar and many other evidences of his studious habits are to be found on his table. I was not personally acquainted with him, but the surgeons and all who have met him at the rooms, speak in the highest terms of his noble and manly character.

Under the circumstances, though needed at Chattanooga, I shall feel compelled to remain here until Mr. Gardner returns, or the help from Louisville, for which I have telegraphed, is received.

This post has largely increased in importance. A large army is pushing its way Eastward, and a large supply of stores and at least three first class men are needed at once; one to stay here, receive stores, issue here and ship to the front; one to remain in the field, visiting the different commands, ascertaining their wants, and reporting to the office here; the third to pass backwards and forwards upon the railroad, taking charge of shipments, and, perhaps, keeping up a depot at the terminal station.

Although particularly interested in the post of Chattanooga, as it is specially under my charge, I feel constrained to report that this depot needs, and probably for some time will need, a larger supply of sanitary stores than that. It seems to me, also, that it is of more importance than ever before, that there should be some one man in the field, who can frequently visit all the posts from Louisville to Knoxville, and then to the East of Knoxville and to the South of Chattanooga, and report upon the comparative wants of each. I can see no other way in which an impartial distribution of the gifts of the people can be made.

The benefit which the armies in this department have received from the Commission through the special efforts which have been made from time to time to furnish vegetables in large quantities, so that they could be distributed to all, whether sick or well, can never be over-estimated; and at no time has there been, as I am well persuaded, more reason for such an effort than now. The army has had an unusually active winter campaign. The country through which it has moved and is likely to move, is stripped of supplies, detached and convalescent men have been gathered up from all quarters and sent to their commands. Large numbers of new troops unaccustomed to the hardships and privations of army life, have just taken the field. For a long time no antiscorbutics, or no adequate supply of them have been distributed, and cases of scurvy are by no means rare. I fear that the cheering prospect of an early peace is diminishing the zeal of the army of work-

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ers at home, but hope it will rather increase their zeal. We may be disappointed in these hopes, but if fortunately we are not, I trust that the soldiers in the field will have occasion to feel that their friends at home have remembered and loved them unto the end, and that the last campaign will witness such an overflowing supply of sanitary stores as will demonstrate that the army and the people are one.

We have to-day made a large issue of stores to the Asylum Hospital, and I have been able to visit with Dr. Mencham, the Surgeon in charge, several of the wards, the kitchens, dining rooms, bakery, commissary rooms, &c. It has, in round numbers, —— patients, mostly in tents, who are evidently doing well, look cheerful, and are well provided for. The arrangements and condition of the hospital are excellent. The highest possible meed of praise is certainly due to the Surgeon in charge and to Dr. Curtiss, the Medical Director of the post, for their successful efforts in providing for the comfort of their sick. They have been left, with an inadequate medical force, to rely almost entirely on their own resources in providing for the sick. At this distant post, with communication frequently interrupted, the commissary and the Commission have been able to furnish but a meagre and fitful supply of hospital stores. Almost their sole reliance has been upon the country, and they have scoured it far and near for articles of diet. Apples, green and dried; potatoes, butter, milk, eggs (from 80 to 100 dozen a day), chickens, &c., have been thus obtained, not, perhaps, in as large quantities as have been needed, but in quantities as large as are often obtained for hospitals of the same capacity in the most favored locations. But the supply from this source cannot be kept up. The potatoes obtained are of an inferior quality, and it would be very ungenerous as well as unjust to practically say to those gentlemen, you are so faithful and energetic that you do not need our help.

This hospital has received the patients from the others which have been successively broken up, but there is a demand for more room, and another large hospital is to be immediately opened. For both of these and for the front, I cannot make too urgent an appeal, asking you, however, not to forget Chattanooga while sending bountiful supplies here. Yours very truly,

M. C. READ,
Agent at Chattanooga.

THE FAR WEST.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *April* 1, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission West. Dep't.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of receipts and disbursements for the month of March, and beg leave to call your attention to the remarks* made thereon. From the large number of hospitals depending on this post, and their great distance, you will see that it is impossible for me to make personal visits to them all. I enclose a letter from Andrew J. Willey, Surgeon in charge of Post Hospital at Cottonwood Springs, Nebraska Territory, which is but a sample of many I receive from those distant posts. I am often unable to fill requisitions for want of transportation. Frequently, when it is offered, my assortment is so broken that I am unable to send the articles most needed. My supply of clothing is sufficient for the present, but I greatly need antiscrobutics and dietary articles.

My health has been bad for the past month, and I respectfully request leave of absence for thirty days, to recuperate.

Respectfully, your ob't ser't,
J. R. BROWN.

* The following is a list of hospitals depending upon this post for sanitary supplies:—Lawrence, Olathe, Salina, Mound City, Paola, Humbolt, Fort Riley, Fort Zarah, Omaha, Dacotah, Cottonwood, Columbus, Fort Kearney, Plumb Creek, Junction Station, Fort Rankin, Denver City, Fort Scott, and Fort Leavenworth, with an aggregate of —— sick, as shown by last week's report to Medical Director Davis.

Up to this time all the transportation has been used in carrying supplies to the army, and several requisitions made upon me for sanitary supplies have not been filled. The Medical Director says that very soon transportation will be furnished for all supplies that I can send to these extreme western points, and that the necessary comfort for the sick can be procured in no other way.

As soon as transportation is furnished, my assortment of stores will be inadequate to the demand. You will see by the report the articles that I am most in need of.

I am also in receipt of a requisition from Salt Lake City for antiscrobutics, &c., which I would like to fill if they could be furnished in a compact form, and by the middle of May.

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AID TO VICTIMS OF SOUTHERN BARBARITY.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *April* 2, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.
Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission.

I arrived here late last night, and find that our stores have not reached here any too soon. There are now in camp four miles from here about 4,000 prisoners, and more are coming in every day. Those who came in first were from Cahawba, and were in much better condition than those now coming in, who are from Andersonville. The latter are in a very feeble and distressing condition, every train containing more or less who have died upon the road. Yesterday an ambulance came in which started from Jackson with four sick men, and when it arrived they were all dead. Large trains of ambulances are running between Black River and Jackson, bringing those who are too feeble to walk. The city hospitals are being emptied to make room for them, and every thing is being done that can be done, but still many will die, for the succour has come too late.

It is expected that between ten and fifteen thousand men will be brought here, and they will be several weeks coming in. They are neither exchanged nor paroled, but are still under the control of a rebel officer, (Col. Henderson, I believe), who is at the camp.

I visited Gen. Morgan L. Smith this morning, and he promised me every facility and assistance, placing laborers, teams and a guard at my disposal. The supplies which I have will last for some days, but will need large additions, especially of kraut and onions if they can be procured. I would also urge that a large quantity of tobacco be sent, as it will be most gratefully received. The men have not been, and cannot be paid. They are greedy, ravenous for tobacco; and, famished as they are, are willing to trade a part of their rations for it. Several hundred pounds have already been donated by the citizens, but it hardly gave them a day's supply. I think no better expenditure could be made than to purchase three or four thousand pounds of tobacco, both chewing and smoking, and a few boxes of clay pipes. The camp is in the midst of a cane country, where plenty of stems can be procured. Mr. Brown tells me there is also a great call for suspenders. None are furnished by Government, and in their weak and emaciated condition the men cannot bear to have their pants buckled tightly about them.

I learn also that there is great need of a feeding station at Black River crossing, and shall make an effort to start one there to-morrow, as we have all the necessary appliances. Mr. Johnson is an experienced hand at that business, and will be just the man to take charge of it. I do not think we shall need any more clothing, unless it be socks, of which we have very few. Col. Noble, of the 17th Connecticut, delivered a lecture here last night, in which he stated that there were men on their way here who have not had a shirt on their backs for more than twelve months. Their only article of clothing is a piece of blanket tied about the loins, and their bodies are so dried and blackened by smoke that you cannot tell whether they were originally white or black.

I have not yet been to the camp, but shall go with a supply of stores to-morrow morning, and will keep you informed of anything I may see.

Hoping soon to hear from you in the way of a supply of kraut, onions, tobacco, &c., I remain, Very respectfully,

H. TONE.

P. S.—I find there is a great scarcity of *towels* here, and they are badly needed.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION AT CITY POINT, VA.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, *April* 6, 1865.

To the Standing Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

GENTLEMEN:—The eventful week in the experience of the armies of the Potomac and James has found the Commission prepared to do its proper work with those armies.

On the 4th inst. the schooner *Baltimore* reached City Point with an assorted cargo of supplies, and another left New York on the 3d inst. As a measure of precaution, I have ordered another consignment of stores, similar to the last sent from New York. From City Point but one application for supplies has been received, and that but for two articles, bandages and arm-slings. The Journal of the 3d inst. states our losses in Sunday's fight to be comparatively slight. The wagons of the Commision with the Twenty-fifth Corps, accompanied it into Richmond; one of the Ninth Corps wagons entered Petersburg on the 3d with the hospital train of the 2d Division, and our agents under J. Warner Johnson, with wagons and stores, are with the moving column in pursuit of Lee.

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There has been no call for additional assistance. Not less than fifty well qualified persons, selected with care for this work, await a call to the field.

It is believed that City Point will remain a base of supplies to the armies, and that the depot hospitals will be maintained there.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Harris, written yesterday, which says: "The demand on us for stores has been large, but with the ample stock on hand we have been able to meet all necessities."

Dr. McDonald accompanied the President's party to Richmond on the 4th inst., by boat to Varina, thence by horse.

The number of persons in the service of the Commission with the armies operating against Richmond was on April 1,100, and has not yet been materially increased.

The accompanying list of articles sent to City Point since Feb. 1, will indicate the character of the provision made for the present emergency.

Very respectfully,
J. FOSTER JENKINS,
General Secretary.

Blankets	1100	Ink, bottles	3608
Candles, lbs	1400	Writing-paper, reams.	510
Cushions	2000	Ale, bottles	1832
Dippers	246	Dried apples, bbls	35
Head-rests	100	Blackberry cord'l, bots	1632
Knives and forks, doz.	120	Canned meat, lbs	6336
Pails	360	Condensed egg, lbs	200
Lanterns	120	Cond'sed lemonade, pgs	2280
Pillows	800	Small dried fruit, lbs.	1000
Pipes, boxes	39	Chocolate, lbs	2900
Quilts	500	Ground coffee, bbls	2
Towels	24000	Condensed milk, lbs	9600
Tin cups	6000	Crackers, bbls	350
Tin plates, gross	21	Corn starch, lbs	4400
Spoons, doz	360	Jamaica ginger, bots	14400
Drawers, cotton, pairs.	2000	Farina, lbs	5950
Drawers, woolen, pairs	18000	Lemons, boxes	25
Handkerchiefs	22400	Malzena, lbs	2000
Mittens, pairs	14200	Pickles, kegs	75
Shirts, cotton, hospital	2884	Sugar, white, bbls	25
Shirts, woolen	19000	Spices, lbs	125
Slippers, pairs	30000	Tea, chests	5
Socks, woolen, pairs.	22800	Canned tomatoes, lbs.	24240
Suspenders, pairs	1800	Tobacco, lbs	5160
Yarn, lbs	95	Bay rum, bottles	672
Cologne, bottles	120	Books, spelling, vols.	3000
Crutches, pairs	3000	Reading matter, boxes	25
Games	1000	Penholders, doz	660
Sponges, lbs	300	Thread, lbs	155
Pin-cushions, needle-books, &c	16925	Needles, papers	2500
Soap, boxes	72	Pins, papers	1200
Envelopes	275000	Pencils, doz	3720
		Pens, doz	2400

Bed-pans, combs, knives and forks, corn meal, jelly and preserves, mustard, sago, salt, tapioca, gin, buttons, lint, old linen, &c.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

It is meet that we add our humble testimony to the worth of our late Chief Magistrate.

Among the earliest acts of his administration, was to approve with his signature, as with his heart and influence, the U. S. Sanitary Commission. The Constitutional Commander of the Army of the United States, he was nevertheless its friend; and as he called the people to arms in the spring of '61, and felt the inadequacy of the Government to meet all the wants of the soldiers, and remembered his own, and the peoples' inexperience in war, he was glad to give his moral and official support to an agency that promised so much good to the country. Among the *last* acts of his life was to visit the hospitals of City Point, and it is perhaps the most pleasing reminiscence of their hospital life, that our soldiers can recall the circumstances of his late visit.

The convalescents from the wards were ranged in files along the streets of the camp, and he passed from man to man, saluting each one with a friendly hand-shaking, and giving to many, kindly words of cheer and sympathy. But he did not forget those who, unable to leave their beds, could not enjoy the pleasure of receiving him publicly, and retiring from the crowd, he passed through all the wards, stopping at bed after bed, till every man had touched his hand, and the whole five thousand of the camp had been treated with his friendly salutation.

Imagine the gloom that fell upon these men on hearing the news of his terrible death. Every heart seemed touched not only with a solemn sadness, but a silent grief rested upon all. As we strolled away from the camp into the country, a soldier, sitting alone, with drooping head, beside a little stream, was, with apparent listlessness whittling a stick, as we stopped in front of him and arrested his attention by an ordinary remark. He looked up solemnly and said, "Bad news, sir—bad news! I was thinking, sir, that I never knew before how much I loved our President. I loved him, sir; the army loved him, and may God forgive the fiend who mur-

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dered him." Such is doubtless the sentiment of the whole army.

Among the contrabands too, who gather in from the plantations and villages to Richmond and other places, there is apparently a deep and impressive solemnity at the mention of his name. Two old people of this neglected class were standing together in Richmond the other day, when the news of the assassination came in, and one was heard to use his name to the other thus:—"Did you know that President Lincoln was dead?" when the answer came quickly, "Oh, yes, but don't call him President, call him *Father*—he was Father Lincoln."

In the annals of American history no man has received a larger share of public confidence and affection, and it being the first time that an assassin has so convulsed the nation by the most diabolical deed in modern history, it is the saddest period that we have ever known. President Lincoln's great heart, full of tenderness and forgiveness, was what endeared him to the people. Politicians differed as to his administration. Statesmen may have sometimes doubted his wisdom. Extremists may have condemned him; but his honest, upright devotion to duty, his sympathy with the sick and suffering, his broad philanthropy towards all, gave him a place with the common people, and endeared him to the whole nation. For his qualities as a man, for his integrity as a ruler, for his benevolence as the Great Emancipator, his name and his memory will be honored by the lovers of right and freedom in all the world.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. H. Binney, Jr., on behalf of the committee appointed on the 18th instant, to report a plan of action to be taken by the Commission in expressing its sense upon the occasion of the death of the President of the United States, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted by the Board:

The infamous and cruel hand of a conspirator and assassin has stricken down the beloved and honored head of the nation.

The members of the United States Sanitary Commission desire to relieve their own hearts in adding their tribute to that of the whole people to the memory of the man and the Chief Magistrate whom we have lost.

If it be possible for us to love and honor Abraham Lincoln, more than we did when living, we do so now.

We lose him when we need, more than ever, his wise head and true heart. Our loss is one which we cannot adequately measure, and our grief such as we feel unable to express.

The nation mourns as it has never mourned since the death of Washington, and the Inaugural of our twice-chosen President, of which the echoes still linger on our ears, becomes a second Farewell Address, which will hold its place forever with the first in the hearts of the American people.

In common with various associations of our fellow-citizens, the Sanitary Commission mourns a true friend and faithful protector. His sagacity at once adopted the scheme of the Commission when it was first planned, and he gave it his official approval—an act of inestimable value to us, and, as we think, of the greatest benefit to the country. His protection and countenance were continued to the close of his life, and his personal visit to the great Central Fair held for the benefit of the Commission in Philadelphia in June last is but one instance of his deep interest in its success.

Desiring to record an expression of our respect, affection, and gratitude for our friend, protector, and benefactor, we adopt the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the United States Sanitary Commission honor, and will ever honor and cherish, the name of Abraham Lincoln, the nation's twice-chosen President, as that of a true and unselfish patriot, a wise and sagacious administrator of the Government, and a loving friend and protector of the people, whose simplicity of character, soundness of judgment, firmness of purpose, and undoubting faith in God, deserve and will be held in everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That the United States Sanitary Commission, called into existence under the official approval of President Lincoln at the outbreak of the Rebellion, to supplement the military power of the nation by organ-

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izing the intelligence and sympathy of the country in its behalf, hereby records its deep gratitude for the approval and aid which he gave and continued to the hour of his death.

He encouraged the Commission in its first appeal "to the Loyal Women of America," and the following words which he then used will be recalled as the most valuable praise the Commission has ever received:

"The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

"A. LINCOLN."

This great and good President has now passed beyond the reach of our praise, but we give thanks to God for the good example of one who, in his high office, never forgot the sick and suffering soldier of the Union, and we rejoice that he was permitted to see the dawn of the nation's triumphs before he was called to his reward. Our earnest prayer and hope will be that his mantle may have fallen upon his successor.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Sanitary Commission Bulletin*, the *Sanitary Reporter*, and the principal journals of the country.

VISIT OF THE COMMISSION TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President and a delegation of the Board, consisting of the Treasurer, Mr. G. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., and C. J. Stille, Esq., by permission called on President Johnson at 4 P.M., April 20, and presented him the respects of the Board and their congratulations upon his accession to the office of the chief magistracy. They conveyed to him their condolence on the bereavement the country has sustained in the decease of the late lamented President, whose constant support and favor they had experienced during the whole of his administration, and asked the continuance of the Government's countenance of their labors under his presidency. The President avowed his deep sense of the usefulness of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and the obligations of the Government to it for its long and faithful services; expressed his readiness to do all in his power to advance and sustain its good work, and begged the delegation to convey to each and every member of the Board his gratitude for their good will toward himself and the administration, and his warm expression of sympathy for their important labors. After some general conversation, leaving the most favorable impressions of the seriousness, good sense and patriotic zeal of the President, the delegation withdrew with profound satisfaction at the interview.

THE BULLETIN—A MONTHLY.

At the late meeting of the Commission, held at Washington, it was resolved that the *Bulletin* and *Reporter* should be issued but once a month for the future. Though this action will deprive our friends of a visit every fortnight, of their welcome messengers of tidings from the field, the wisdom of the arrangement will be admitted.

THE CRISIS.

What will the Commission do now? Will it wind up its affairs, make a final report of its proceedings and disband, or continue its work?

These are questions which come to us almost every day, and while we cannot answer them decisively, we will offer a few thoughts which they suggest.

The Commission's work is the people's work. It commenced with the war for purposes connected with the war, and cannot cease legitimately till all those purposes shall be accomplished.

Its proper work is to supplement the Government in the care of soldiers. So long as there are soldiers who need care, and so long as the Government needs aid in its care of soldiers, there will be a demand upon the sympathy and support of the people; and so long as the sympathy and support of the people are pledged to this service, so long will they sustain the organization that has so faithfully represented them till this time.

The return of soldiers to the common relation of citizenship again, will of necessity occasion some irregularity.

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What is a soldier? He is always under orders—always the subject of military law and discipline. What he eats, and drinks, and wears, come to him through requisitions, which are dictated, signed, endorsed, drawn, and distributed by others. What he does in the way of duty, is done by orders through generals, colonels, captains and lieutenants, till they reach him; and no matter what he may think, or how he may feel, he is bound to act in obedience to orders. This is among the highest characteristics of a good soldier.

In becoming a citizen he is released from the restraints of military rule. He eats, and drinks, and wears according to his choice, what he buys with his own money—and not what another buys and orders for him. He thinks for himself, acts for himself, and *is himself again.*

But he is disabled—blind, or deaf,—has lost arms or legs—has shot about his person, or is somehow maimed for life. He went into the battle a whole man, and has come out of it a disabled man. Government gives him a pension for life; but it is not equal to his support; and if it was, the American soldier is too independent and thrifty to be a lounger in the community, if there is any honest employment that he is capable of pursuing.

Will the Government furnish him employment? If not, the supplementary power,—the good will of the people, must.

Here is one question to be met. The Sanitary Commission has anticipated it by the establishment already of a Bureau of Employment.

If he is disabled so that he cannot work, will the Government give him a support?

If not, the supplementary power,—the good people, will. Here is another question to be met. The Sanitary Commission is considering it now.

Resolved, That the President and General Secretary be requested to prepare an address to the Branches and Aid Societies, stating in substance, that although there is reason to hope for the speedy termination of the present war, such termination, even if immediate, would leave much to be done for the relief of the national forces in garrisons, and before they could be safely disbanded and the men re-established in the pursuits of civil life; that such garrisons, as a general rule, require more aid from the Commission than forces in the field, because more readily accessible, and that said Societies should therefore, in the opinion of this Commission, not abandon their work, but continue the same, with additional activity, in view of the prospect that it may soon gradually cease to be necessary.

RESIGNATION OF DR. J. FOSTER JENKINS AS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.

Of Dr. Jenkins we need say no more than that his self-sacrificing industry in the service of the Commission, and his high qualities as a Christian gentleman, have won for him the regard of all his co-workers in the cause, whose good wishes will follow him into whatever field he may enter.

The following resolution is expressive of the feeling of the Commission. It was unanimously adopted at the late meeting in Washington:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, the General Secretary of the Commission, the Sanitary Commission desire to express their perfect appreciation of his personal worth, and of his integrity, truthfulness of character, and devotion to the interests of the Commission.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. John S. Blatchford was unanimously elected General Secretary.

From the Soldier's Journal.

WORKINGS OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION AT CAMP PAROLE, VA.

We have long desired to give a brief history of the workings of the Special Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission at this post; but have been unable to get at the data until now, and, even now, are compelled to omit much of interest in order to make thearticle suitable to our limited space, as well as from the reason that no regular record of items not deemed important at the time has been kept. The present

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agent, Miss Amy M. Bradley, has held the position of Special Relief Agent of this great Commission ever since the re-organization of Convalescent Camp, Dec. 17, 1862. During all this time she has given the utmost satisfaction to the various commanders of camp and hospital, and to the thousands of soldiers to whose wants it has been her daily and unceasing task to administer. Her labors here have been of the most extensive, and in many cases, the most complicated class; and a glance at the imperfect record which we are enabled to present will strike with surprise even those familiar with the grand system of the Commission which she represents, and others with incredulity that so much work could be accomplished by a single woman in a life-time, much less in a little over two years, as has been the case. These figures show more the result of the labor performed, than the amount of the labor itself. To properly show the latter we would have to give the number of letters written, the number of trips to Washington required, and many other items which none but the most practiced statistic compiler would think of. All this required labor, however; and the exertions must have been indeed indefatigable when we reflect that she never had a clerk or assistant, but did all the writing and traveling herself. Few have a correct idea of the amount of trouble and writing requisite to the prompt collection of a claim for back pay. Men generally, having any considerable amount of back pay due them, have been absent from their regiments from sickness or wounds, for a long time, and frequently are not properly accounted for on the rolls. All this time must be accounted for by obtaining certificates from commanders of companies and hospitals, which are carried personally to the proper departments, filed, and a certificate for the pay drawn. This is the ordinary routine of collecting back pay, and when erroneous charges of desertion are made, the task is much more difficult and laborious. The success with which our Sanitary agent has attended to such cases, is shown by the figures presented; and in that branch alone, is a conclusive argument in favor of the great utility and usefulness of the U. S. Sanitary Commisson. We do not know how many such agents represent the Commission, but if the labors of any of them equal those of the agent at this post, the good accomplished must be far beyond what even the warmest friends of the society believe. No society has ever approximated it in goodness and usefulness. It is the growth of the most gigantic war known to modern history, but the magnitude of its charities seem fully equal to the emergency which has called them forth. However, we must not now speak of the Sanitary Commission generally, but of one of its agents.

The following briefly shows the workings of the Special Relief Agent at this post, from the re-organization of the Convalescent Camp, Dec. 17, 1862, to Feb. 28, 1865, the time of the close of Rendezvous of Distribution.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Number of men received from Dec. 17, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863,	60,934
Number discharged from Dec. 17, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863,	8,778
Number assisted in settling their accounts (whose names, companies and regiments we find recorded in her books) from May 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863,	1,830
Average amount of money collected on these cases, ($100 per man,)	$183,000

[Prior to May 1, 1863, no record was kept of the number assisted, though very many of the feeblest ones were accompanied to Washington, and their accounts settled.]

Number of statements taken for arrears of pay from Oct. 19, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863,	93
Amount of money collected on these cases,	$7,185 50

The following is the amount of stores distributed among the soldiers of Convalescent Camp and Hospital (numbering 60,934 men) from Dec. 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863:

Bed Ticks	79	Corn Starch, lbs	109
Blankets	60	Corn Meal, lbs	75
Brushes, Hair	54	Dried Fruit, lbs	180
Combs	1,109	Farina, lbs	109
Flannel, yds	4	Jellies and Preserves,	
Head Rests	8	jars	160
Mattresses	1	Lemons, boxes	4
Mosquitoe Settings, prs	1	Oranges, boxes	½
Pillows	84	Pickles, gals	14
Pillow Cases	337	Porter, bbls	1
Quilts	163	Potatoes, bbls	1
Sheets	150	Rum, bottles	9
Spittoons	12	Syrup, bottles	6
Towels	10,592	Tamarinds, gals	6
Tin Cups	12	Tobacco, lbs	½
Tin Basins	6	Vinegar, Raspberry,	
Thread, lbs	16½	bottles	28
Coats	133	Wine Foreign, bottles	12
Drawers	1,476	Wine Domestic, bottles	17
Eye Shades	159	Whisky, bottles	2
Handkerchiefs	11,171	Alcohol, bottles	1
Hats and Caps	6	Bay Rum, bottles	31
Mittens, prs	875	Cologne, bottles	18
Neckties	107	Bandages, bbls	1½
Pants	149	Books, vols	157

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Shirts	4,892	Crutches, prs.	36
Slippers	705	Fans	200
Socks	1,950	Flannel Bandages	7
Suspenders, prs.	6	Hops, bbls.	¼
Vests	161	Magazines	673
Wrappers	24	Needles, papers	120
Apples Green, bbls.	1	Old Linen, bbls.	½
" Dried "	½	Pins, papers	12
Beef Stock, &c.	16	Pin-cushions and Needle Books	470
Brandy, bottles	76	Reading Matter, boxes	1
Condensed Milk, lbs.	6	Soap, cakes	40
Cocoa, lbs.	18	Note Paper, reams	57½
Crackers, lbs.	750	Pens and Holders	24
Envelopes	30,700		

The Sanitary Agent also established a hospital of her own upon her arrival at the camp, which then consisted of tents and huts, and continued it from Dec. 23, 1862, until April 1, 1863, by which time the barracks were completed, when the patients were removed to them.

The mention of the above hospital were not properly complete without publishing a *verbatim* copy of the letter of Surgeon Hunt, then Surgeon in charge, to the Chief Special Relief Agent at Washington:

CONVALESCENT CAMP, VA.,
June 1, 1863.

To MR. FRED. N. KNAPP,
Special Relief Agent U. S Sanitary Commission.

In reply to the suggestion that I would state my opinion of the services rendered in this camp by Miss Amy M. Bradley, of your Commission, I take pleasure in saying that since I reported for duty here in January last, Miss Bradley has been actively and unobtrusively useful. As a matter of *negative* merit, she has never interfered with duties belonging to others. *Positively*, she has been of great service in at first maintaining a neat and comfortable tent hospital; and since the erection of the permanent hospital, in caring for the interests of discharged soldiers, many of whom would have been subjected to serious hardships on leaving this camp, had it not been for her business tact and judicious friendly care. In various other ways she has been of great use to the soldiers, and I shall be gratified to have her remain in her present position.

SANFORD B. HUNT,
Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

Approved, SAM'L MCKELVY,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

RENDEZVOUS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Number of men received from Feb. 8, 1864, to Feb. 8, 1865, 108,238

Number of men received at Augur Hospital, 9,322

Among these were distributed the following articles by the Sanitary Agent:

Bed Ticks	100	Corn Starch, lbs.	74
Combs	4,184	Dried Fruit, lbs.	10
Pillows	92	Farina, lbs.	12
Pillow Cases	436	Jellies and Preserves,	
Sheets	500	jars	85
Towels	9,631	Lemons, boxes	1¾
Thread, lbs.	59	Oranges, boxes	3¾
*Coats	303	Tobacco, lbs.	20
Drawers	486	Tomatoes, lbs.	72
Handkerchiefs	13,171	Wine Domestic, bots.	45
Hats and Caps	36	Whisky, bottles	30
Mittens	3,760	Bay Rum, bottles	42
Pants	272	Cologne, bottles	30
Shirts	1,170	Bandages, bbls.	1¼
Suspenders, prs.	24	Books, vols.	13
Shoes, prs.	96	Needles, papers	390
Slippers, prs.	300	Pins, papers	24
Socks, prs.	1,373	Old Linen, bbls.	3
Vests	203	Pin-cushions and Needle Books	1,600
Wrappers	36		
Apples Dried, bbls.	½	Soap, cakes	76
Brandy, bottles	31	Tracts	500
Brandy Bl'kb'ry, bots	66	Envelopes	22,300
Canned Meats, lbs.	174	Note Paper, reams	84½
Canned Fruit, lbs.	81	Pencils	1,804
Canned Vegetables, lbs	60	Pen Holders	294
Crackers, lbs.	60	Pens	912

* The coats, pants, vests, shoes, hats, caps, drawers, shirts and socks were mostly distributed amongst the men in Deserter's Division of the Rendezvous, who had no opportunity of drawing these articles from government.

Number of statements taken for arrears of pay, ending Dec. 31, 1864, 131

Amount collected, $11,039 13

[During the months of January and February, 1864, the agent was confined to her bed by a serious illness, and no work was done other than distributing clothing by an orderly detailed for that purpose. During these two months 750 men were discharged the service, and were sent in ambulances to the Sanitary Lodge, 389 H street, Washington, where they were assisted by Mr. W. K. Neal, of the Commission, in settling their accounts.]

No. of statements taken for arrears of pay for the months of January and February, 1865, 86

Amount collected, $8,677 43

Amount of monies received from soldiers and delivered to J. B. Abbott, Chief Ass't Special Relief Dep't, to be forwarded to their friends, during the two years ending Dec. 31, 1864, $4,146 50

Amounts received and fowarded during the months of January and February, 1865, $779 00

The plan and system of her work was organized under ten heads, which she has persistently followed from the commencement of her labor to the present time. They are as follows:

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1. Distributing clothing among the needy.

2. Procuring dainties for the sick, and administering to their comfort by furnishing gruel, stimulants, etc.

3. Accompanying discharged soldiers to Washington, and assisting them in obtaining their pay, etc.

4. Distributing note paper and envelopes, and writing letters for the sick in hospital.

5. Receiving and forwarding money for soldiers to their friends at home. This done by draft without cost to the soldier.

6. Answering letters of Inquiry to Hospital Directory.

7. Obtaining certificates for arrears of pay for soldiers, and getting erroneous charges of desertion removed.

8. Distributing reading matter, such as newspapers and periodicals throughout the camp.

9. Telegraphing to the friends of soldiers very ill in hospital.

10. Furnishing meals to feeble soldiers in barracks, who could not eat the fo.d prepared for stronger ones.

During the summer of 1864, the agent had charge of the low diet of Augur Hospital, and much of her attention was given to the sick. In September she received a furlough, and visited her home in Maine, being the only respite she has had from her labors for three years.

The above, as we have already stated, briefly show the work done by a *single agent* of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. They seem like mere dry facts and statistics; but they will live as long as goodness and industry are honored, and will always form a bright record to a life that has been given almost wholly to the benefit of the soldier.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER BY DR J. FOSTER JENKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY.

JAMES RIVER, *April* 10, 1865.

To the Standing Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN—I am on my return to Washington, from a visit to City Point. I reached that station at 1 P.M. yesterday, and have given our work thence westerly, as thorough scrutiny as could be accomplished by interrogation of our officers and others possessing opportunities of observing it. You will be glad to hear that our supplies are, and have been, abundant from the beginning of the late active movements. No embarrassment has been felt from this cause. There is, of essential articles, a good supply now on hand, and the goods about to arrive will make the stock complete probably for all this month.

The number of our agents is ample. Their better organization than ever before, the improved degree of preparation of the Medical Department, and the comparatively moderate number of wounded in the recent engagements, render the present force sufficient to do what falls to our hands to do. I saw the surgeon in charge of the Depot Hospitals, near City Point yesterday, and spent an hour with him. His resources seemed to be very large. He had despatched, the day before, the material for a hospital of 2,500 beds, to Burkesville, although there was a probability of finding not more than 1,000 patients, and with the hospital had sent up 26 surgeons, and was ready to repeat the consignment, if called upon. The hospital accommodation at City Point is 15,000 beds, and there are in hospital only 6,000. He seems to be a genuine friend of the Commission, and thinks that it is doing its work well. He accepts its services gratefully where they are necessary.

We have a storehouse at Richmond, in the same building with the Medical Purveyor, and are doing a solid work, though as usual not a showy one. The sick are all rebels. At Petersburg we also have a strong force for the necessity, which is not urgent. In the field we are strong, and Johnson at Burkesville asks that no more stores be sent until further call from him. The performance of our proper work at and about Richmond is successful and creditable. Mr. Knapp, who had gone with Dr. McDonald on Thursday to Richmond, returned last night, and is on the way with me now to Washington. He reports our work as having been very well done at Wilmington. He left there on the 4th inst.

We are just at Fortress Monroe, 4 P.M. I expect to be in Washington at 10 A.M. to-morrow—Tuesday.

Respectfully yours,

J. FOSTER JENKINS.

THE COMMISSIONS.

We clip the following from a Buffalo paper:

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—Mrs. Horatio Seymour has just received the following telegram from Dr. Jenkins, the

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General Secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

"WASHINGTON, *April* 7, 1865.

"Agents and supplies had been placed at the disposal of our Inspector at City Point, anticipating the movement of the armies. Our wagons entered Richmond and Petersburg with the hospital trains of our military forces. We have most ample supply of men and material at Richmond, City Point and Petersburg, and with the army in pursuit of Lee. These supplies are being constantly reinforced. Every report made to us indicates that our work is being fully and efficiently carried on.

"J. FOSTER JENKINS."

The above shows that the Sanitary Commission work is now so thoroughly systematized that it may almost be regarded as a part of our military organization. It must be highly gratifying to the generous people who made this Society the almoners of their bounty, to know that the work is done so well. The constant and regular offerings of the people have placed this Society upon so satisfactory a basis that it is now able to anticipate the wants of our soldiers. Continued generosity on the part of its patrons will enable it to maintain this desirable position, without the necessity of making any special appeal when an emergency arises.

AN APPEAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The following dispatch was received yesterday. In response, the Branch of the Christian Commission in this city send to-day $3,000. Will not our churches and communities in the city and country respond nobly to this last appeal?

"PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3, 1865.

"REV. S. HUNT, SECRETARY:—The battle is raging—our delegates in the field—minute men starting by every train—Treasury empty. New York and Boston merchants moving to-day on 'Change. Will not yours do likewise? For how much may we draw on you? Telegraph immediately. Minutes are lives to-day.

"GEO. H. STUART, Chairman."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CITY POINT.

April 14, 1865.

The Sanitary Commission at City Point is still the Sanitary Commission. I find the agents at work with earnestness and devotion. The hospitals are not crowded, as they have sometimes been, but they are well kept and the men are cheerful. Our distributors are known every where, and treated with respect and consideration.

Besides many goods things that they have done in the ordinary line of their legitimate service, they have established schools for soldiers, which have been very successful. Many of our men have come into the service without the knowledge of letters, and others with but very limited knowledge. The Commission has been engaged in the work of instruction, and with the most satisfactory results. They have also furnished books for "the contraband schools," as they are called, which are connected with the contraband camp and are objects of unusual interest.

The work among refugees is also considerable. Last evening there were housed in "our old barge" several families of women and children who were seeking friends and freedom among Northern Unionists. Some of them were intelligent people, and excited much interest; others, equally deserving of sympathy and care, were not so well trained and educated, but as appreciative of attention and kindness.

At Petersburg and Richmond the work is under way. Homes are being established and much solid comfort afforded. Burkesville station is supplied by our train, and active agencies are established there.

The flag of the Commission waves where the flag of our country is, and where our soldiers are, there are our stores and agents.

It is to be hoped that our people will continue their organizations and their efforts. Troops are coming in from the North by the transport load, and tens of thousands of rebels, wounded and sick, are dependent and thrown upon the care of Government, and swelling the list of those who claim the benefactions of our people.

We go to Richmond to-morrow, and will write you from there. I hope to obtain a knowledge of its true situation, of which I will advise you. We shall also visit Petersburg and other important points along the line.

J. PARRISH

IN AID OF THE CHICAGO FAIR TO BE HELD MAY 30TH.

WOMEN'S PENN. BRANCH, *April* 17, 1865.

It has been suggested to the Philadelphia Committee in aid of the Chicago Fair, by one of the country auxiliary societies of this State, that these associates of the Sanitary Commission would be stimulated to aid the Fair if some slight premium were offered to encourage exertion.

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We therefore propose to give to every society sending articles or money amounting to one hundred dollars ($100), the elegant bronze medal commemorative of the Chicago Fair, now being struck at the mint.

To the society in each county sending the largest contribution beyond the above sum, an American flag will be given in size and value proportionate to the amount contributed.

Boxes can be directed to the rooms of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut street, marked "For the Chicago Fair."

In all cases an invoice marked at the selling prices must accompany each package. All communications on the subject can be addressed to

MRS. THOMAS P. JAMES,
President,
Or 400 S. 9th street, Phila.
MISS ANNA P. STEVENSON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
1006 Clinton street.

PETROLEUM FOR THE SANITARY.

NEW YORK, *April* 8, 1865.

TO THE REV. DR. BELLOWS:
President of U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—For the purpose of answering the great number of inquiries made daily at our office, as to the "*modus operandi*" of obtaining Petroleum, we have thought it worth while to cause to be constructed a full sized working model of an oil well, with engine, derrick, tank, drills, and indeed all the accompaniments complete, a counterpart of which was contributed by our office to the National Celebration of March 6, and now on exhibition at No. 518 West 22nd street, near Tenth avenue, between the hours of one and four, P. M. To the majority of men the subject is of sufficient interest to render a visit, with their families, to the "Oil Well" profitable.

We have issued tickets of admission at 25 cents each, obtainable at our office, and beg your acceptance of the proceeds for the benefit of the "Sanitary Commission;" an association, that by its noble care of our sick and suffering soldiers, has earned the gratitude of every Union man.

Sincerely congratulating you upon our recent glorious victories,

We remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,
W. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW YORK, *April* 12, 1865.

W. W. CLARKE & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—I accept very gratefully on behalf of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, your humane and patriotic offer, to turn over to our treasury the proceeds of the exhibition of your model of an Oil Well and all its accompaniments, complete.

We have "struck ile" in a good many places without "boring" the public overmuch. The domain from which our oil has flowed, the national sympathy and gratitude, has not proved a very rocky soil, and our machinery has been comparatively cheap and simple. Yet the wells have thrown, if not "a hundred feet in height and 1,600 barrels daily," as high as the wounds and sorrows of our stricken soldiers, and sometimes at the rate of 1,600 boxes (a much more astonishing feat) per month.

They threw in one week 700 tons of stores into Fredericksburg, $70,000 of stores into Gettysburg in four weeks, and have thus far furnished the army and navy with about ten millions of dollars worth of extra comfort. They are throwing this minute into Richmond, City Point, Newbern, Wilmington, Goldsboro', the Shenandoah, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, and fifty other stations, whatever the knowledge and humanity of our medical corps ask from us, and there is no immediate prospect that the "Oil" will give out. We have not recently found it necessary to "bull" our stock, nor force it on the market. Sober purchasers seem to understand its value, and invest without noise.

Meanwhile we rejoice that Petroleum wishes to sanctify itself by pouring some percentage of its flow, into the wounds of our noble army of martyrs. It has made fortunes, lighted cottages and cities, cooked dinners and run steamships, lubricated mills and trains, contended with mining stocks, cotton and railroad shares in city roads, for the mastery on the exchange. It now offers itself as a medicine for army wounds and hospital gangrene. We shall be glad to try it. May your oil well go into immediate and most popular operation.

If all who have invested in Oil Stocks and expect to leave fortunes to their children, will only go and take their offspring just to see how those fortunes are *made*, I cannot doubt that your receipts and ours will be sufficient to reward your utmost expectations, and to meet our largest requirements.

With grateful respect,
I remain, gentlemen, yours, truly,
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President.

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SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT. CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF NINETEEN

PLACES.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.
Baltimore.																										
"The Home,"	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	5	5	7	..	1	..	3	2	13	10	....	..	1	2	1	55	....	16
Boston.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	22	..	25	..	..	2	....	....	1	....	..	841	1	657	3	....	..	....	201	4	14	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.																										
"Soldiers' Rest,"	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	1	4	..	....	..	1	..	3	7	3	1	2	2	2	110	....	8
Camp Nelson, Ky.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	104	55	....	..	289	..	....	..	....	183	....	..	....	....	..	31	....	131
Cairo, Ill.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	664	73	171	20	22	2	21	3	25	80	34	1	174	10	4	108	8	31
Columbus, O.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	107	162	33	..	95	..	4	..	3	174	4	..	24	....	5	34	6	1,333
Detroit, Mich.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	7	2	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	417	....	..	....	....	..	9	....	5
Jeffersonville, Ind.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	85	126	71	..	18	..	4	12	2	101	16	..	....	....	2	22	....	185
Louisville, Ky.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	350	2,959	16	2	804	..	2	1	1	1,227	175	..	228	....	3	138	2	2,860
Memphis, Tenn.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	6	..	....	..	..	..	..	294	37	78	38	....	..	....	..	5	72	27	..	77	....	9	33	....	47
Nashville.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	1,168	910	86	22	231	..	3	2	6	689	77	..	301	....	8	115	9	1,519
New Orleans, La.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	62	76	48	3	41	6	13	9	22	12	26	..	44	....	5	49	....	19
Paducah, Ky.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	1	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	163	74	67	1	76	..	....	..	....	32	3	..	67	....	..	....	....	23
Portsmouth, Va.																										
"Soldiers' Home,"	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	5	....	....	..	1	..	3	..	38	1	....	..	....	4	2	136	....	2
Washington, D. C.																										
"The Home,"	..	..	..	35	5	..	1	1	16	35	1	1	14	..	54	12	99	51	....	..	4	69	19	247	1	50
Lodge No. 4	..	..	8	49	9	..	..	..	4	27	10	..	18	..	68	11	107	60	5	..	3	28	17	225	....	71
Lodge No. 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Home for Soldiers' wives and mothers	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	4	3	....	..	....	..	6	9	5	3	....	..	....	3	10	19	....	6
Total	3	6	8	147	18	56	2	8	3,088	4,545	594	88	1,609	8	1,023	62	986	3,122	370	2	925	319	91	1,354	26	6,306

Soldiers' Lodge, Alexandria, Va. District of Columbia, 31: Michigan, 1: New York, 9: Pennsylvania, 107: Wisconsin, 2: U. S. Regulars, 2: Soldiers, 152: Relatives of Soldiers, 7. Whole number, 159. Lodgings, 344; Meals, 1,036. (Included in above totals.)

THE WORK OF NINETEEN HOMES.

The above table presents the statistics of the Special Relief work done in nineteen Homes, Lodges, or Rests of the United States Sanitary Commission, situated in sixteen different places, during the month of March.

The returns from the Homes at Annapolis and Cincinnati, the Lodge at Harrisburg, and Lodge No. 5 at Washington, have not been received at this office in time for insertion; so that the table does not fully set forth the work of the Commission in this direction.

36,577 soldiers, from thirty-four states, have been cared for free of charge; 266 relatives of soldiers, as a general rule nursing their sons or husbands sick in hospital, have found food and lodging; while 586 refugees, fleeing from their homes to escape the barbarity of their Southern friends, have found a home among strangers. The total number of persons entertained is 37,429. To these 38,144 nights lodgings and 149,801 meals have been given.

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"HOMES," "LODGES," AND "RESTS," FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1865.

Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	U. S. Regulars.	U. S. Navy.	Vet. Reserve Corps.	Q. M. Department.	Paroled Prisoners.	Colored Troops.	TOTAL. Soldiers.	TOTAL. Relatives of Soldiers.	Refugees.	Whole number entertained.	Lodgings furnished.	Meals furnished.	Furloughed.	Discharged.	Under Orders.
34	6	11	..	2	....	8	3	4	1	4	.....	130	2	334	65	42	441	390	1,651	156	18	76
6	2	.....	..	4	3	..	1	61	17	206	.....	333	....	2,404	7	....	2,411	1,683	4,304	1,634	316	143
5	..	.....	..	2	....	..	3	8	..	14	11	....	....	201	....	1	202	260	849	131	72	.....
.....	..	13	..	..	....	..	.....	.....	..	12	22	....	485	1,324	8	114	1,446	1,542	4,235	34	15	1,273
14	..	56	..	..	....	7	1,397	15	7	41	.....	....	9	3,005	....	....	3,005	1,729	8,201	253	402	10
51	..	60	..	..	122	..	51	.....	..	.....	.....	....	....	2,270	....	....	2,270	2,270	5,884	1,474	349	.....
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	9	17	..	49	1	78	2	596	8	3	607	1,229	4,614	449	87	69
68	..	25	..	..	....	..	123	52	..	76	.....	39	....	1,036	....	....	1,036	148	3,356	426	122	396
744	..	637	..	..	....	..	370	234	..	134	1,622	60	2	12,581	....	35	12,616	6,975	40,343	716	330	11,594
1	..	21	..	1	....	..	290	1	..	2	3	....	....	1,042	3	8	1,053	977	3,124	168	164	695
224	..	1,233	..	..	....	..	575	761	..	....	.....	89	....	8,040	47	....	8,087	7,519	24,291	2,164	4,211	1,685
1	5	.....	36	12	....	..	47	.....	..	2	.....	....	134	674	....	....	674	4,015	16,137	44	356	274
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	53	24	1	....	8	1	12	606	....	....	606	1,200	5,823	.....	.....	.....
12	..	.....	..	3	....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	....	....	207	7	51	265	504	1,481	33	18	156
173	3	5	..	10	19	..	34	.....	..	.....	.....	....	....	959	....	....	959	3,599	8,397	558	189	212
188	10	3	..	23	4	15	27	.....	..	.....	.....	....	92	1,118	....	5	1,123	3,133	14,235	555	568	.....
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	.....	.....	..	25	3	....	....	28	....	260	288	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
32	2	1	..	2	....	..	4	.....	..	.....	.....	....	....	.....	114	67	181	627	1,231	.....	.....	.....
1,660	28	2,065	36	59	148	30	2,989	1,180	26	563	1,670	730	738	36,577	266	586	37,429	38,144	149,801	8,797	7,211	16,583

It is not easy for the mind to realize all that is meant by these figures. Thirty-eight thousand men is a very respectable corps; many of the armies which have fought and won splendid battles, have not greatly exceeded this number. And it must be remembered that this relief has come to men who *needed it*—at the right time, in the right place, and in the right way.

RELATION OF SANITARY COMMISSION TO REBEL CIVILIANS.

Extract from minutes of Board, Washington, April 27, 1865.

Resolved, That the rendering of aid and the issuing of supplies to the inhabitants of rebel towns and cities when occupied by the National Army, is no part of the legitimate work of the Commission, and that such relief is to be extended only to loyal citizens, or to such as shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and then in cases of absolute necessity or for the preservation of life, during such short period as may elapse between the occupation of such town or city and the establishment of the Government system of supply, and only when such relief can be extended without prejudice to the National Army hospitals.

LIST OF SPECIAL RELIEF STATIONS.—We call the attention of Special Relief

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Agents, to the new list of "Soldiers' Homes and Lodges," and "Special Relief Officers," page 1182, for the purpose of having them forward to this office notifications of such facts as will keep the list up to the times.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The eventful week in the experience of the armies of the James and the Potomac has found the Sanitary Commission prepared for its proper work. For a month past agents and supplies have been quietly but steadily accumulating at convenient points, in anticipation of the movement that has resulted so gloriously to our arms. The wagon trains of the Commission entered both Richmond and Petersburg in company with our victorious troops, and advices are received that the section of the army now in pursuit of Lee is fully attended by both relief agents and supplies. Over one hundred experienced and well trained men are now at work in this department; and when we consider that this organized band had its disposal on the 4th instant a supply of stores "sufficient to meet all necessary demands," and that such supply has been since increased by the arrival at City Point of two schooners loaded with the proper material, it will readily appear that the well earned reputation of the Sanitary Commission for timely preparation and efficiency in the field is being now fully justified.—*Washington Chronicle.*

ACCOUNT OF "LITTLE ACORN FAIR," YIELDING $4,000.

In compliance with your request that I should furnish you with some particulars of the Fair of "The Little Acorns," I proceed to do so as briefly as possible. The project was started "in aid of the Sanitary," by six little girls, all under eleven years of age. These children evinced so much energy and perseverance that their older friends became interested, and came to their aid with liberality and kindness. A few of the Cuban merchants in Havana and Matanzas responded handsomely to the appeal made to them for money, &c.

After two months of industry the children's Fair was held in the last week in June, and lasted three days. "The Little Acorns" were successful beyond their hopes, being able to feel that they had cleared $5,000 for the Sanitary, $4,000 of which was immediately paid over to the Ladies' Sanitary Committee of Portland, and $80 subsequently.

The residue of the amount raised by their efforts was retained by one of the ladies of the Advisory Committee, and by her distributed to other objects in the city. Hoping that these facts may be what you required,

I remain, very respectfully yours,
MARY NEAL SHERWOOD.

Portland, January, 1865.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES.

Rev. Andrew Cather, one of our agents, has just returned from visiting the Providence, New England, Troy, and New York Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately holding their annual sessions. At each one of them he was very kindly received, and his representations of the six principal departments of the Sanitary Commission's work were heard with marked attention. Each one of the Conferences passed resolutions commending the Commission to the liberality of the people, and expressing their purpose to co-operate with it in its noble efforts.

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OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Office: No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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OF THE

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Apply in person or by letter, to
HENRY GREENFIELD, *Secretary,*
35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1st. *To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2d. *To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3d. *To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4th. *To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.	George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D.	Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.	Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

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SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., No. 18 West St., Boston, Mass.
U. S. San. Com., Nos. 10 & 11 Cooper Union, New York.
U. S. San. Com., State House, New Haven, Conn.
U. S. San. Com., 1307 Chestnut St., Philada.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. San. Com., 244 F St., Washington, D. C.
U. S. San. Com. Camp Distribution, Va.
U. S. San. Com., 46 Sharp St., Baltimore, Md.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beanfort, S. C.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., corner Vine and Sixth Sts., Cincinnati, O.
U. S. San. Com., No. 95 Bank St., Cleveland, O.
U. S. San. Com., No. 66 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. San. Com., No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.
U. S. San. Com., No. 59 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Penna.
U. S. San. Com., No. 32 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.
U. S. San. Com., Columbus, O.
U. S. San. Com., Fifth St., Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

F. N. Knapp, Supt., Washington, D. C.
J. B. Abbott, Chief Assistant, Washington, D.C

"SOLDIERS' HOMES" AND "LODGES."

[Objects. Temporary aid and protection,—food, lodging, care, &c.,—for soldiers in transitu, chiefly the discharged, disabled, and furloughed.]

Alexandria, Va. "Alexandria Lodge." Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Superintendent.

Annapolis, Md. "Home for Soldiers' Wives and Mothers." Mrs. Hopes Sayres, Matron.

Baltimore, Md. "Soldiers' Home." No. 62 Conway Street. A. E. Hastings, Supt.

"Soldiers' Lodge." Opposite Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Station. ——, Superintendent.

Boston, Mass. "Soldiers' Home." No. 76 Kingston Street. Charles F. Mndge, Supt., near Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

Buffalo, N. Y. "Soldiers' Rest." Exchange Street, opposite Central Railroad Depot. Mrs. H. Indevine, Matron.

Cairo, Ill. "Soldiers' Home." C. N. Shipman, Superintendent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. "Soldiers' Home." Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Cincinnati, O. Soldiers' Home." Third Street. Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Cleveland, Ohio. "Soldiers' Home." Joseph Jerome, Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio. "Soldiers' Home." T. E. Botsford, Superintendent.

Detroit, Michigan. "Soldiers' Home." No. 81 Jefferson Avenue.

Harrisburg, Pa. Near the Railroad Depot. "Soldiers' Lodge." W. H. Hadley, Supt.

Jeffersonville, Indiana. "Soldiers' Home." New Market Street, near the Depot. E. T. Smith, Superintendent.

Louisville, Ky. "Soldiers' Home." V. Scott, Superintendent.

Memphis, Tenn. "Soldiers' Lodge." Near landing, C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Nashville, Tenn. "Soldiers' Home." Captain I. Brayton, Superintendent.

New Orleans, La. "Soldiers' Home." Corner Magazine and Julia Streets. Sumner Bullard, Superintendent.

New York City. "Discharged Soldiers' Home." No. 45 Grove Street, near Blecker. ——, Superintendent.

Paducah, Ky. "Soldiers' Home." E. D. Way, Superintendent.

Portsmouth, Va. "Soldiers' Home." John Alcooke, Superintendent.

Washington, D. C. "The Home." No. 374 North Capitol Street. J. B. Clark, Supt.

"Home for Soldiers' Wives and Mothers. No. 380 North Capitol Street. J. B. Clark, Supt.

"Lodge No. 4. No. 389 H Street. ——, Supt.

"Lodge No. 5." Maryland Avenue, near Washington & Alexandria R. R. Station. ——, Supt.

"Lodge No. 6." Foot of Sixth Street. Howard McPherran, Superintendent.

SPECIAL RELIEF OFFICES.

[Objects.—To give aid in procuring pay, pensions, bounty, prize money, arrears of pay and bounty, and other claims upon government. To

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supply clothing, hospital delicacies, crutches, &c. To give transportation, information, &c.]

Alexandria, Va. Office in Soldiers' Lodge, Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Agent.

Annapolis, Md. Office of United States Sanitary Commission. Major F. C. Howes, Agent.

Baltimore, Md. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 46 South Sharpe Street. J. T. Pancoast, Agent.

Boston, Mass. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 76 Kingston Street.

Buffalo N. Y. Branch United States Sanitary Commission, Adams' Block, No. 209 Washington Street.

Cairo, Ill. Office in "Soldiers' Home." C. N. Shipman, Agent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." Thomas Butler, Agent.

Chattanooga, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Chicago, Ill. United States Sanitary Commission.

Cincinnati, Ohio. United States Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets.

Cleveland, Ohio. Branch United States Sanitary Commission

Detroit, Mich. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street.

Dubuque, Ia. United States Sanitary Commission. Rev E. S. Morris, Agent.

Harrisburg, Pa. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge." W. H. Hadley, Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind. Office in "Soldiers' Home," New Market Street, near railroad depot, E. T. Smith, Agent.

Knoxville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Leavenworth, Kansas. United States Sanitary Commission. J. R. Brown, Agent.

Louisville, Ky. United States Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street.

Memphis, Tenn. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge," near landing. C. W. Christy, Agent.

Milwaukie, Wis. Mrs. Colt.

Nashville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission. E. Root, Agent.

New Orleans, La. Special Relief Office, United States Sanitary Commission, No. 96 Julia Street. O. C. Bullard, Agent.

New York City, N. Y. "Special Relief Office," Cooper Union, No. 10 Third Avenue. Mrs. W. P. Griffin, Chairman Special Relief Committee.

Paducah, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." E. D. Way, Agent.

Philadelphia, Pa. United States Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut Street, third story, back. Colonel Soest, Agent.

Portsmouth, Va. Office in "Soldiers' Home." John Alcooke, Agent.

Vicksburg, Miss. United States Sanitary Commission. J. G. Brown.

Washington, D. C. "Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, between 13th and 14th Streets. J. B Abbott, Chief Assistant.

Wheeling, Va. United States Sanitary Commission.

BRANCH,
No. 744 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

BRANCH,
No. 19 Green Street,
BOSTON, Mass.

Important Information for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost Limbs.

The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THE SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 Broadway, New York.

The Best PALMER LEG is furnished THE SOLDIER FREE
The Best PALMER ARM, for a SMALL ADVANCE.
The Best LINCOLN "GOVERNMENT" ARM, FREE.
Prices of the PALMER LIMBS not raised to OFFICERS and CIVILIANS.

Apply in person, or by letter, at either of the offices Address

B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D.,
President American Artificial Limb Co.

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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 39. WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1, 1865. No. 39.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above 15,000 copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the Central Office, 244 F street, Washington, D. C., and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or* 244 *F street, Washington, D. C.,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

GOOD WORDS OF GREAT MEN.

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALMON P. CHASE.

What age before this age, and what country besides our country, ever witnessed such an organization as that of the Sanitary Commission? What needs have been supplied; what wants relieved; what wounds healed; what evils averted, by the activity, wisdom, and unflagging zeal of this admirable organization, fostered and sustained by the people, and recognized and aided by the Government.

THE FUTURE.

The following most able letter from the pen of Dr. Bellows is rich in thought and forecast:

NEW YORK, *May* 26, 1865.

Miss ABBY W. MAY,
Chr. Exec. Com., N. E. W. Aux. Assoc., Boston:

DEAR MADAM: In reply to your favor of the 23d instant, I can only give at present a very general answer.

We hope to make our Branches centres both for the diffusion and the collection of light on all that concerns the well-being of our disabled and discharged soldiers. We shall soon issue general instructions, with blanks and forms, bearing upon this subject, and must ask you to wait the careful preparation of these systematic formulas.

We suppose, however, that each considerable community will have its own special experiences, and its own peculiar sphere of necessary work, depending on its geographical position, and on the number and character of the State, municipal, and humane institutions, or other instrumentalities, already at work for the benefit of the soldier. We wish our Branches to assume no work which *others* are doing well; to do no superfluous, doubtful, or in any way needless labor; and we wish them to discourage all about them in works of supererogation. The soldiers must not be invited to lean, but to stand up; and only those be provided with public support who cannot take care of themselves, or be taken care of by their friends.

The chief work you can do, it seems to me, is to make your Branch a centre, *first*, for the collection of facts and observations respecting the actual needs of the soldiers returning to your State and city or the sphere of your late work. How many

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need and deserve assistance of any kind? Make your office a place where soldiers and their friends can come to *register* their wants and complaints, and where you can obtain your share of facts, to contribute to our illumination in forming a correct theory of the course the nation ought to take for the next five years towards its invalids, its veterans, and the widows and orphans of the war.

Next, let it be a bureau of information to the soldiers and their friends, in respect to pensions, back pay, and bounty. As you have a claim agency in Boston, you will merely extend the knowledge of it and its privileges to the communities you correspond with, so as to secure for the soldiers' families all their rights.

Then, let your Branch be an office for collecting information in regard to the *kinds of labor* in which invalid soldiers can engage, and the market for their labor; becoming the agency between them and persons *willing*, or *to be made willing through your influence*, to give up to them all the light callings for which they are fitted In this way we hope through you and our Branches and Aid Societies to keep our invalid soldiers scattered—objects of neighborly and personal interest, thinly spread over the country—instead of regimenting them in asylums, to weary and demoralize each other, and to become burdens to the State, and permanent monuments of a civil war, whose painful features we wish as soon as possible to efface and forget.

We recommend you to impress on every Aid Society on your books the importance of making itself the local centre of all that concerns the welfare of returning soldiers in its own neighborhood; to recommend the notion that it is a disgrace to a town to allow its own soldiers or its widowed and orphaned families to look beyond its own limits for support; to make it a matter of holy pride and emulation to provide employment for its own disabled men, and in this way reduce the county and State and national asylums to the lowest possible figure.

We are inclined to think that the healthful tendencies of our American institutions will so largely favor our ideas as to make the number of absolute dependents much smaller than is now feared, and to render the labor put upon our branches far from burdensome. But the next three months, and certainly the next year, (another winter especially,) will test that point.

We already perceive a disposition of a certain set of low-spirited men, who count their wounds not so much an honor as a thrift—an advantage rather than a misfortune—to take up the business of mendicants, and deform the streets with their hat in hand begging. These wounded cowards must not be mistaken for our disabled soldiers, nor be allowed to misrepresent them. For the honor of the whole corps they ought to be discountenanced, and by arrangements with the police, compelled to go to work or to be put in charity asylums. Public, shameless beggary from door to door and in the street is every way corrupting, whether made by blind, lame, or sick men, whether civilians or soldiers; and if the public cannot be expected at once to understand this, it is a matter in which they must be protected from their own impulsive sympathies, by our Branches and Aid Societies co-operating with the municipal or State authorities.

There is, however, a class of persons made helpless by the war—some of them yet to develop the whole extent of their broken constitutions—who must be made comfortable for life in public institutions. How numerous this class will prove it is impossible even to conjecture. It does not include *all the helpless;* because a large proportion of them will receive the tenderest care of their own families, too happy to watch over and protect and solace them, as they should be, even though in very moderate circumstances. Let us do nothing to discourage this noble pride of domestic independence, this sacred bond of consanguinity. A large share of the invalidism of the war we shall never hear of. Our proud boys will hide their scars, and die in the sacred retirement of homes that will not parade their services or their sorrows, happy in having borne and rendered both. This, too, is every way to be admired and encouraged. But there are many foreigners who have fought for us and have all the claims of natives, since to mix their blood with ours on our battlefields makes them our kindred, and "of one blood," in even a higher sense than usual. There are fatherless, motherless, homeless soldiers; blind, consumptive, limbless men, full of sorrows and of necessities, who require an absolute and perma-

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nent asylum. How many they will prove nobody can guess at this moment; but some thousands in all. The States are already moving in their behalf. It would be much better if the nation could agree to make four conveniently situated homes for this class of men, independent of State lines and either Federal or State control or support, where the spontaneous charity or mercy of the nation could maintain them in memory of their service to the Union; where the State and sectional feeling should be steadily withstood in favor of a larger and more patriotic sentiment, and the guarantee of private intelligence, energy, and integrity, in their ordering, management, and continued improvement be offered in place of the official formalism, coldness, and fixity which sooner or later cankers all institutions of benevolence passing into Governmental hands. Such asylums, being tentative, require flexibility; should be started on a small scale, in a temporary way, feel their road, and gradually adapt themselves to their experience and the wants of the men. To erect great edifices, upon any present knowledge of what our American life and spirit requires, would be to stereotype our ignorance and petrify our dreams. The nation, through some Board it has learned to trust, should take some one or more of the cheap pavilion hospitals the war has erected, and which must soon be in the market, and having thoroughly purged it, open one or more wards at a time, testing the want and gradually developing the best system for the care and comfort and happiness of the men; making the institutions in all cases *mixed*, so as to destroy the horrid, deadening informality of classified asylums; putting the wholly disabled and the partially disabled together, the blind and the halt, and by the greatest diversity of industries, and light, even if useless employments, seek to keep up self-respect, drive off ennui, restore to society as many as possible, and make those who cannot be restored as little miserable as their wretched circumstances will allow The wan and woeful countenances of many blind soldiers, many lame and helpless ones, utter strangers to homes of their own, has already stamped an image on my mind of their long and weary future under the best care they can possibly secure, which is full of motive, and full of solicitude.

The Sanitary Commission, as soon as it sees how much money is likely to be left in its hands after its more legitimate work is done, proposes to open one or more asylums of this character, of a size proportioned to its purse, and the evidences of public interest in its undertaking. Should the nation desire to perpetuate its work in this form, and make the Commission a permanent guardian of this class of the victims of the war, it has only to say so by its generous support of the plan. It seems to us that the spontaneous, public, unofficial character of the ministry rendered to the sick and wounded through the war, has been one of its most marked *American* features, and that the perpetuation of this distinction is eminently desirable. That government is best which governs least. That state of society is freest and happiest which embodies least of its humanity, mercy, and philanthropy in governmental charities. Never was there a greater need of recalling this principle so gloriously illustrated in our national history, than now, when a habit of dependence on the Government machinery has not only centralized, but bureaucratized our motions. We are clearly in some danger of forgetting that while we astonished the world by the rapid and successful way in which we *condensed* the national life, will, and power, in the Government, discharging the extremities of their independence for the time, with a deliberate suspension of the personal and local rights of freemen—we have a still more wonderful feat to display in the ease with which we recall those rights, scatter and diffuse that lately concentrated power, and resume the unofficial and unbureaucratic life which is the proud prerogative of a self-governing nation. The fewer the monuments of our martial law, and our purely governmental régime, the better; the more the memorials of our popular, home-bred, and individual life, the better also.

The Sanitary Commission is not ambitious of any further services to the country, and would gladly retire from duty. It will cheerfully resign its care of disabled soldiers to any body of men deemed more capable or more worthy representatives of the national will, as soon as it has exhausted the means already entrusted to it, and for which it feels a deep responsibility. But, if the people wish it, or expect it, or call upon it, to go on with this work, on the general principles herein set forth, it will

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not shrink from the task and responsibility of continuing to represent the national care and love towards the soldiers who have re-established our liberties and saved our country.

Excuse the length and the generality of my letter, which I certainly began with very little idea of extending beyond the demands of your local inquiries, but which has thus spontaneously grown under my pen into a short treatise.

With ever grateful regards to the Branch you so ably represent, for its readiness to go on with our work, and for its expressions of confidence and co-operation, I remain, dear madam, your friend and servant,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
Pres't U. S. Sanitary Commission.

From the New York Independent.

WORK FOR THE SOLDIERS.

What are we going to do for the soldiers when they come home? What for those who have already come, leaving behind them a leg or an arm as pledge of their devotion to the Republic? This is what some men are going to do:

At a meeting held at the house of Theodore Roosevelt, on Thursday evening, the 18th instant, for the purpose of adopting some measures to promote the employment of disabled soldiers and sailors, it was resolved by the undersigned to co-operate with the "Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers and Sailors," 35 Chambers street, by employing in each of our places of business—as general messenger, or in other light work adapted for the disabled—at least one maimed discharged soldier or sailor.

It was also resolved to bring this matter to the notice of the business community by having agreements drawn up and presented to all business men for their signature, wherein they shall agree to give at least one man of the above class employment in some light capacity, which has been heretofore ordinarily performed by able-bodied men.

Roosevelt & Son, 94 Maiden Lane.
Brown, Brothers & Co., 56 Wall street.
Phelps, Dodge & Co., 21 Cliff street.
Grinnell, Minturn & Co., 78 South street.
Ward, Campbell & Co., 56 Wall street.
Schuyler, Hartley, Graham & Co., 19 Maiden Lane.
Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street.
Metropolitan National Bank, by J. E. Williams, President.
E. Williams, Cashier of American Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President of National Bank of Republic.

The Bureau at 35 Chambers street was established by the Sanitary Commission. Its object is to get employment for returning soldiers, and like all the work which the Commission has done, it is without money and without price to the soldier. To the employer also it makes no charge. It is an institution purely and generously benevolent. It is another channel into which the abundant stream that the Sanitary Commission, for three years, has poured out is now turned. It is a recognition of the fact that, although the war is ended, the claims which the war has made survive. It is a confession that the debt of the citizen to the soldier can never be paid. It is a demand that the claim of the latter shall always be listened to and respected. On all these grounds we present it to our readers.

With clearness and good sense the circular of the Commission sets forth what its new effort intends. There are a great many soldiers coming home from the war, and they will want work. There are a great many employers who need just the work which these soldiers are able and desirous to do. The Commission proposes to bring these classes together, to adjust the supply and demand, and to facilitate the process of change from a state of war to a state of peace. The interests of hundreds of thousands of men are concerned in that change, nay, the interests of the whole Republic depend largely for the next four years on its right management.

Be it understood, the Commission does not ask for charity to the soldiers whom it undertakes to supply with employment. Nobody is desired to offer places to these brave men from a sentiment of compassion. But, in the first place, they are entitled by their services to employment; in the second place they are competent to do the work which the Commission asks for them.

From a report recently issued, it appears that already there have been 1,546 applicants at this Bureau for work, and 830 of the applications have been filled. Yet the statistics show also that while there were 252 of the applicants who were mutilated in the service of their country by the loss of a leg or an arm, less than one fifth of this number have found employment—less than fifty out of two hundred and fifty-two.

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It is to correct this state of things that the agreement above quoted has been drawn up, and it is especially in behalf of these maimed patriots that we urge upon our readers an application to the Bureau. For able-bodied men there is such a demand as will eventually insure the employment of most of the discharged soldiers, but for those partially disabled there is a lack of consideration. Yet they are the very first who ought to get places. For many places they are just as well adapted as their more fortunate comrades. In many branches of mechanics the loss of a leg is no disqualification or even hindrance. In many out-door and in-door occupations the loss of an arm does not hurt the man's usefulness. To show how wide is the opportunity for selection, we quote this statement:

"Of the 716 men still unemployed whose names are now on the books of the society, 198 are mechanics in different branches, of whom 135 are able-bodied and 63 disabled, more or less seriously; 112 are clerks and book-keepers, of whom 75 are able-bodied and 37 disabled; 69 wish to serve as watchmen and messengers, of whom 20 are disabled and 49 able-bodied; 16 desire to labor as coachmen and teamsters—these are all able-bodied; 321 are farmers and laborers, of whom 209 are able-bodied and 112 disabled, but not so as to incapacitate them from useful service."

Elsewhere than in New York we presume similar bureaux will be opened and similar opportunities offered. All over the land the claim of the soldier ought to be heeded—is heeded by the same benevolence which cared for him on the field of battle. If only the people will respond now as heartily as they did while the war still raged, no fear for the returning soldier. We will not affect to doubt that the country will always keep in mind its immeasurable obligation to the men who have preserved it from destruction.

From the Washington Chronicle, June 3, 1865.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.

SHERMAN'S ARMY ON ITS WAY HOME.

As soon as Sherman's army began to move west, some eight thousand men per day, the United States Sanitary Commission opened feeding stations at Harper's Ferry and at Martinsburg, where hot coffee and fresh bread are taken to the cars by a corps of relief agents, and served out to these returning soldiers. The work commences at Harper's Ferry, and is carried through as many cars as time will allow before the train starts, when the agent at Martinsburg is informed by telegraph of the number of the car last fed, and there the work is resumed and carried on till the train is again in motion. Time does not allow all to receive of this bounty, but still a number of thousands daily are thus refreshed. Why will not the people of the different towns and cities where these trains stop on their way to the West, take up this suggestion and form a continuous line of kind hands reached out to these soldiers?

WHAT THE COMMISSION FINDS TO DO.

The following private letter will show that though the rebel armies are disbanded, ours are not; and that there is yet a ministry of mercy to be rendered to the brave heroes:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 29, 1865.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask me what the Sanitary Commission finds to do in the way of field relief which calls for and justifies the use of so much at a time when there is no active campaigning, and when a large part of the army is only waiting to be disbanded, and will then be comfortably cared for in their own homes. You say that besides the absence of wounded men, we are also relieved from the necessity which has heretofore existed of supplementing Government provision in anticipation of long marches, and of isolation from the usual base of supplies. Hence, as you assert, you cannot honestly understand the real necessity, on this occasion, for such large expenditure, (in addition to the outlay for the usual special relief service, and for the maintenance of the army and navy claim agency, whose value you fully recognize,) I will endeavor to answer your inquiry:

There is really a *great emergency* to be met just at this time, of a character which has never before presented itself, and which, from the nature of the case, cannot again present itself during the war; and the demands made upon the Commission by this emergency we are endeavoring to meet, not with a careless or prodigal hand, (on the ground that it may be one of our last large calls for aid,) but judiciously, humanely, and as the faithful trustees of those funds given by the people for speci-

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fied ends. Three armies, consisting of 250,000 men, have been brought hurriedly (some by forced marches) into this vicinity—many of these men, not regiments only, but brigades, divisions, and whole army corps, have come here direct from their weeks and months of toilsome marchings, and even from recent battle-fields. They have been unable to obtain the change of clothing which not only comfort, but even ordinary regard for *sanitary laws* and common cleanliness required; and when they arrived here, though close by the Government storehouses, nothing can be drawn by these men "on account," for the very reason that all their accounts are necessarily closed, preparatory to making up the "muster-out" rolls. Hence the occasion for relief on the part of the Commission in the more urgent cases, which number in the aggregate very many. Moreover, our medical inspectors find that a very large number of the men in these armies have decided scorbutic tendencies, every day becoming more marked, some already fully developed—as in the case of one regiment from which fifteen cases of scurvy were sent to the general hospital in a single morning—which, unless speedily checked, will, even before these men can get home, lead to a very long sick list; and Government is naturally more tardy now than ever before in making the exertion which at this season of the year would be necessary, in order to furnish liberally of fresh vegetables to these soldiers. For the sake, therefore, of these men who are soon to be discharged, that they may not carry home the disease which they otherwise unavoidably would, and for the sake of rendering most valuable service to that part of these armies,—some 75,000 or 100,000 men who are still to remain under arms, and are really "in the field" as much as if located in Georgia—the Sanitary Commission is purchasing largely, and issuing liberally, potatoes, onions, pickles, sour-krout, and other anti-scorbutics. Thousands of these men thus supplied, have for months previous been almost entirely without this kind of food. In the opinion of experienced surgeons, the value of the service now rendered by the Commission is great indeed. Then, among all the regiments, there is a class to be cared for (in the aggregate some thousands) who, under ordinary circumstances, would be in general or regimental hospitals, but who are manfully struggling to keep up, so that they may have the satisfaction of going home with the regiment for muster-out. Just the aid which the Sanitary Commission renders these men, (chiefly through our efficient corps of women hospital visitors, who have temporarily been placed on the field relief corps to perform this kind of special service,) probably saves many hundreds, if not thousands, from the necessity of leaving the camp and going to the hospital. Add to this the fact that the occasion and the opportunity of extending this lengthened arm of the people at home to these soldiers, is limited to but a few weeks at the farthest, and that to 150,000 men, this is our last opportunity to make them feel the presence of the Sanitary Commission, which has followed them now for four whole years; connect with it also the other consideration, that here we have concentrated into a field of ten miles square, the work which formerly spread itself out over widely scattered armies, and you see where we find the conditions which, as we conceive, call for and justify this somewhat large expenditure at this time.

We should be untrue to the name and genius of the Commission, untrue to the people themselves, who have entrusted us with these funds to use for the benefit of the soldiers, if we allowed this opportunity, measured not by months, but by days, to slip from us unused.

Truly your friend.

THE GREAT GATHERING AT THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, ILL., *June* 9, 1865.

You cannot be much hotter in Washington than we are here in Chicago; and yet the people come from the East and West to make their offerings to our cause at the great Fair. This young city, you know, is the mother of Sanitary Fairs, and now in the days of promised peace, she has not forgotten her obligation to foster the remaining work of the Commission, by an effort as grand and generous as when she came forward in days of deeper trial and did so nobly for the soldier.

All trades are here, several States and churches, in their respective individualities, having booths inscribed with their own names, and each vieing with the other in efforts to do the most for the good cause.

Indians have contributed of their belts and bead work, children of their little

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earnings, schools of their accumulated treasures, and foreign lands have recognized us by uniting in the work.

London, Liverpool, Paris, and the German States are liberally represented.

Among the little things from children, there has come to-day a small box, containing several bright butterflies, large and well preserved, with the following note:

"I am a little girl, eleven years old, living at Glenwood, Jefferson County, Kentucky, near Louisville. I want to send something to the Sanitary Fair, and the dried butterflies are all I have. Please accept them.

"KATY M. CAREY."

Now please send Katy the Bulletin, with this letter marked for her. "*All I have!*" Who has done *all* they could have done? who of us are doing *all* we can? but Katy has given *all* she has. She must be remembered for her good work.

In one of the booths I find a gold watch contributed by a soldier, who having served his country well, and being about to die, took the watch and said: "This is all I have to give to the good Commission, which has done so much for me and my comrades. Send it to the Sanitary Fair."

The display of articles is good, and the financial results will, I trust, be satisfactory.

The Christian Commission comes into the work with an alacrity and generosity that is commendable. The religious press and pulpit have both co-operated, and it is fitting that at the conclusion of the war we should at least approach a union of labor, as we certainly have had all along a community of interest.

Some of the churches have brought very valuable and expensive contributions, and as it is difficult to sell at very high prices, the question of raffling has excited considerable interest. As you know, the Commission has never approved this system of raising money, and the Executive Committee of this fair having resolved to discountenance it, posted cards all about the building, expressive of their disapprobation. Such splendid gifts, however, have come in from divers sources, too costly to be within the reach of the masses, that the question, How shall their value be realized to the Commission? has assumed a serious and practical form. The Executive Committee had declared its opinion—an opinion consistent with the uniform policy of the Commission, and it could not and ought not to recede from its position.

A meeting was therefore held this morning, of the chairmen of the different delegations, and those immediately interested in the sale of articles, which was full of interest. Mr. Bryan, the admirable chairman of the Executive Committee, made a statement of the views of the Committee, and asserted their intention not to swerve from their position, but he wished frankly to announce that, notwithstanding the published declaration of the Committee, raffling was being carried on to a considerable extent throughout the several departments of the Fair, and that a large majority of the representatives of churches had expressed their desire to adopt the system in order to dispose of their valuable articles without sacrifice, and as the Committee was immovable, this meeting was called to express its opinions.

Clergymen, and others immediately concerned, having spent nearly two hours in the discussion of the subject, with good feeling, and yet with much spirit and animation, adopted the following preamble and resolutions, with but few dissenting voices:

Whereas some of the representatives of the people who are here assembled, having come without knowledge as to the wishes of the Executive Committee of the Fair on the subject of raffling, action thereon having been taken after the issue of their circular; and,

Whereas the question of raffling being submitted to this meeting for an expression of its opinion: it is therefore

Resolved, That this is the people's Fair; that it contains the offerings of the people from all sections of the country; and that these contributions are here to sell; and that each party having charge of such contributions claims the right to dispose of their articles, according to their best judgment: *Provided*, that all sales within the building shall be rigidly confined to the limits of the respective departments, except for such goods as may be disposed of at the auction booth.

Resolved, That in the expression of this opinion, the abstract question of the morality of raffling is not involved.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Bryan exhorted all to go to work in good faith and fellowship, stating, in a peculiarly felicitous style, that while he did not express

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any opinion on the abstract question of the morality of raffling in fairs, he was satisfied that there were some things quite as sinful as many supposed raffling to be, which he hoped would not be indulged by any, and these things were intolerance of opinion, and yielding to an unchristian temper.

Thus was the vexed question disposed of. The official action of the managers of the Fair discountenancing the practice, and yet the voice of the people demanding it.

Every booth is active, and all hands are earnestly engaged to make as large a division of money to the various interests embraced in the enterprise as possible.

The Christian Commission is to receive a liberal share of the proceeds; and in the bestowments of the people for distributing religious reading, building up homes, and providing for the thousand emergencies incident to reinstating the soldier to citizenship again, there will be a grand totality of benevolent effort hitherto unknown to this region. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH PARRISH.

TOUCHING LETTER FROM A WISCONSIN SOLDIER.

HEADQUARTERS, POST OF CAIRO,
CAIRO, Ills., *May* 1, 1865.

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIEND LIZZIE: I am really glad to make the acquaintance of so dear a little girl. I will tell you how it came about. Going down to the "Sanitary Boat," the box containing your comfort bags was being opened, and I espied among the rest one that remindod me so much of my own dear little one, that I seized and claimed it as mine. Opening it, I found your little note addressed "My dear Soldier." I read it with much interest, and re-read it; and showed it to my commanding officer, who is in command of the post. It made him, too, think of his little one at home. So you see, dear one, that your note has at least been on one of its missions, and has rejoiced our hearts. Now for the contents of the bag. You see one of your own sheets of paper comes back to you, and one of your stamps. I used one of your needles, one of your buttons, and some of your thread. The Colonel smoked your tobacco, and wished me to tell you it was fine. In fact, we enjoyed the "Comfort Bag" hugely, talked over it, thought over it; and I must confess, soldier that I am, that I looked at it till a dimness came over my sight, occasioned by the tear it would start. For I thought of the precious jewel God gave me, of your own age, a thoughtful, lovely child; one like you who loved the Sabbath school, her Bible, her pa and ma, her sister, and her dear Saviour; who for years closed not her eyes in sleep till she had said her little prayer, but who, too good for earth, was transplanted by "Our Father" to bloom in eternal youth in the arms of him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." My dear Lizzie, that *her* God may be yours is the wish of your "dear soldier." I sit in my room here to-night buried almost in memories called up by your little note, and am happy to tell you they are of the *happiest* kind. My home is in Wisconsin, and far from the Mississippi river, in the town of Viroqua, Vernon county. See if you can find that on the map. But I am here in my country's service, trying to sustain our *nation's* life, and insure to you and others, who are growing up to manhood and womanhood, the privilege of living in a *free* country, never again to be disturbed by any such a war as this. Accept my thanks for your kind favor; and be assured that the memory of to-day, with your bag in sight, (which I shall take home with me,) will always be green. Please tell the ladies of the "Buffalo Aid Society," that if they could have seen the discharged prisoners from such prisons as Andersonville and Cahawba appropriate their little tokens of regard for the soldier's welfare, they would have felt amply repaid for any pains they have taken. Until this "cruel war is over" their efforts will be needed. But we hope that that day is not far distant: Then we hope to meet our little ones, and enjoy their sweet caresses, as I'm sure your own kind parents do yours. That you may regain your health and grow up a blessing to those around you, live in the fear of God, and enjoy his favor in this life and the one to come, is the wish and prayer of your "dear soldier,

JOSEPH D. BROTHERS,
Co. I, 42d Wis. Vol. Infantry.

FLAG QUILTS.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

Perhaps your readers will be interested in the following items respecting two flag quilts. Some time in April, we received from a country town a quilt made in the form of a flag—red and white stripes and a blue

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field with the white stars sewed on, all nicely quilted. It was sent to the Commission, with a note attached requesting the soldier who had the comfort of sleeping under this *Union* quilt to acknowledge it, that we might have some proof that the soldiers received the donations designed for them.

In less than three weeks, the following letter was received at our rooms. Knowing that the exact words of a soldier's letter are always more interesting and effective than any abstract account, I send a copy of it:

"HEADQUARTERS 202D REG'T. PA. VOLS.,
"FAIRFAX STATION, VA., *May* 10, 1865.

"FAIR SEX: I am a soldier in the above named regiment, and also am in receipt of a few lines pinned on one of your quilts; and feel heartily glad to know that we are not forgotten by the fair ones at home. You ask the question for me to inform you whether us soldiers receive such articles. I will answer by saying to the Society that we do. Also, my bed has on a very nice, clean white sheet and pillow, with white slip on. I need not tell you of the pleasant dreams I had, but the first night the flag quilt was spread over me, I did dream of the loved ones far away. But enough; your donations are received—small favors thankfully and larger ones in proportion. I will wait a speedy reply from the fair ones. I am a man twenty-six years of age, and belong to good society. J. B."

This letter was duly answered by the Society which had contributed the gift.

We have another flag quilt, which we shall send this week, around which cluster some touching associations. The lady who brought it told us that, when our national banner was first insulted at Fort Sumter, this flag was made by her mother and brother, and was one of the first that was raised in her town. On the death of the mother, not long after, her sorrowing son cut down the flag staff, and entered the army. He was killed at Chancellorsville, and this flag was never unfurled after his enlistment till the death of our murdered President, when it was draped in mourning for that sad event. Thus consecrated, the sister has now converted it into a quilt, and wishes it sent to some one of our released prisoners still in hospital.

We shall endeavor to comply with her wishes. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CRUELTY TO UNION PRISONERS.

Extracts from the report of Frederick N. Knapp, Superintendent of Special Relief, read at the quarterly meeting of the Board of the United States Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1865.

* * * On Sunday, April 2, I arrived at Wilmington, North Carolina, having left Washington in response to the call made by Dr. Agnew in his letter of March 20, describing the wretchedness and destitution of the 1,500 or 2,000 Union prisoners who had just been brought into Wilmington, exchanged or paroled from the rebel prisons. When I reached Wilmington, all but 300 of these Union prisoners had been sent North; and those who remained had been made in all respects clean and comfortable, as had been those who had gone on shipboard. And this had been done largely, almost exclusively, through the abundant supplies of clothing furnished by the Commission—some thousands of garments—which enabled these men to lay aside the filthy rags in which alone they had for months been clothed. I am convinced from what I myself saw, and from the testimony of the medical and the military officers at Wilmington, that the Sanitary Commission did one of its most blessed and beneficent works in the help it gave to the surgeons there, who, with utterly deficient means at hand, were trying to lift these returned prisoners out of a state of filth and starvation—a condition resulting directly from long confinement at the South and studied deprivations. And I may add that among the men who still remained at Wilmington, although they were surrounded by comforts, and their appearance had of course been entirely changed from what it was at first, there was, in the seventy gangrenous limbs (dry gangrene from frost or exposure) of men gathered in one hospital, the saddest and most striking evidence I have yet seen of the malignant cruelty practiced upon our Union prisoners by the enemy. * * * * * *

On Friday, April 7, I left City Point, upon the Sanitary tug boat, "Gov. Curtin," which was starting with stores for Richmond. We arrived at Richmond Friday evening, having been delayed on our way up two hours at "Deep Bottom," where we took on board the "Curtin" quite an amount of supplies from what had been the sanitary store-house of the 25th army corps; the sanitary wagons,—which you will recollect followed the troops into Richmond

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the morning it was evacuated,—though well loaded, were able to take but a share of the supplies.

Saturday morning, after passing by the smoking ruins, and getting sight of "Libby Prison" and "Belle Isle,"—each bound in with its terrible history,—I went out to "Jackson Hospital," one of the principal hospitals of the place, a mile and a half or two miles from the city; and here I saw that which, by contrast, made me feel tenfold more fully than ever before how great had been the barbarity of that system of starvation and exposure by which the rebels, with slow and terrible death, had killed off our men, their prisoners of war.

I found at that rebel hospital the evidence of thorough organization and wise system—a large generosity in all the provisions for the comfort of their patients; and testimony proving the fact that, as a general thing, there had been no lack of supplies there, but usually an abundance of all needed stores. As I looked on these well-ordered methods, and the liberal provision which had long been made by the rebels at that hospital, located within less than cannon-shot distance of Belle Isle, I felt that the thin screen of "*ignorance*" or of "*inability*," with which some persons still seek to temper the barbarity of the rebels, must be at once and utterly swept away, leaving the inhuman cruelty of this slow murder to stand out clearly, and its true nature to be recognized, viz: a means systematically arranged and adopted, under a deliberate plan, *as an engine of war*, whereby to thin our ranks by death, precisely as the bayonet is used in battle—except that the bayonet is connected with bravery, while this instrument of death is the weapon of cowardice. For what could stand in stronger contrast with the boasted chivalry of the South, or with the undoubted valor of her soldiers in the field, than this resort to a process of starving defenceless men by thousands, showing that the spirit of slavery, which fomented and has guided this rebellion, is not only oppressive, but base; since bravery—that virtue which all men praise—dies out under a system that creates and thrives upon brutality and ungoverned passions? What, therefore, if not this meanest and most cruel method of getting rid of a dreaded foe, should forever be branded as *cowardice?*

Jackson Hospital, as established and conducted by the rebels, was excellent; in some respects, few military hospitals of our own surpass it. It was excellent in its general plan of organization; in its location and its arrangement of buildings; in its administration; in its thorough policing; in the exceeding cleanliness of its bedding, and in the very liberal provision made by the rebel government for the hospital fund.

Jackson Hospital comfortably accommodates 2,500 patients. Winder Hospital, which is near by, but which I did not visit, is said to be similar to Jackson Hospital in general arrangements and capacity, but inferior in its situation and its appointments. The buildings at Jackson Hospital are much like our usual wooden hospital barracks, well arranged and well warmed and lighted, the floors nicely scoured, and the walls, in many wards, covered with canvas, which was painted white. The bedsteads were only wood, but were kept very white, and on each was both a straw bed and a cotton mattrass, and two feather pillows with nice pillow cases. The sheets and blankets and bed-spreads were unusually clean, and bore marks of being carefully looked after. The cleanliness of the bed-linen was accounted for by the large laundry, where sixty (60) laundresses were constantly at work. The laundry was provided with a long row of fixed tubs, into which the water was brought by pipes, and ample provision was made for heating water, heating irons, &c., &c.

This laundry had its tenements near by for the women employed there, where they seemed comfortable in their quarters, and neat in personal appearance. At the hospital, beside the medical corps and nurses, and the two matrons to every ninety patients, there were in each section a chief linen matron and a chief culinary matron, with their two assistants. In each section was a kitchen for special diet, with four to six stoves—this besides the general kitchen attached to each section. The special diet list was posted in all the wards, and seemed liberal and aiming to secure variety. The dispensaries were well fitted up, and the persons in charge said, in answer to my inquiry, that, excepting a deficiency at times in some few articles, their supply had been good. The linen rooms were kept in the neatest order, and seemed to have been unusually well filled. The baggage rooms were like the rest, clean and well arranged. The dining rooms of each section, where the convalescents ate, were also kept well, and the tables neat, and bearing marks of care and comfort, and convalescents who had

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been there some months assured me that their fare was, on the whole, excellent. There were no covered walks connecting the different buildings in the section with the dining rooms, nor were there any "tramways" from the kitchens to the wards; but the walks were hard and clean, and the drains deep and free. At the head of each section were neat buildings, one of which was occupied by surgeons, others by matrons and women assistants. These buildings, with their white-washed fronts and green blinds, and patches of grass, had a look of comfort. There was no general method of carrying water by pipes over the different buildings, consequently there was no provision for bath rooms in the several wards —a decided deficiency; but good water for ordinary use was furnished by wells. The water-closets for convalescents were located where a running stream carried off the deposits.

Within the hospital grounds and near by was an open grove of large trees, with grass beneath, neatly kept. At the further edge of this grove was one of the two large ice houses which supplied the hospital, each 30x30 feet, and 18 feet deep. They are both now filled solid with ice, well protected. A little way from the hospital on the other side are large sheds and a barn, also a dairy house, with the cold water of the melting ice of one of the ice-houses flowing through it. At this dairy in summer they have had sixty cows, pastured near by, to furnish fresh milk, and at times fresh butter also, to the patients. The refuse from the barn yard goes to enrich the hospital garden of three or four acres, which the surgeon formerly in charge told me had become very productive.

Near the dairy house stands a large bakery, at present not used, with capacious ovens, where formerly, as the man in charge stated, they turned out sixty thousand pounds of bread per day.

To the above memoranda is to be added this most important fact, viz: that the rebel government, in making provision for the "Hospital Fund," added *one hundred per cent.* to the usual army ration. Thus was furnished large means for purchasing extra supplies.

Such, roughly sketched, is the record of Jackson Hospital, as it had been during the past year or more; while near by, all the time, was Belle Isle, with its shelterless and starving thousands. * * *

THE WORK OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

(*Continued from Bulletin No. 38.*)

INSPECTION OF THE CAMPS AND HOSPITALS.

While the Commission was thus organizing societies throughout the country for its future operations, it did not lose sight of the important object for which it had been created. From the first, inspectors had been sent to examine the camps and hospitals, not merely with respect to their sanitary condition, but in regard to everything that could enable the soldier more satisfactorily to perform his duties, apart from purely military considerations. The examination was generally made by two inspectors acting in concert: one of these was a physician of acknowledged ability; the other was usually a minister of the Gospel. It was enjoined upon them to present themselves to the general or commanding officer immediately on their arrival at the post which was assigned them, to seek at once to establish friendly relations with the medical corps, and to ask for the information specified in their instructions. After visiting the hospitals, the camps, and even the troops, they forwarded their reports, which were always confidential, to the central committee at Washington. More than two thousand reports have already been thus furnished, and there is great reason to believe that this voluntary benevolent association possesses more complete and more important information of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the troops in the field than can be found anywhere else. Every inspector, in his report, is bound to answer, in writing, to one hundred and twenty-five printed questions, respecting everything that can affect the welfare and health of the soldiers in the various latitudes, and at the different seasons of the year.

The medical department of the army had fallen into a state of inefficiency during the long period of peace which preceded the Southern rebellion. It was necessary to re-organize it. But the administration having been only recently installed, did not at first appreciate the greatness of the work before them. They were content with merely appointing a new Surgeon General, retaining, at the same time, the old organization. The officer thus chosen showed himself from the first hostile to the Commission; but as his opposition could not overpower the authorization granted by the

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Secretary of War, and sanctioned by the President, he decided at length to allow the Commission to do what it wished in regard to the volunteers, on condition that it should not in any way concern itself with the regular troops.

The Sanitary Commission, authorized by the President and the Secretary of War to continue its work, had been enabled to dispense with the approbation of the Surgeon General, but on this, as on all other occasions, it acted only in concert with the medical and military authorities, a moderation before which all the jealous suspicions of which it had at first been the object were destined to disappear.

The Government, however, not considering the Surgeon General, of whom we have just spoken, equal to the demands of the time, resolved that another should be appointed. This appointment depended on the President, but it was known that the opinion of the Secretary of War would have great influence on his choice. In departing from the rule of seniority, there was great danger lest favoritism might prevail over merit; yet it was of the utmost importance that the position should be given to him who was best qualified to fill it, without respect to rank or age. Under these circumstances, the Commission resolved to choose a candidate, and respectfully to present the name of their choice to the President. While the proposed new medical act was under discussion in Congress, the standing committee, comprising several of the most eminent practitioners in the United States, began to look out for a person possessing the scientific acquirements and administrative abilities necessary for such a position. They made choice of Dr. W. A. Hammond, assistant surgeon of the medical staff. After some hesitation, Mr. Lincoln decided to present the name of the candidate of the Commission to Congress, and he was confirmed. From a simple First Lieutenant, director of a single hospital, Dr. Hammond rose at once to the rank of a Brigadier General, and had all the responsibility of the medical department of an army as numerous as that of any power in Europe. The results of his nomination have answered the hopes of his friends, and satisfied the wants of the country. The London "*Medical Times*," dated the 17th of October, 1863, says of Dr. Hammond: "Making allowance for the usual transatlantic exaggerations, he really seems to have performed his work well. Appointed by the President in spite of the old routine custom, over the heads of many seniors, he came to his task full of vigor, in the prime of life, and capable of great physical endurance. With a bold hand he surrounded himself with trustworthy subordinates, displacing many who he did not think equal to the crisis, and proceeded energetically with his work. Large armies had to be provided for, a system of military hospitals to be organized, the examining boards to be reconstructed, and an army medical school and museum to be founded. Well, in these vast and useful works, he seems to have succeeded beyond all expectation."

He recognized the importance of the labors of the Sanitary Commission, and after his election this body became what it was destined to be—an aid to the medical corps, and an ever present friend of the sick and wounded.

DISEASES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

After Dr. Hammond had taken charge of the medical department of the army, the Sanitary Commission was enabled to give all its attention to its original object. In order to assail the rebellion to the best advantage, the theatre of the war had been divided by the government into military departments; these were generally determined by the basins of the great rivers, such as the Potomac, the Mississippi, the Cumberland, &c.; but there were also those of North and South Carolina, &c. These departments, in many respects, differ widely from each other; it may almost be said that all the latitudes and all the climates of Europe are therein represented. Diseases which cause great ravages in one of these departments are sometimes wholly unknown in another. It has been necessary to institute particular inquiry respecting the proper mode of treating certain miasmatic diseases to which the armies of Europe are strangers. The Commission has made great efforts to obtain in advance the necessary information concerning the destination or change of position of the different army corps; as soon as it has been obtained, physicians and surgeons have been sent with each army corps, that they might make particular inquiry respecting the principal diseases prevailing in that locality. The reports of these physicians

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furnish the Commission with full information, not only with respect to the preventive measures necessary to be adopted, and the usual mode of treating the diseases in question, but also as to the best methods of forwarding supplies to the point desired.

HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS.

At the commencement of the war the military operations on both sides had for their bases the courses of navigable waters. To that, both Unionists and Secessionists were forced, by the nature of the country, there being in the South but few railways, and these having but a single track, while good roads of the ordinary kind are almost unknown, and those which do exist are impracticable during a considerable part of the year. In consequence of this state of things, the Sanitary Commission recommended that a system of transports should be organized, and setting the example, it obtained from the government several large river steamboats, and converted them into hospitals. In these it placed its own surgeons and competent attendants for the sick, together with medicines and provisions, and despatched them to the scene of military operations.

In order to give an illustration of the utility of these floating hospitals, we may refer to the campaign of the Peninsula in 1862. The base of Gen. McClellan's operations against Richmond was formed by the rivers York and Pamunkey. From the early part of the campaign until the insurgents had turned the right flank of the main army, (about the end of June,) thus compelling the latter to retreat from its position on the Chickahominy, the sick and wounded of the Federal army were conveyed to West Point, on the Pamunkey. There the general hospitals of the army were established, but they were soon full; the climate of this locality was excessively hot and unhealthy, and the medical corps insufficient in number for the proper discharge of their duties. As soon, therefore, as the floating hospitals arrived, the sick were conveyed by way of the Pamunkey and York to Fortress Monroe, at the entrance of the Chesapeake. There, having the benefit of the refreshing sea breeze, and only twelve hours distant from Baltimore by steam, they could readily obtain all needful assistance, and if occasion required, they could be directly transported to the North.

The steamers on the American rivers are particularly adapted for such a service. All their machinery is above the water line; they draw only a few feet of water, the cabins being arranged one above the other, the vessel sometimes having three tiers of them. The windows are large, the ceilings high, thus allowing a free supply of that element which is so essential to a hospital—pure air—even when there are on board from eight hundred to a thousand persons.

It may not be out of place to give here some idea of the work which has been accomplished on these floating hospitals of the Sanitary Commission. The women here, also, are the life and soul of these establishments, surpassing the men, even, in courage and energy. They belong nearly all to the most wealthy or most respectable families, for it is generally regarded as a great honor to be employed by the Commission in such service. This is the more surprising, because it could not be supposed that their former habits of comfort and luxury could prepare them for encountering the perils and privations which they must necessarily meet with in this field of labor.

From a work recently published, respecting the Sanitary Commission, by one of their female attendants, (*gorde malades,*) we extract the following:

"At midnight two steamers came alongside the *Elm City*, each with a hundred sick, bringing word that the *Daniel Webster* No. 2, (a side-wheel vessel, not a Commission boat,) was aground at a little distance, with two hundred more, having no one in charge of them, and nothing to eat. Of course they had to be attended to. So amidst the wildest and most beautiful storm of thunder and lightning, four of us pulled off to her in a little boat, with tea, bread, brandy, and beef essence. (No one can tell how it tries my nerves to go toppling round at night in little boats, and clambering up ships' sides on little ladders.) We fed them—the usual process. Poor fellows! they were so crazy! And then the *Wissahickon* came alongside to transfer them to the *Elm City*. Only a part of them could go in the first load. Dr. Ware, with his constant thoughtfulness, made me go in her to escape returning in the small boat. Just as we pushed off, the steam gave out, and we drifted end on to the shore. Then a boat had to put off from the *Elm City*, with a line to tow us up. All this time the thunder was incessant, the rain falling in

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torrents, whilst every second the beautiful crimson lightning flashed the whole scene open to us."

Another episode presents traits of character truly heroic. We may here remark, in passing, that the Sanitary Commission does not keep in its service any one who manifests the slightest timidity under the fire of the enemy or in any other danger.

The following circumstances occurred after the retreat from the Chickahominy, when the army of the Potomac had just arrived at the James river:

"Reached Harrison's Bar at 11 A. M., July 1st, and were ordered to go up the James river as far as Carter's Landing. To do this we must pass the batteries at City Point. We were told there was no danger, if we should carry a yellow flag; *yellow flag* we had none, so we trusted to the *red* Sanitary Commission, and prepared to run it. The *Galena* hailed us to keep below as we passed the battery. Shortly after, we came up with The *Monitor*, and the little captain, with his East India hat, trumpet in hand, repeated the advice of The *Galena*, and added that if he heard firing he would follow us. Our cannon pointed its black muzzle at the shore, and on we went. As we left The *Monitor*, the captain came to me, with his grim smile, and said, 'I'll take those mattresses you spoke of.' We had joked, as people will, about our danger, and I had suggested mattresses around the wheel-house, never thinking that he would try it But the captain was in earnest; when was he anything else? So the 'contrabands'* brought up the mattresses and piled them against the wheel-house, and the pilot stood against the mast with a mattress slung in the rigging to protect him. In an hour we had passed the danger and reached Carter's Landing, and there was the army, 'all that was left of it.'"

Honor to the women! They are the same in all parts of the world; kind, devoted, counting their personal comfort and safety as nothing if they can only relieve those who suffer.

* From the commencement of the war this name was given by the Union armies to the liberated negroes. Its origin was as follows: When General Butler commanded at Fortress Monroe, he wrote to the Secretary of War to ask what was to be done with the negroes who had not run away from their masters, but whose masters had run away from them, adding, that inasmuch as they might be made use of in war, they ought, as well as the other property of the rebels capable of being so used, to be considered as "contraband of war," and the term has since been universally applied to them.

MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The want of a certain kind of experience of the medical officers of the volunteer army had, from the first, attracted the attention of the Commission. Almost all the surgeons and assistant surgeons were ignorant of that particular branch of medical science which relates to armies during a campaign. On the other hand, the Government had too much to do to be able to give the necessary attention to this subject. The Sanitary Commission, therefore, nominated of its own members a special committee, charged with the preparation of a series of reports on military surgery, and the subjects thereto appertaining. The following list of pamphlets published by this committee will give some idea of this branch of labor:

A—Report on Military Hygiene and Therapeutics.

B—Instructions to Surgeons on Field of Battle.

C—Rules for preserving the Health of the Soldier.

D—Report on the use of Quinine as a Prophylactic.

E—Report on Vaccination in Armies.

F—Report on Amputations.

G—Report on Amputations through Foot and Ankle Joint.

H—Report on Venereal Diseases, &c.

I—Report on Pneumonia.

K—Report on continued Fevers.

L—Excision of Joints.

M—Dysentery.

N—Report on Scurvy.

O—Report on Treatment of Fractures in Military Surgery.

P—Report on Miasmatic Fevers.

Q—Report on Yellow Fever.

R—Hemorrhage from Wounds.

S—Infectious Diseases.

T—Plaster of Paris Splints.

All these documents are distributed gratuitously among the members of the medical corps of the army.

Had the Sanitary Commission done nothing else than publish these reports, and give circulation to this kind of information, it would have deserved the thanks of the army and the country, for the surgeons of the regiments, nearly all of whom had recently passed from civil life to their new position, were, for the most part, but imperfectly acquainted with the duties and demands of their office.

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THE "CUISINE" OF THE CAMPS.

The proper cooking of the food destined for the soldiers is a subject of great importance, and it early attracted the attention of the Commission. There was a great deal to be done in this respect. The rations of the American soldiers greatly exceed, both in quantity and variety, those of any other nation. But the Americans (generally speaking) are rather poor cooks, so that even the quantity of food became, when it was badly prepared, a great cause of disease among the troops. As a general rule, the cooking during a campaign consisted in roasting (or rather in broiling) the meat which had been freshly killed over a fire built on the earth. In such a proceeding economy of fuel is usually a secondary consideration, and it sometimes happens that after a certain length of time they are reduced to short allowance. After an engagement the soldiers are not generally inclined to fatigue themselves much in search for wood, nevertheless there are hundreds, sometimes thousands, of the wounded and sick to be nourished. On such occasions the Commission made use of immense boilers mounted on wheels, and containing a soup well prepared and nourishing, which its agents distributed to the soldiers, who, on their part, were not long in imitating the example thus set them.

FLYING HOSPITALS.

Another proposition of the Commission, which the medical corps adopted at once, was that of a military hospital arranged on an improved plan. A structure destined to receive the sick, which can be quickly erected, which is sufficiently large, and at the same time easy of transportation, is a very great desideratum to every army; and it may be doubted whether these three essential conditions could be better fulfilled than by the arrangement referred to. It consisted of the trunks of trees placed at the desired distance from each other, the roof being formed of tarpaulin, and the walls of sail-cloth, which could be raised or lowered at pleasure, according as much or little air might be desired. The first hospital of this kind that was constructed contained 1,500 beds.

A FALSE CHARGE REFUTED.

How is This?

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I have just seen a letter from the wife of a soldier belonging to Schofield's army. She says her husband has been in the hospital at Newbern three weeks, receiving good care. But he adds: "The Christian and Sanitary Commissions are represented here, but the poor sick soldiers have to pay for what they get of them. It is the officers that receive the benefit of their ministrations." This being the case, this poor woman has sent five dollars to assist her husband in putting himself in condition to resume his place in line to fight the battles of his country. Are not such women of more real value to the country than our Sanitary and Christian Commissions?

NEW YORK, *April* 10, 1865.

ROOMS OF THE U. S. SAN. COM.,
NEWBERN, N. C., *May* 29, 1865.

To JNO. S. BLATCHFORD, Esq.,
General Secretary U. S. S. C.:

DEAR SIR: I propose to make a brief statement of what the Sanitary Commission has done for the sick soldiers in this same hospital at Newbern, during the limited period from January 1 to May 1, leaving the manner of the disbursement to more disinterested evidence.

During the period referred to, we have issued to one hundred and forty-six requisitions of the Chief Surgeon and his assistants, to say nothing of individual relief to convalescents from this hospital calling at the rooms of the Commission. These requisitions embrace—

Arm Slings	12	Canned Mutton, lbs	240
Bandages, bbls	4	Condensed Milk, lbs	2,080
Beef Stock, lbs	300	Mittens, pr	1
Bitters, bot	1	Needle Books	5
Blackberry, cond'd, lbs	17	Onions, bbls	30
Blackberry Cord., bots	7	Overcoats, Infantry	35
Blankets	46	Pads	93
Brandy, qts	5	Pants, prs	138
Currants, boxes	2	Paper, note, ream	31½
Cushions	313	Penholders, doz	10
Chloride Lime, bbls	6	Pens, gross	1½
Drawers, woolen, prs	781	Pickles, bbls	3
Drawers, cotton, prs	37	Potatoes, bbls	328
Dominoes, boxes	4	Prunes, pkges	2
Eye Shades	3	Pillow Cases	144
Gelatine, lbs	16	Pears, lbs	60
Ale, bbls	3	Rags, bbls	2½
Apple Butter, keg	1	Shirts, cotton	145
Bed Pans	20	Shirts, woolen	1,332
Blouses	90	Shoes, prs	39
Cabbage, bbls	2	Slippers	150
Chocolate & Cocoa, lbs.	144	Socks	600
Corn Starch, lbs	257	Sponges	6
Crackers, bbls	33	Sugar, white, lbs	80
Crutches, prs	62	Surgical Shirts, cotton.	10
Comfort Bags	51	Surgical Shirts, woolen.	7
Dried Apples, bbl	1	Tea, lbs	10
Dried Fruit, pkges	9	Testaments	12
Envelopes	1,000	Tin Cups	59
Farina, lbs	23	Tobacco, lbs	28
Ginger Extract, bot	1	Tomatoes, canned, lbs.	4,235
Handkerchiefs	163	Towels	3
Hats	34	Mutton, canned, lbs	240
Isinglass, lbs	2½	Whiskey, pts	22
Jellies, jars	21	Wine, bots	25
Kraut, bbls	9	Wrappers	5
Lemons, boxes	2	Vaccine Crust	1
Lanterns	1		

The General Hospital, which is under the able management of Dr. Clayton Cowgill, Surg. U. S. V., has of its own a well-

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regulated, extra-diet kitchen, supplied by a hospital fund, administered with liberality and judgment. The capacity of the hospital has ranged from 800 to 3,000 beds; and the fund has been abundant for supplying to the extra-diet kitchen everything attainable in this market, and for sending an occasional special agent to New York for such articles and quantities as were not attainable in this limited market. This hospital, through its whole history, from the capture of Newbern to the surrender of the Rebel armies, has grown up under the daily observation of the agents of the Commission at this post, and is regarded by me to be as perfect in its machinery and administration, and as justly and humanely administered, as the best regulated institution in the country; and this opinion is sustained by the testimony of every Government official whose duty has led them to inspect it.

I mention this not with the intention of drawing your attention from any malfeasance with which our agents are charged in the *Tribune*, but to give the proper credit to the management of the hospital, and account for the confidential relations between it and the Commission here. I have found no occasion to send an agent through the hospital to disburse special comforts, as every bedside, at all hours of my visits, showed all the appendages and comforts required in a well attended sick room and by every phase of disease. Yet, during the Carolina campaign of Schofield's and Sherman's armies, the additional strain upon our hospital attention was met by the valuable and voluntary services of one as refined and gentle as the most tender sensibilities could render her, and whose angelic ministrations were operating at the very time when this *Tribune* item was penned. When the rush of Sherman's sick and wounded poured in upon our overworked hospital and Sanitary corps, the matrons and female teachers employed in Newbern came to the rescue, with offers of help in their appropriate sphere. They formed Teachers' Associations of Relief, drew crude supplies generously from our Sanitary stores, and with gentle hand disbursed them, in the most tempting forms attainable by the culinary art, through all the wards of the hospital, under the professional supervision of the respective surgeons. This supervision was easily maintained, as the daily card of the surgeon for each patient indicated the general and extra diet most suitable for his case.

I record a list of some of the articles drawn by these ladies from the stores of the Sanitary Commission during six weeks of this period:

Milk, cans	215	Wine, bottles	68
Corn starch and maizena, lbs	127	Brandy, bottles	2
Gelatine and Isinglass, pkgs	90	Cordials and Syrups, bottles	20
Arrow-root, lbs	15	Farina, lbs	44
Sugar, lbs	206	Crackers, barrels	1
Tomatoes, lbs	459	Tea, lbs	9
Dried fruit, barrels	2	Cocoa and Chocolate, lbs	41
Coffee, lbs	65	Peas, canned, lbs	61
Bay rum, bottle	1	Ginger, extra, box	1
Preserves and Jellies, 5 gals. and jars	29	Pears, canned, lbs; Peaches " "	161
Lemons, boxes	2	Quinces " "	

These ministrations were made "without money and without price," and I deem it impossible that any such malfeasance as indicated in the *Tribune's* item could be carried on in this hospital.

Soldiers, in thousands of instances, eat drink, and wear, the choicest stores of the Sanitary Commission, without dreaming of the source from which they derive these comforts and luxuries, and in the very act of enjoyment, would be ready to aver unconsciously that they "never received anything from the Sanitary Commission." They do not always know what it is that softens the asperities of the service in this war, nor whence comes the relief that makes the soldier's life in our armies so much more tolerable than in any of the armies heretofore recorded in history.

It would be difficult to conceive in what way the "five dollars" were needed "to assist her husband to resume his place in line," &c., unless it was for clothes, and for these the hospital had two sources to draw from, viz: the Government stores and the Sanitary Commission. The surgeons in charge had a *carte blanche* on the Commission here for supplies to meet pressing wants, and the list shows that they made liberal use of it for their patients, as in the limited period alluded to, they drew over 800 pairs drawers, 90 blouses, 163 handkerchiefs, 35 overcoats, 138 pairs pants, 1,477 shirts, 39 pairs shoes, 159 pairs slippers, and 600 pairs socks.

I have prolonged this notice of the *Tribune's* item to show that a soldier in the General Hospital in Newbern need not suffer for comfort, nor buy Sanitary stores, nor seek from distant friends the relief necessary to enable him to place himself in line. No agent of the Sanitary Commis-

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sion has, at any time, sold any article to any person in this department. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. W. PAGE, M. D.,
Inspector U. S. San. Com.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *May* 6, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec'y West'n Dep't U. S. San. Com.,
Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: According to your instructions, on the 13th of April I took charge of the steamer *J. T. McCombs*, at Louisville, chartered by the Sanitary Commission, and loaded with stores, principally for the paroled prisoners at Vicksburg, or, in case they were not wanted there, to be taken to New Orleans.

We left Louisville that night, and after stopping at several towns along the river to leave passengers, reached Paducah, Ky., before daylight on the 15th. I left a few packages for the agency of the Sanitary Commission there, and then went directly on to Cairo, where we arrived in a few hours. There were about two car-loads of our stores, some stores of the Indiana State Agent, and a number of articles for the Freedmen's Institute, which I took on here. The news of the death of President Lincoln reached us here, and it so occupied the minds of all that it was almost impossible to accomplish anything. We left at 7 p. m., reported that night at Columbus, and reached Memphis the next afternoon. I left here some tobacco, codfish, condensed milk, and concentrated beef. A large supply of stores had been received a few days before, so they needed but a few things from our cargo. We were detained here four hours. We coaled a short distance below Memphis, and then kept on to Vicksburg.

Monday afternoon we tied up at a military station, as the weather indicated a storm, but at 1 a. m., on Tuesday, we started again, and had not proceeded far when a sudden squall struck us, so that although the engine was reversed, we were driven with great force upon the bank, and then recoiling, were blown into the timber just below where we first struck. Here the boat was made fast. The extent of the damage was a leak, which, however, was not bad enough to prevent our continuing on our way in a few hours.

We arrived at Vicksburg at 10 a. m., on the 18th. I immediately found Mr. Tone, the agent for the relief of the paroled prisoners, and learned from him that there was need for but a few stores from our cargo. I therefore transferred to him ten boxes tobacco, one box pipes, one box pincushions and housewives, one box suspenders, one box buttons, thread, &c., one box stationery, one box miscellany, nine barrels dried fruit, two barrels green apples, three kegs butter, and reading matter, also the packages for the Indiana State Agent and the Christian Commission. That evening I started with the remaining cargo for New Orleans. The next morning we reached Natchez, and were detained a couple of hours in putting off the articles for the Freedmen's Institute.

In the evening, a few miles below Morganza, we went to the bank to wood. While there six guerrillas came up, and upon talking to them, they said there was a force of sixty more a short distance up the river, but they would send up a man to tell them *not* to come down. Nevertheless, we got up steam as quickly as possible, and sent one of the hands to let go our line, but the guerrillas threatened to shoot him if he touched it, so we let it go from the boat and backed off. Our man was not quick enough in getting on the boat, and was left. They fired at us once, but did not hit us. We afterwards learned from the man, whom they suffered to follow us on another steamer, that they were waiting for a larger force to come down to capture us.

We stopped at Port Hudson and Baton Rouge that night to report, and reached New Orleans on the afternoon of the 20th. Dr. Blake was very glad to receive the stores, as there was great need of them at Mobile. I delivered to him 1,375 barrels, 316 boxes, 20 bales, 8 kegs of stores. The stores were in very good condition on our arrival. Friday and Monday we discharged our cargo. On Saturday all business was stopped throughout the city. Tuesday morning we coaled, and then started on our return. I was unable to get any private freight to bring up, and had none of our own until we reached Vicksburg, where I took on a number of articles that were of no further use there, since all but a very few prisoners had left. I should have taken some prisoners on our boat, but there were ample hospital accommodations in Vicksburg, and a hospital boat was expected soon, which could make them (there being only about 150) much more comfortable than we could.

Nothing of any importance happened on

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the journey up the river. The news of the terrible disaster to the *Sultana*, which left Vicksburg three days before us was communicated to us by a gunboat near White river. We stopped at places only long enough to report or coal, and reached Louisville on the 4th of May, three weeks from the day we started.

The steamer, though a small one, was quite fast, and under the charge of excellent officers.

Very respectfully yours,
RUSSELL HODGE.

THE CLOSE.

In the narrowing of the supply work of the Commission, and the consequent centralization of its records and laborers, the *Bulletin* office has been removed to Washington. This number makes its first visit to the Branches and Aid Societies from the Central Office. It will visit them once more—next month; and then, like the Aid Societies, of which it is the organ, will rest till Providence may indicate the necessity for further expression.

Words perish; but the ideas which lie behind and beneath them are immortal. Forms die; but the principles of which they are the visible expression—never.

The great idea of the Sanitary Commission is a living idea; it lives in the heart of the American people, and can never be obliterated. We may write its history and record the names and deeds of its workers—it may be preserved through generations and admired by all people; but the ideas, principles, and thoughts which it has infused throughout the entire system of our political and social life have made an impression upon human character and given shape to benevolent effort that can never lose its impression upon human society.

This seems to be saying a great deal, but it is saying no more than may be said of all truth and goodness.

The Aid Societies that exist through the country, though they may for a while cease their activity, can never cease to exist, in an ideal form, in the minds and hearts of the women who constitute them.

They have been the spongioles of the larger roots of our tree, which have gently and imperceptibly moved among the hidden springs of the heart of America, and drawn in the current of sympathy and love that has developed a fruitage such as the world has never seen before.

There must be no severance of any part of this great life machinery. If it should for a time cease to be active, it should be like the tree in winter, without leaves or visible life, but ready for the outcoming sun and falling rain of another season to revive and beautify it. If the season never comes, it may stand a bold and noble tree still, being its own record of past usefulness.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

CLOSE OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSION—No. XI.

To the Members of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, contributing through the Woman's Central Association of Relief:

DEAR FRIENDS: We promised you that the U. S. Sanitary Commission would let you know, at the earliest possible moment, when your work might conscientiously be brought to a close. The accompanying Circular (San. Com. Doc. No. 90) fixes the 4th of July next as that date.

The war is over! No more battle-fields, no more starving prisoners, no more wounded men, no more terrible lists of the missing and dead. The suffering and woe we have all tried to mitigate are at last passing away!

We will continue to furnish you with material as heretofore, only requesting you to take what you are sure you can return by July 4th. If your treasury contains money enough to buy all you can make up in that time, we will send you its full value in material, but without doubling the amount as usual. Thus all the funds in hand, collected for the use of the soldiers through our agency, may be immediately turned over to the Commission.

Although our work of furnishing supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers at a distance is nearly at an end, there still remains to us the duty and the privilege of cherishing the maimed and disabled veter-

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ans who are returning to us. Every town and district will claim the opportunity of supporting and helping such of its own soldiers as may need this care. We beg you will keep alive your Soldiers' Aid organizations for this sacred duty.

Our usual Annual Report will be omitted, or rather deferred, until we can give you our final statement and farewell.

For a few weeks longer, then, we shall work together, as we have for the past four years. Should some new demand arise in the future, we shall rejoice to renew our connection with you.

I am, most affectionately yours, on behalf of the Association,

ELLEN COLLINS,
Ch'n Committee on Supplies.

NEW YORK, 11 COOPER UNION,
May 23, 1865.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 10, 1865.

In our circular of the 15th ultimo, addressed to the Branches and Aid Societies tributary to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, concerning future opportunities and methods of work, and more especially the procurement of employment for discharged soldiers, as far as may be necessary in consequence of physical disability, or as a means of aiding their return to former relations and occupations in civil life, it was proposed to furnish certain carefully prepared forms.

These forms are herewith transmitted.

Their use, while diminishing the labor, will also facilitate an intelligent and systematic prosecution of the work, and will enable the Central Office of the Commission eventually to tabulate the results gathered from all Aid Societies throughout the country.

Forms A, B, C, D, and E, relate exclusively to the procurement of employment, and sufficiently indicate the method and all necessary detail pertaining to the work.

It is important that the large and varied measure of good which may be secured to the soldier and to the community, by a thorough and generous application of the methods here presented, be kept clearly in view.

The Bureau of Information and Employment is designed to accomplish the following specific objects:

1. To aid those who have served honorably in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment, and to facilitate their return to former occupations and relations in civil life.

2. To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.

3. To lessen the pauperism and crime, necessarily more or less a consequence of war, which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.

4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

Form F embraces questions to be answered, not by the soldiers themselves, but by intelligent observers, upon certain general conditions incident to the war, and to the return of the soldiers to their homes.

This form may seem to some unnecessarily full, and demanding information not immediately tending to practical results. The purpose which has determined the selection of the questions embraced may, therefore, be distinctly stated. It is, First, to collect such information concerning our discharged soldiers as will enable us most judiciously and effectively to be prepared to render to those really needing it any form of aid or relief which may be demanded of the people, in behalf of the men, or the children of those men, who have fought our battles; Second, to seize upon the occasion which is now presented for gathering material which shall illustrate the manner in which, under republican institutions, these men, long aliens from home pursuits, are at once quietly reinstated in their former industrial relations, and become again vital parts of the living whole. The value of the facts which may be thus obtained, in answer to the questions of Form F, can scarcely be over-estimated in its bearing upon many important questions, which already begin to engage the attention of statesmen and philanthropists, and which, in their answers, are to have a direct influence, in most practical ways, upon the future of the race. Unless the people themselves, through these agencies of the people, answer these questions, this record will never be made with the completeness which the present opportunity alone affords.

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The attention of our Aid Societies is again directed to the valuable service which they may render to the families of discharged soldiers, by securing to them, through some systematic method, a knowledge of the existence and work of the "Army and Navy Claim Agency" of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, which performs without charge the work which would otherwise fall into the hands of claim agents, thereby subjecting the soldier to a heavy tax, and often gross imposition and fraud.

It is suggested that in places where there may be no established Claim Agency of the Commission, the Aid Societies may render valuable service by applying to this Office for necessary blanks and instructions, that will enable them, in many instances, to transact all necessary details in the adjustment of claims.

In addition to the issue of cards and circulars, (according to accompanying forms,) to make known in your respective communities the work you are prepared to do, it is recommended, as an aid in your undertaking, that a liberal use be made of your local press for advertising your office and its facilities for giving help to the discharged soldiers and their families.

The necessary books and forms will be furnished by the Commission, upon application to the Branches or the Central Office; and will be finally returned to the Central Office of the Commission, for purposes of tabulation.

It is earnestly hoped that the work marked out in this supplement will be entered upon promptly. It is the demand of the present hour, as related to the welfare of our returning soldiers.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

Form A—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

APPLICANT'S REGISTER.

1. Number of Application						
2. Date						
3. Name						
4. Age						
5. Nationality						
6. Residence						
7. Regiment						
8. Term of Military Service						
9. Nature and Degree of Disability						
10. Occupation previous to Enlistment						
11. Occupation desired						
12. Qualifications						
13. Habits—Temperate or otherwise						
14. Means of Support						
15. Married						
16. Persons dependent on Applicant for Support						
17. References						
18. Opinion of Referee						
19. Kind of Employment secured						
20. Remarks						

Form B—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYER'S REGISTER.

1. Number						
2. Date						
3. Name						
4. Address						
5. Service required						
6. Hours of service required daily						
7. Skill or strength demanded						
8. Proposed Term of Engagement						
9. Compensation						
10. Remarks						

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Form C—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

Central Office, 244 F street, Washington, D. C.

MONTHLY RETURN.

.....

(Insert name of Aid Society.)

.....186

Month of.....186

Number of applications for employment:

By Able-bodied men.....

By Disabled men.....

Total.....

Number of applications by Employers.....

Number furnished with Employment:

Able-bodied Men.....

Disabled Men.....

Total.....

Number who having been once furnished with employment have applied a second time.....

KIND OF EMPLOYMENT FURNISHED.

	No.
Agricultural,	.....
Mechanical,	.....
Commercial,	.....
Teaching, professional or fine arts,	.....
Laborers,	.....
Others, not included in above,	.....

REMARKS.

Form D—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

.....

(Insert name of Aid Society.)

.....186

To

.....

.....

With the design of obtaining employment through this Bureau.....refers to you as to his character and qualifications.

You will oblige us by filling out and returning the annexed blanks with your signature. Your reply will be shown only to his employer.

Respectfully yours,

.....

Is he temperate?.....

Is he industrious?.....

Do you deem him honest?.....

How long have you known him?.....

State facts which may be of service to him, or of which his employer should be informed.....

No.....(Insert No. of application.)

Form E—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

.....

(Insert name of Aid Society.)

.....186

To

.....

.....

You are requested to call at our office respecting your application at.....o'clock.....on.....inst., and to bring this notice with you.

.....

No.....(Insert No. of Application.)

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Form F—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE 244 F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Returns from.....

.....186 .

I. Population, according to census of 1860, included in the area embraced within the limits covered by this report.....	.....
II. Number of men who have enlisted from.....	.....
III. Number who are still in the service.....	.....
IV. Number who have died in the service.....	.....
V. Of those who have returned home, what proportion are able-bodied.....	.....
VI. Of those disabled, what proportion are seriously disabled?	.....
VII. What proportion are slightly disabled.....	.....
VIII. What proportion have come distinctly upon the charity of others for support.....	.....
IX. What agencies exist in your community for the relief of discharged soldiers or their families.....	.....
X. What has been the kind and amount of aid which these agencies have rendered.....	.....
XI. In your community how far is preference given by employers of labor to discharged soldiers.....	.....
XII. Number of widows of soldiers.....	.....
XIII. Number of these widows who are poor and partially dependent.....	.....
XIV. Number of children of deceased soldiers.....	.....
XV. What available provision has been made by the State or by other agencies by which these children, if poor, can be cared for and educated.....	.....
XVI. To what extent is aid of this kind, if any exists, sought and used for the advantage of these children.....	.....
XVII. What, upon the whole, has been the effect of this long term of military service upon the *moral tone* of the soldiers themselves.....	.....
XVIII. What has been the effect upon the *industrial habits* of these men.....	.....
XIX. Is there any marked effect upon the homes and upon the children of these soldiers, produced by this long absence of the father of the family? If there is, how, in general terms, does it show itself.....	.....
XX. Taking your community as a whole, what do you observe is *the influence of the war*, including, on the one side, the effect of these calls for generous sacrifices, the discipline of hopes and fears and sorrows, and, on the other hand, the demoralizing influences brought back from army life.....	.....

(Form of Circular to be printed and used by Aid Societies in their respective localities, the proper designation of each being inserted.)

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

.....

(Insert name of Society.)

This Bureau is established with the following objects:

1. To aid those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment.

2. To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.

3. To lessen the pauperism and crime necessarily more or less a consequence of war, and which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.

4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

The services of the Bureau are given gratuitously.

Information and suggestions are solicited relative to employments adapted to maimed and disabled men. Employers are earnestly requested to make application to this Bureau for every class of labor; and are reminded that our Army and Navy have contained many of the best and most trustworthy young men of the nation—skilled in every occupation.

It is demanded by both patriotism and humanity, that the light occupations of all towns, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, be given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in

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more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health, and their blood to the nation.

[Append names of Officers of Aid Society.]

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

THE RECORD OF THE COMMISSION.

The years of thought and labor that have been given to the Commission are in the past. Their record is unseen of the people as yet, and hence it is not appreciated.

In all the societies that have been tributary to it, there is a history of toil, of prayer, and patriotism that should be developed as an example to the world, as well as a just tribute to those who have participated in the work.

Every agent upon the field, every visitor and inspector of camp and hospital, has a record of his work, if not in tangible form, in his memory and heart. And it should be brought to light, that the whole may be condensed, and a history which shall exceed the history of any other benevolent organization the world has ever known, be made the crowning glory of our age.

The churches have not done for missions, humanitarians for their peculiar plans of benevolence, politicians for their ministries of public charity, what has been done for the army of the Union by the Union-loving people of the country during the continuance of the war.

The reason why so much has been accomplished is found in the universality of the claim for aid, without reference to names or divisions. All classes of people went to war, as representatives of all classes at home, and the generous sacrifice of the soldier was only equalled by the response of the people at home to strengthen and supplement the resources of the Government, that it should not fail in its care of the soldier.

Let all these fragmentary histories be collected. Let every incident of striking value be taken from the private diary of every one who has labored for the Commission, and forwarded to the Historical Bureau.

In the armies of the East and West alike, noble women have ventured into camp and field, and done noble service. Let these make their record.

Volunteers who have not been sent out by the Commission, but who have labored with it, and drawn from its supplies, have a record. Let the facts of their experience be presented and make a part of the history of the times.

State agents have gone under appointment of governors and legislation, quartered with the Commission, and been a part of its practical machinery. These have a peculiar record that should be incorporated in history with that of the whole people.

Railroad, transportation, and telegraph companies have opened their cars, boats, and offices, and said to the people, "Use us and our appliances in the cause;" and the generosity and promptness with which they have acted is not only a matter of public interest, but one which is needful to make complete the testimony that will be seen of men in this behalf.

The work of children, in schools, alert clubs, and little social fairs, has been wonderful; and when these children shall grow to manhood they will be glad to find the truth written for them and theirs.

Let aid societies, churches, children, agents, visitors, observers, corporations, and individuals, who have aided the Sanitary Commission in any way, and who should be incorporated in its history, furnish their own record of facts and labors, and all such documents shall be filed and properly noticed.

Address, Historical Bureau, U. S. Sanitary Commission 244 F St., Washington, D. C.

REBEL BARBARITY.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, } *ss.*
County of Fairfax, }

Charles A. Watson, 1st sergeant Company "E;" Freeman D. Nason, sergeant, Company "G;" James Cusack, private, Company "A;" Benjamin Herrald, private,

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Company "A;" Henry W. Howard, private, Company "D;" Henry Slate, private, Company "D," George Taylor, private, Company "D;" George Hurley, private, Company "D;" all of the 17th Regiment of Vermont State Volunteer Infantry, being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says: That deponents were captured by the rebel forces on the 30th day of September, 1864, at Shady Grove Church, near the Weldon railroad, in the State of Virginia; that they were taken to prison first at Petersburg, next at Richmond, and finally at Salisbury, N. C., at which place they all, except deponent, Slate, remained imprisoned from October 5, 1864, until February the 24th, 1865; that upon deponents' arrival there were about 10,000 Union men in said prison at Salisbury; that immediately after their capture, and at Petersburg, Va., their blankets and all their valuables were taken from the persons of deponents by the rebels; that during their stay at Salisbury prison, of four months and over, no clothing whatever was issued by the rebel authorities, and until about the time of deponents' release, in February, 1865, no blankets were furnished to the prisoners at that place; that hardly any of said prisoners had blankets of their own; that during a large portion of the time of their imprisonment, viz., the months of December, 1864, and January and February, 1865, the weather was very cold, with heavy frosts and severe rains, and that said prisoners, during such period of time, had no shelter of any kind whatever from the inclemency of the weather, except as follows: about one-third of the prisoners dug holes or caves in the ground, into which they crept for protection. That the rations of food issued to the prisoners at Salisbury were as follows: daily to each man, either one half pound of corn or sorghum bread, or one pint of corn meal ground with the cob, and one half pint of very thin soup, without any seasoning. About twice in each month beefs' heads and livers and tripe, raw and bloody, were served out in quantities sufficient to give each prisoner a piece about the size of a man's two fingers. Besides this no meat of any kind was ever served to the prisoners. Sometimes, but never in connection with the issue of meat as above, sorghum was given in the amount of two or three spoonsful to a man. This issue was made, perhaps, once in each week. No salt was ever furnished the Union prisoners, and no food was ever issued of any other kind or in any other quantities than as stated, during deponents' stay in said prison. On an average, at least one day in each week no ration or food whatever was given to the prisoners; and on thanksgiving and Christmas days of 1864, no food was given to said prisoners, and the reason assigned that these were feast days for their friends at home and should be made fast days to them. During the first two or three months of their confinement as above, deponents say that water was only given to them from reservoirs or cisterns in the prison yard, containing the drainings of the yard. A very great number of the prisoners were so feeble and sick as to be unable to reach the sinks to relieve the wants of nature, and the filth and excrement deposited by these men were washed by the rain, and that water drained into these wells and cisterns. After the first month the number of wells was increased, but the character of the water was unchanged. Water was not furnished in sufficient quantities for both washing and drinking, and consequently the great majority of the men were unable to wash at all, either their persons or clothing. Many became so blackened by dirt and smoke as not to be distinguishable from negroes except by the color or character of their hair.

That there were eight hospitals in the yard, containing in all about 550 patients, and always full, and that there were always more sick, and actually more men died in the open yard than in the hospitals. The sick were laid in these hospitals on the bare board floor, and in one hospital on the earthen floor, without bed, bedding, or covering of any kind whatsoever. To each sick man was issued daily rations of wheat bread ¾ of a pound, a little rice soup once each day, and a little meat about the size of a man's two fingers once a week. Deponent, Henry W. Howard, further says that he was employed in said hospitals as a nurse to the sick, and has known instances of sick prisoners being two whole days without food of an kind. Said Howard and deponent Watson further say, that they kept records of deaths in the prison during said four months of their stay, and from these records, and from information derived from the records of surgeons in said hospital, they state that of the 10,000 prisoners confined in said prison in Octo-

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ber, 1864, over 5,100 died mainly from want, hunger, and exposure, between October, 5, 1864, and February 24, 1865.

Prisoners dying were commonly stripped of their clothing, if it was of any value whatever, thrown naked, and in a miscellaneous pile, into a wagon, carted out of the yard, and thrown, in layers three or four deep, into trenches five or six feet in depth, dug for the purpose of burial. Deponents further say, that they have and each of them has seen these wagons, full of the dead bodies of Union prisoners, when hindered by a rut or hole in the road, relieved by throwing out the bodies of our men like sticks of cord-wood.

Deponents further say, that about the middle of November, 1864, the rebel authorities began efforts to induce the prisoners to enlist in the rebel army. The process was this: For two or three days no food was issued except a pint of thin soup, without bread or other accompaniment. On the third day a large box of cooked meat and a box of white bread was placed at the gate, within full sight of the prisoners, and the offer was made by either General York, Brigadier General, C. S. A., or by Major Gee, in immediate command of the prison, or by some other authorized officer, that to each prisoner who would enlist in the rebel army one pound of the meat and one loaf of the bread would be given. Many men enlisted under this temptation, but deponents refused; and on such refusal deponent Watson on one occasion heard said Brig. Gen. York state with an oath that it was their intention to starve said prisoners until they did enlist; and on another occasion, deponent Taylor heard said Major Gee make the same statement. This process was put in force eight or ten times during the period of these deponents' imprisonment, and about 1,500 Union soldiers were driven by their sufferings so to enlist. That on one occasion, for two whole days no food or rations of any kind whatever were issued to the Union prisoners, and on the third day, which was, as deponents recollect, the 26th day of December, 1864, the boxes of meat and bread were again brought out, and the offer as above made. That under this great pressure, on that day five hundred or six hundred of the said Union prisoners did so enlist in the rebel army, and deponent, Henry Slate, says that, driven by famine and suffering, he did so enlist among them, and received the bounty of two loaves of bread and one pound of bacon. Said Slate further says, that he never bore arms in the rebel ranks, but was employed in digging in the trenches, and about April 10, 1865, escaped to the Union lines.

CHAS. A. WATSON, 1st Sergt. Co. E, 17th Vt.
FREEMAN D. NASON, Sergt. Co. G, 17th Vt.
JAMES CUSACK, Co. A, 17th Vt.
his
BENJAMIN x HERRALD, Co. A, 17th Vt.
mark.
Witness—GEO. J. SICARD.
his
GEORGE x TAYLOR, Co. D, 17th Vt.
mark.
Witness—GEO. J. SICARD.
GEORGE J. HURLEY, Co. D, 17th Vt.
HENRY W. HOWARD, Co. D, 17th Vt.
HENRY SLATE, Co. D, 17th Vt.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of June, A. D. 1865, at Headquarters, 17th Vermont Vols., near Alexandria, Va. JAMES S. PECK,
Adj't 17th Vt. Vols.

SPECIAL RELIEF WORK ON THE RAILROAD CARS.

During the past month the Sanitary Commission has been rendering a most valuable service through the agency of its Corps of Hospital Couriers, who go out upon the evening express trains from Washington to minister to the needs of the disabled soldiers who may be upon the several trains. In the process of rapidly discharging the inmates of the general hospitals there are many men quite feeble and helpless who start upon the railroad cars; there have been during the four weeks past from ten to forty such men in each express train. The Hospital Couriers of the Commission are at the railroad station before the cars leave to help these feeble men in obtaining tickets, (if not provided beforehand,) and in securing comfortable seats; and during the journey to New York, Harrisburg, Wheeling, or wherever it may be, these sick soldiers have this friend near them, marked by his badge, whom they can call upon for any help they need. At the end of each of the routes assigned to these Hospital Couriers respectively, the soldiers are transferred to such Relief Station or railroad train as is fit; and where the case calls for it, another Courier goes from this given point with any soldier who is too feeble to be left simply to the care of his companions. The Hospital Couriers who leave Washington daily start from "The Home" of the Sanitary Com-

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SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT—CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EIGHTEEN

PLACES.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.
Alexandria, Va.																									
"Soldiers' Rest," J. B. Holt, Supt.						3		5				1		14	2	14	12				5	2	27		27
Annapolis.																									
"The Home", C. F. Howes, Supt.				1				1	2						4	4	1						25	1	2
Baltimore.																									
"The Home", A. E. Hastings, Supt.				9				5	14	3		2		7	2	10	2	1		2	5	3	50		16
Boston.																									
"Soldiers' Home," Chas. E. Mudge, Supt.		1		14	2	7		2		1			1	457	1	736	7	1		51	2		19		6
Buffalo, N. Y.																									
"Soldiers' Rest," Mrs. H. Indevine, Mat.				2				9	5					1			4						77		8
Cairo, Ill.																									
"Soldiers' Home," C. N. Shipman, Supt.		3		4				391	59	174	14	27		10	1	1	16	42		63		17	50		35
Camp Nelson, Ky.																									
"Soldiers' Home," Thos. Butler, Supt.								60	18			638					180						11	6	122
Cleveland, Ohio.																									
Columbus, Ohio.																									
"Soldiers' Home," T. E. Botsford, Supt.	14			4			3	181	242	58		105				3	350			9			49	16	1,356
Detroit, Mich.																									
"Soldiers' Home", Luther Sawtelle, Supt.								1									671						13		6
Jeffersonville, Ind.																									
"Soldiers' Home," Egbert T. Smith, Supt.	1			16				87	128	57		33				2	53	23		1			14	1	217
Nashville, Tenn.																									
"Soldiers' Home," Jos. Gillson, Supt.				1				605	763	90	23	115				2	3	897	48	1	157		4	90	6	897
New Orleans, La.																									
"Soldiers' Home," N. S. Bullard, Supt.								91	48	44	9	19	61	5	14	10	7	31	28			6	31		29
Paducah, Ky.																									
"Soldiers' Home," E. D. Way, Supt.								251	65	82		34					42			45					78
Portsmouth, Va.																									
"Soldiers' Home," Jno. L. Alcooke, Supt.				3				4				2		3	5	29	5				2	3	153		12
Washington, D. C.																									
Lodge No. 6, H. Y. McPherran, Supt.																									
"The Home," J. B. Clark, Supt.				30	4			9	16	1		9		59	11	62	42	12		5	21	21	245		44
"Home for soldiers' wives and relatives" J. B. Clark, Supt.				1	1									3	6	16	4				2	9	40		8
Total	15	4	1	84	7	10	3	1,702	1,560	510	46	985	62	559	48	890	1,703	158	29	282	87	67	894	30	2,863

mission, 374 North Capitol street, near the Railroad Station, where arrangements can be made for the care of any disabled soldier, discharged or furloughed, who is going upon the train, and where, likewise, all information can be obtained concerning transportation, hospital cars, relief stations, &c.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
CENTRAL OFFICE, 244 F STREET,
WASHINGTON, *June* 8, 1865.

In consequence of the very large demand made upon the Sanitary Commission by the armies encamped in and about Washington, it has become necessary, for the present, to restrict our issues of articles of clothing to the sick, and to such soldiers as are really destitute and unable to procure supplies through regular channels, by reason of absence from their commands, want of descriptive lists, or other cause.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

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"HOMES," "LODGES," AND "RESTS," FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1865.

Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	U. S. Regulars.	U. S. Navy.	Vet. Reserve Corps.	Q. M. Department.	Paroled Prisoners.	Colored Troops.	Unclassified.	Rebels.	TOTAL. Soldiers.	TOTAL. Relatives of Soldiers.	TOTAL. Refugees.	Whole number.	Lodgings.	Meals.	Paroled.	Under orders.	Discharged.
58	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	190	43	7	240	450	1,335	37	18	133
20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	726	2,141	...	...	...
21	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	13	1	3	...	68	1	...	...	245	25	100	370	576	1,831	142	30	5
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	22	90	...	126	...	...	1	1,509	15	...	1,614	974	2,829	1,057	250	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	10	...	...	...	...	140	9	13	162	292	627	82	...	59
15	2	30	...	...	...	...	1,211	...	13	15	...	38	6	...	...	2,237	...	5	2,242	1,160	5,840	260	10	246
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	254	...	...	1,200	29	65	1,394	1,324	3,431	6	1,262	82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	...	...	1,433	628	2,490	...	...	...
48	...	52	...	...	55	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	...	138	2,695	2,557	7,969	2,358	...	428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	63	1	341	...	...	...	1,111	...	3	1,114	1,268	5,160	588	87	94
17	...	26	...	...	2	...	18	28	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	818	...	...	818	160	1,939	342	296	46
160	...	1,035	...	...	4	...	248	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5,217	28	...	5,345	3,690	10,728	2,214	551	2,552
1	3	1	31	...	...	...	52	7	1	6	...	...	50	2	...	589	...	...	589	5,000	14,743	30	332	238
48	...	48	...	...	...	...	101	8	...	...	10	...	149	...	...	961	2	...	963	1,200	7,524	20	921	10
13	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	38	10	...	5	7	...	209	3	23	325	400	1,400	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	17	77	...	760	...	...	...
135	2	1	...	9	11	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	1	5	768	3,310	7,723	370	289	113
52	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	20	167	946	1,700	...	...	...
592	16	1,193	31	17	72	2	1,670	758	39	334	38	573	465	13	30	19,618	364	396	20,378	24,851	86,266	7,506	4,046	4,137

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THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D. D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
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U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

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This Bureau is established with the following objects:

1. To aid those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment.

2. To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.

3. To lessen the pauperism and crime necessarily more or less a consequence of war, and which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.

4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

The services of the Bureau are given gratuitously.

Information and suggestions are solicited relative to employments adapted to maimed and disabled men. Employers are earnestly requested to make application to this Bureau for every class of labor; and are reminded that our Army and Navy have contained many of the best and most trustworthy young men of the nation—skilled in every occupation.

It is demanded by both patriotism and humanity, that the light occupations of all towns, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, be given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health, and their blood to the nation.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

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[Objects.—To give aid in procuring pay, pensions, bounty, prize money, arrears of pay and bounty, and other claims upon government. To supply clothing, hospital delicacies, crutches, &c. To give transportation, information, &c.]

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The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to Geo. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall street, N. Y.

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1st. *To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2d. *To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3d. *To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4th. *To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

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OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

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All the papers and correspondence required to procure Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, and Prize Money for discharged soldiers and sailors, and for the relatives of soldiers and sailors dying in the service of the United States, prepared and forwarded, and the proceeds of all claims, when collected, remitted to the parties entitled, *free of charge.*

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *Dec.* 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * *In compliance with the recommendation of the Board, when a Soldier may desire to purchase "the more elegant and expensive arm of Palmer," fifty dollars will be allowed towards payment for the same.*

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.
O. H. CRANE, *Surgeon U. S. A.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *Sep.* 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, *so far as regards the Limbs manufactured by you.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, *Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.*

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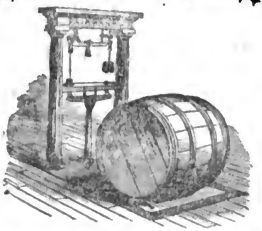

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THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 40. WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1, 1865. No. 40.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above 15,000 copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the Central Office, 244 F street, Washington, D. C., and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or* 244 *F street, Washington, D. C.,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

GOOD WORDS OF GREAT MEN.

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALMON P. CHASE.

What age before this age, and what country besides our country, ever witnessed such an organization as that of the Sanitary Commission? What needs have been supplied; what wants relieved; what wounds healed; what evils averted, by the activity, wisdom, and unflagging zeal of this admirable organization, fostered and sustained by the people, and recognized and aided by the Government.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 4, 1865.

To the Branches and Aid Societies tributary to the Sanitary Commission:

In a circular (No. 90) issued from this office May 15, last, you were called on to continue your labors in collecting and providing supplies up to the present date. For the alacrity you have shown in complying with this request, under circumstances so unfavorable to zeal, we tender you special thanks. Your continued support has enabled us to extend a generous assistance to our armies gathered at Washington and Louisville, and elsewhere, before being finally mustered out of service. When you have forwarded to our Receiving Depots such supplies as you may now have in hand, we hope to find our storehouses sufficiently recruited to meet all remaining wants of the service. In the Eastern Department our work of supply is substantially done, with the exception of a limited service still required in the Department of Washington.

In the Western Department it may continue, on a very diminished scale, a couple of months longer. In Texas and the Department of the Gulf the supply service may possibly last all summer. But, by economy of our stores in hand, we feel authorized to say that after collecting what is already in existence we shall be able to meet all just demands made upon us. We, therefore, in accordance with our promise, notify our Branches that their labors in collecting supplies for us may finally cease with this date. We shall make no further requisitions upon them, except in regard to supplies already in their hands.

We hope our Branches will use all dili-

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gence in forwarding to our Receiving Depots, through the accustomed channels, whatever stores may reach them from their Aid Societies, or any they have in hand.

All balances in cash left in the Branch treasuries, after settling up their local affairs, will be forwarded to Geo. T Strong, Esq., Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

So far as any of our Branches are engaged in other portions of our work than in collecting and forwarding supplies, their labors will continue so long as those of the Commission itself last. But the supply work is over, and the characteristic labors of the women of the land, in furnishing hospital clothing and comforts for sick and wounded soldiers, are completed. Henceforward, during the few months of existence still allotted to the Sanitary Commission to complete its work of collecting the pensions and back pay of the soldiers, in which it already has one hundred and twenty-seven offices established, to make up its scientific record and close up its widely-extended affairs, there will be no probable necessity for addressing the women of the country, and this circular may be our last opportunity, until the final Report of the Commission is made, of expressing the gratitude of the Board for their patient, humane, and laborious devotion to our common work.

For more than four years the U. S. Sanitary Commission has depended on its Branches, mainly directed and controlled by women, for keeping alive the interest in its work in all the villages and homes of the country; for establishing and banding together the Soldiers' Aid Societies which in thousands have sprung up and united their strength in our service. By correspondence and by actual visitation, as well as by a system of canvassing, you, at the centres of influence, have maintained your hold upon the homes of the land, and kept your storehouses and ours full of their contributions.

By what systematic and business-like devotion of your time and talents you have been able to accomplish this we have been studious and admiring observers. Your volunteer work has had all the regularity of paid labor. In a sense of responsibility, in system, in patient persistency, in attention to wearisome details, in a victory over the fickleness which commonly besets the work of volunteers, you have rivalled the discipline, the patience, and the courage, of soldiers in the field—soldiers enlisted for the war. Not seldom, indeed, your labors, continued through frosts and heats, and without intermission, for years, have broken down your health. But your ranks have always been kept full—and full, too, of the best, most capable, and noble women in the country. Nor do we suppose that you, who have controlled and inspired our Branches, and with whom it has been our happiness to be brought into personal contact, are, because acting in a larger sphere, more worthy of our thanks and respect than the women who have maintained our village Soldiers' Aid Societies. Indeed, the ever-cheering burden of your communications to us has been the praise and love inspired in you by the devoted patriotism, the self-sacrificing zeal, of the Aid Societies, and of their individual contributors. Through you we have heard the same glowing and tear-moving tales of the sacrifices made by humble homes and hands in behalf of our work, which we so often hear from their comrades, of *privates* in the field, who throughout the war have often won the laurels their officers have worn, and have been animated by motives of pure patriotism, unmixed with hope of promotion, or desire for recognition or praise, to give their blood and their lives for the country of their hearts.

To you, and through you to the Soldiers' Aid Societies, and through them to each and every contributor to our supplies—to every woman who has sewed a seam or knitted a stocking in the service of the Sanitary Commission—we now return our most sincere and hearty thanks—thanks which are not ours only, but those of the Camps, the Hospitals, the Transports, the Prisons, the Pickets, and the Lines; where your love and labor have sent comfort, protection, relief, and sometimes life itself. It is not too much to say, that the Army of women at home has fully matched in patriotism and in sacrifices the Army of men in the field. The mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of America have been worthy of the sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers who were fighting their battles. After having contributed their living treasures to the war, what wonder they sent so freely after them all else that they had! And this precious sympathy between the fire-sides and the camp-fires—between the bayonet and the needle, the tanned cheek

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and the pale face—has kept the Nation one; has carried the Homes into the Ranks, and kept the Ranks in the Homes, until a sentiment of oneness, of irresistible unanimity—in which domestic and social, civil and religious, political and military elements entered, qualifying, strengthening, enriching, and sanctifying all—has at last conquered all obstacles, and given us an overwhelming, a profound, and a permanent victory.

It has been our precious privilege to be your almoners; to manage and distribute the stores you have created and given us for the soldiers and sailors. We have tried to do our duty impartially, diligently, wisely. For the means of carrying on this vast work which has grown up in our hands, keeping pace with the growing immensity of the war, and which we are now about to lay down, after giving the American public an account of our stewardship, we are chiefly indebted to the money created by the Fairs, which the American women inaugurated and conducted, and to the supplies collected by you under our organization. To you, then, is finally due the largest part of whatever gratitude belongs to the Sanitary Commission. It is as it should be. The soldier will return to his home to thank his own wife, mother, sister, daughter, for so tenderly looking after him in camp and field, in hospital and prison; and thus it will be seen, that it is the homes of the country which have wrought out this great salvation, and that the men and the women of America have an equal part in its glory and its joy.

Invoking the blessing of God upon you all, we are gratefully and proudly your fellow-laborers.

H. W. BELLOWS, President.
A. D. BACHE.
F. L. OLMSTED.
GEORGE T. STRONG.
ELISHA HARRIS.
W. H. VAN BUREN.
WOLCOTT GIBBS.
S. G. HOWE.
C. R. AGNEW.
J. S. NEWBERRY.
Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK.
Hon. R. W. BURNETT.
Hon. MARK SKINNER.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT.
HORACE BINNEY.
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.
Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD.
CHARLES J. STILLÉ.
EZRA B. McCAGG.
JNO. S. BLATCHFORD, General Secretary.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 15, 1865.

With the issue of the accompanying circular, it is deemed important to call the earnest attention of all those co-workers who have so faithfully contributed to the usefulness of the Commission during the past four years, to the work of its "Army and Navy Claim Agency," now being prosecuted by agencies established throughout the loyal States, for the gratuitous adjustment and collection of claims against the Government, for soldiers, sailors, and their dependents. It is most earnestly desired, that within the next sixty days the fact that this enterprise has been inaugurated may be brought to the knowledge of, and the opportunity of enjoying its benefits afforded to, every soldier and soldier's family throughout the Union. To the Branches and Aid Societies the Commission appeals with confidence, to enlist their lively interest in this effort. A list of the Local Agencies already established by the Commission is appended.* Each Aid Society should select the names of those agents most accessible to the field of labor, and should direct in person, if practicable, every claimant to such agent. Where this cannot be accomplished, the claimant's name and post-office address, and the name, rank, company, regiment, and service of the soldier, with the date of his discharge or death, should be taken, and a letter written at once to the agent, who will return the proper blanks, with directions for their execution.

These suggestions are simple, but if energetically carried into operation, most valuable results must follow.

This is a work worthy of your utmost zeal and energy, and in its accomplishment all the appliances of the press, of public speech, and private effort, of the various local interests so familiar to you all, should be freely used.

Let but the united activity of all be exercised in this enterprise, and in the future it will be rightly termed the crowning effort of the Commission's career of beneficence.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

FOURTH ANNUAL AND FINAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 4, 1865.

It has been suggested that we should make this, our Final Report, a short History of the Association, tracing its course from the time of its organization, April 29, 1861, to this 4th of July, 1865, when, its work being done, the Woman's Central Associa-

* See page 1277.

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tion of Relief closes its career, and must live henceforth only in the memory of its friends, or as an incident in the chronicles of the Great Rebellion. But whatever may be thought desirable hereafter, in regard to this proposition, we have determined for the present simply to take up the thread where we left it fourteen months ago, and, as clearly and rapidly as possible, follow the course of our work from that time to this, when the end of the war has brought with it the end of our work.

Fourteen months ago to-day, at the opening of the spring campaign, our gallant Army of the Potomac was obstinately fighting its way through the dense underbrush, in those merciless battles of the Wilderness. May, with its buds and blossoms, its tender green, and delicate wild-flowers, came and went. June, filled with the beauty of earth, and air, and sky—the richest and loveliest month of the year—burst upon us in all her splendor. And still the fighting went on. Five weeks passed—six weeks—seven long weeks. Was there to be no end to the bloodshed and the suffering, to the anxiety and misery of those days and nights? And still that army, with its face set towards Richmond, pressed on—marching and fighting, fighting and marching. From the Rappahannock to Spottsylvania Court House, from Spottsylvania to Cold Harbor, from Cold Harbor to the entrenchments before Petersburgh. "We shall fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," said our Lieutenant General, with quiet, determined voice. It took all summer—it took all winter. Sherman, who had fought and marched his army from the prairies to the sea, was at hand. Sheridan, with his cavalry, had swept down the Valley. The "right time" had come, and our General gave the signal. The assault was made. Petersburgh and Richmond were evacuated! Lee's and Johnston's armies were surrendered! The war was over!

Since we last addressed you, death has again entered our little circle. At the Annual Meeting in May we missed our kind and ever-courteous President from his accustomed seat. Although in his eighty-third year, Dr. Valentine Mott was most punctilious in his attendance at our meetings and unfailing in his interest in our work. To his influence and active support was due much of the public respect and confidence shown towards this Association at its formation. At a recent meeting it was resolved that the vacant office in the Board, occasioned by his death, should remain unfilled, out of respect to the memory of our first and only President.

During the past year, or rather the past fourteen months, there has been but little incident of note in our work. If we except our Soldiers' Aid Society Council, held in this city last November, the days at our rooms have come and gone with almost unvarying sameness. At this Council, an account of which has already been published in the *Bulletin*, there were 215 delegates present, representatives from Soldiers' Aid Societies in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Michigan, and Canada. Since then, a series of articles, addressed to you, and published in the *Sanitary Commission Bulletin*, have kept you fully informed of the progress of our work.

In examining the statistical reports of the different Committees, we find some few changes in their work from previous years. The Committee on Correspondence reports having had in the field, at different times, nine Canvassing Agents. Also, that 369 lectures have been delivered by these gentlemen in the States of New York and Connecticut. We notice also, in this connection, an increase of 138 Contributing Societies over the number reported a year ago. The proposition made in our Third Annual Report, to furnish those Auxiliary Societies desiring it with material at half-price, under certain restrictions, has been of mutual benefit. Our Contributing Societies at present number 813, not including those sending through Centres of Collection. Of these, 375 have availed themselves of this offer. Nearly one-half of the sum expended for material was furnished by the Aid Societies; the rest being given by the Sanitary Commission for this purpose, at our request.

For the last few weeks the Special Relief work has been greatly increased by the returning regiments passing through this city. Our rooms have been thronged daily with soldiers in need of clothing. A new feature in this department of work has been the systematic visiting of all the Military Hospitals in this city, and upon the neighboring islands, which has been done by our Hospital Visitor—a lady who volunteered her services for this duty. We had before this supplied these hospitals upon requisitions of the surgeons, or through other

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trustworthy agencies. The last report of our Hospital Visitor, sent in three months ago, speaks of the condition of these local hospitals as exceedingly satisfactory—sufficiently so, it is suggested, to make the services of a Hospital Visitor no longer necessary.

We call your attention to the Tables at the end of this Report. They contain a Summary of the total receipts, distributions, and expenditures, of the Association, in money and supplies, from its organization to the close of its work. Also a list, as complete as we have been able to make it, of all places from which supplies have been received during the war. They number 1,920.

In our Third Annual Report, we spoke of "Homes," or "Sanitaria," which the Sanitary Commission proposed to establish for our disabled soldiers. After much research and careful study of the subject, the Commission decided that the vexed question, as to whether these Homes were or were not needed by our American soldiery, and to what extent, could alone be determined by actual experiment. They have accordingly opened a "Home" in this city, for disabled discharged soldiers. It contains at present only about 40 inmates, although it has been open two months. Our latest information upon this subject is derived from a letter written by the President of the Commission, dated May 26, from which we quote:

"There is, however, a class of persons made helpless by the war—some of them yet to develop the whole extent of their broken constitutions—who must be made comfortable for life in public institutions. How numerous this class will prove it is impossible even to conjecture. It does not include *all the helpless;* because a large proportion of them will receive the tenderest care of their own families, too happy to watch over, and protect, and solace them, as they should be, even though in very moderate circumstances. Let us do nothing to discourage this noble pride of domestic independence, this sacred bond of consanguinity. A large share of the invalidism of the war we shall never hear of. Our proud boys will hide their scars, and die in the sacred retirement of homes that will not parade their services or their sorrows; happy in having borne and rendered both. This, too, is every way to be admired and encouraged. But there are many foreigners who have fought for us, and have all the claims of natives; since to mix their blood with ours on our battle-fields makes them our kindred, and "of one blood," in even a higher sense than usual. There are fatherless, motherless, homeless soldiers; blind, consumptive, limbless men, full of sorrows and necessities, who require an absolute and permanent asylum. How many they will prove nobody can guess at this moment; but some thousands in all. The States are already moving in their behalf. It would be much better if the nation could agree to make four conveniently-situated homes for this class of men, independent of State lines, and either Federal or State control or support, where the spontaneous charity and mercy of the nation could maintain them, in memory of their service to the Union; where the State and sectional feeling should be steadily withstood, in favor of a larger and more patriotic sentiment, and the guarantee of private intelligence, energy, and integrity, in their ordering, management, and continued improvement, be offered in place of the official formalism, coldness, and fixity, which sooner or later cankers all institutions of benevolence passing into Government hands. Such asylums being tentative, require flexibility, should be started on a small scale, in a temporary way, feel their road, and gradually adapt themselves to their experience of the wants of the men. To erect great edifices, upon any present knowledge of what our American life and spirit requires, would be to stereotype our ignorance and petrify our dreams.

"The Nation, through some Board it has learned to trust, should take some one or more of the cheap Pavilion Hospitals the war has erected, and which must soon be in the market; and, having thoroughly purged it, open one or more wards at a time, testing the want, and gradually developing the best system for the care and comfort and happiness of the men; making the institutions in all cases *mixed*, so as to destroy the horrid, deadening uniformity of classified asylums, putting the wholly disabled and the partially disabled together—the blind and the halt—and by the greatest diversity of industries, and light, even if useless employments, seek to keep up self-respect, drive off *ennui*, restore to society as many as possible, and make those who cannot be restored as little miserable as their wretched circumstances will allow. The wan and woful countenances of many blind

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soldiers, many lame and helpless ones, utter strangers to homes of their own, have already stamped an image on my mind of their long, weary future under the best care they can possibly secure, which is full of motive and full of solicitude."

With the close of the Supply Department of the Sanitary Commission, our *National* work, through this agency, ceases. But our work for the soldier does not cease. It has only been brought to our own doors with our returning veterans, and henceforth takes its place as among the most sacred of our home duties.

O friends! On this Fourth of July, this day of our National Independence, which now welcomes home those who have fought and won for us a Second Battle of Independence and Freedom; while flags are flying and drums are beating, and the air is full of rejoicings, in double celebration of this great day; while our hearts are full of gratitude to God for having preserved our country through such great peril, shall we not best prove our gratitude by pledging ourselves anew to finish the work we have so well begun? Our soldiers have not faltered. They have fought the four years' fight through to the end. Nor have we faltered. The loyal women of America have been equally true to the cause, equally faithful to their work, through these long years of anxiety and toil. They knew that peace would come with the triumph of the right. Peace has come; the right has triumphed. The war is over, and our sons and brothers are returning to us. But, in the midst of our rejoicings, let us remember those whose sons and brothers will never return to them, with whom the war will never be over. Let us remember those who come back to us, having left health and limb upon the battle-field, and who would gladly have given life itself had it been required. Let us remember the last words addressed to us, by one whose memory is especially present with us to-day: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, *to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans*, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." By the love we bear our martyred President, by the memory of his love for us, we pledge ourselves to carry out this, his last request. And may God bless us in this resolution.

We have been asked to make a few suggestions in regard to the practical form this future work should assume. We do so with diffidence. The confidence, dear friends, with which we have guided you in your work heretofore, falters and hesitates as it approaches your own thresholds. For we feel that the homes, whose thoughtful love has followed the soldier hundreds and thousands of miles, for four years, must surely know best how to cherish and care for him upon his return. At your request, however, we would suggest the following classification of your Home Soldier work:

1st. The care and support of totally disabled men, who may need it; and assistance to the widows and orphans of soldiers requiring aid.

2d. The Collection of Claims, through the Army and Navy Claim Agencies of the Sanitary Commission.

3d. The finding of suitable Employment for partially disabled men.

4th. The visiting of any neighboring Military Hospital, or "Home," and the furnishing of such supplies as may be desirable.

On another page we publish a list of the Claim Agencies already established by the Sanitary Commission. Through these agencies the Commission collects any claim the soldier or his family may have against the Government, whether of Bounty, Back-Pay, or Pensions, free of charge. In many of the smaller places, however, no regular agency will be established. We, therefore, suggest that *one* member of the Soldiers' Aid Society makes this his or her duty. Write for directions and blanks to the "Army and Navy Claim Agency, U. S. Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

In many places, however, and we hope in most, this local work will be insufficient to absorb all the surplus energy and resources of the community. The great *National* work of the day, growing out of the war, now presents itself to us through the "American Freedmen's Aid Union," and the "American Union Commission." We enclose their circulars, commending them to your judgment.

It has been only after much earnest thought, and serious counsel, that we have concluded that it is best and right for us to dissolve our Association. To undertake any part of the work for our soldiers, as

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indicated above, would be merely to duplicate that which is already being done through established agencies of the Commission in this city. We give the list of those agencies as they now exist:

Army and Navy Claim Agency, 35 Chambers street.

Bureau of Employment, 35 Chambers street.

Soldiers' Home, 45 Grove street.

Headquarters of Sanitary Commission, 823 Broadway. Apply at this office, either in person or by letter, for any desired information regarding the work of the Commission.

The end of the war has brought with it the end of our work. You, our faithful fellow-workers for four years, can well understand why we should repeat these words, and dwell upon them with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow. For while we rejoice that the horrors of war are over, that our country is not only restored to us in all its integrity, but that henceforth it is a free country—purged from the sin of slavery by fire and sword; while we are thankful that the necessity for our work no longer exists, and are glad to be released from its responsibilities and cares, yet these very conditions, dear friends, bring with them the breaking up of our intercourse, and the severing of ties whose strength we scarcely knew, until now, when the hour has come for us to part. There are twenty-five large, thick books, still standing upon our shelves, in which every one of your invoiced letters, received during the past four years, have been carefully preserved. These books are our most valuable records. Let those who want to understand the work in its truest sense read over those hundreds, or rather thousands, of letters. They will find there every phase of the war as reflected in the hearts of the women at home. They will find, too, what the relation of our Association to the people has been, and get some faint idea of the strength and endurance of the people's love for the army. They show also, as nothing else can, the love and confidence which have grown up between us, during these four years of trial, and which we trust may continue to be sacredly cherished to the end of our lives.

As members of this Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, we have held the enviable position of being brought into immediate contact, on the one hand, with the earnest, active minds, and patriotic zeal of the officers of the Commission, while, on the other hand, our work has given us four years of constant intercourse with the most patriotic, the most earnest, and the noblest hearts and minds from among our countrywomen. For the influence of this two-fold relationship we shall never cease to be grateful. It is impossible to be engaged in such a cause for so long a time, and with such associates, without feeling one's own nature elevated and deepened.

The bond existing between the Woman's Central and the Sanitary Commission has been a peculiarly strong one; not only because we are its oldest Branch of Supply, or on account of the exceedingly agreeable and harmonious character of our intercourse, but because, with all our love and admiration of the Commission, there is a little lurking pride—we may as well confess it—that the Commission itself is, in some sense, an offshoot of our own Association.

The President of the Commission has always been a member of our Board. It was while acting as our delegate in Washington, the first summer of the war, seeking the best channel for the distribution of our supplies, that he conceived the idea of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, which, when moulded by the genius of Frederick Law Olmsted, also one of our earliest members, produced that wonderful organization which has prevented and relieved untold suffering, and, as "bearer of the people's love to the people's army," has blessed both giver and receiver.

On the 24th of June, 1861, the Woman's Central voluntarily offered to assume a subordinate position to the Commission as one of its Branches of Supply. It proposed to open a central depot in the City of New York, for the collection of hospital supplies, "such supplies to be delivered solely upon requisition from the Sanitary Commission, or to agents authorized by it." The manner of obtaining these supplies was left to the Association. This agreement, of mutual benefit, has remained unbroken to the present hour.

One remarkable feature in the work of the Commission, and to which, without doubt, much of its success is due, is its discipline. We refer particularly to the discipline enforced and respected throughout its *vol-*

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unteer corps of workers. Its Branches receive their orders from the Commission, and carry them out, with as little thought of disputing them as a captain would the orders of his colonel. And you yourselves, dear friends, with your deference to our wishes, have taught us to believe that our authority with you is paramount also. You have chosen to have it so, and have received directions about the work from us in the same spirit of obedience with which we have received them from the Commission. One of your letters says: "We don't think your plan a very good one, but we shall obey orders." And others: "Tell us what to do"—"If you want anything more, tell us what it is, and how soon you want it"—"The war is over, but we mean to keep on working until you tell us to stop." So many, many letters repeating this in every variety of expression. "After this work is over will you not advise us what to do next?" writes another friend.

This wonderful discipline in the volunteer work of the Commission! What is it but the strongest of all bonds—which is love.

It is with aching hearts that we read over these last, most precious letters from you. They are too personal, too sacred, to be quoted, or to be answered here. We want you to know how dependent we have been upon your sympathy and encouragement throughout our work. Don't forget us. Although the Woman's Central no longer exists, its old members wish to be remembered by you as friends, and as fellow-workers in and sympathizers with every cause that represents the welfare of our country, and the interests of humanity. And may God bless us in the future as in the past, and keep us in His great love and mercy.

For the Association.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
ELLEN COLLINS,
CHRISTINE K. GRIFFIN,
M. D. SWETT,
HOWARD POTTER,
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the Final Meeting of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, held at Cooper Union, July 7, 1865, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Woman's Central Association of Relief cannot dissolve without expressing its sense of the value and satisfaction of its connection with the U. S. Sanitary Commission, whose confidence, guidance and support it has enjoyed for four years past. In now breaking the formal tie that has bound us together, we leave unbroken the bond of perfect sympathy, gratitude and affection, which has grown up between us.

Resolved, That we owe a deep debt of gratitude to our Associate Managers, who have so ably represented our interests in the different sections of our field of duty; and, that to their earnest, unflagging and patriotic exertions, much of the success which has followed our labors is due.

Resolved, That to the Soldiers' Aid Societies, which form the working constituency of this Association, we offer the tribute of our profound respect and admiration for their zeal, constancy and patience to the end. Their boxes and their letters have been alike our support and our inspiration. They have kept our hearts hopeful, and our confidence in our cause always firm. Henceforth the Women of America are banded in town and country, as the men are from city and field. We have wrought, and thought and prayed together, as our soldiers have fought, and bled, and conquered, shoulder to shoulder; and, from this hour, the Womanhood of our country is knit in a common bond, which the softening influences of Peace must not, and shall not weaken or dissolve. May God's blessing rest upon every Soldiers' Aid Society in the list of our contributors, and on every individual worker in their ranks.

Resolved, That to our band of Volunteer Aids, the ladies who, in turn, have so long and usefully labored in the details of our work at these rooms, we give our hearty and affectionate thanks, feeling that their unflagging devotion and cheerful presence have added largely to the efficiency and pleasure of our labors. Their record, however hidden, is on high; and they have in their own hearts the joyful testimony, that in their country's peril and need they were not found wanting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to the ladies, who have, at different times, served upon the Board, but are no longer members of it; and that we recall in this hour of parting the memory of each and all who have lent us the light of their countenance, and the help of their hands. Especially do we recognize the valuable aid rendered by the members of

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our Registration Committee, who, in the early days of this Association, superintended the training of a band of one hundred women nurses for our Army Hospitals. The successful introduction of this system is chiefly due to the zeal and capacity of these ladies.

Resolved, That in dissolving this Association, we desire to express the gratitude we owe to Divine Providence for permitting the members of this Board to work together in so great and glorious a cause, and upon so large and successful a scale; to maintain for so long a period, relations of such affection and respect, and now to part with such deep and grateful memories of our work and of each other.

Resolved, That the close of the war having enabled this Association to finish the work for which it was organized, the Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army and Navy of the United States, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,
Secretary.

GENERAL AID SOCIETY OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Aid Society, Buffalo, July 24.

Whereas the necessity of the continuance of the efforts of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, organized for the benefit of the sick and suffering soldier, is now brought to a close by the restoration of the blessing of peace, we, as managers of a branch of this inestimable work, express our feelings in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby place on record our sincere thanks and full appreciation of the sympathy and encouragement rendered us by the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Resolved, That we are most happy to communicate to the officers of this organization, expressions of the most unfeigned gratitude for the kind and harmonious action so invariably extended to this branch of the noble and philanthropic work.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the aid and encouragement given by the officers of the Commission, we are not unmindful of the labor bestowed and the sacrifices made by our auxiliary societies; their prompt assistance and ready response to every appeal has been a sunbeam to brighten every shadow cast upon our exertions in the cause of the suffering soldiers.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the reflection that we have been made co-laborers in this stupendous and unexampled charity, and while life lasts we will cherish the remembrance of this benevolent effort, and hope that future generations may exult in the results of this glorious organization.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of the Buffalo General Aid Society, and a copy sent to the Central Office of the Sanitary Commission.

MRS. HORATIO SEYMOUR, President.
MRS. HENRY R. SEYMOUR, Vice President.
MRS. J. R. LOTHROP, Vice President.
MRS. JAMES P. WHITE, Treasurer.
MISS GRACE E. BIRD, Secretary.

ROCHESTER SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Rochester Soldiers' Aid Society, recently held at their rooms, the following resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society desires to express its high appreciation of the value of the work achieved by the U. S. Sanitary Commission in aid of our soldiers, both through its relations to the home work and to that upon the field; in the former, encouraging, stimulating, and directing the production of supplies; and in the latter, wisely distributing to our vast armies the immense contributions, which, since its organization, have constantly flowed into its channels from almost every home in the land.

Resolved, That we regard with unfeigned satisfaction our own connection with this body, as one greatly promoting the efficiency of our efforts, and highly agreeable to ourselves, and that we desire to express our thanks for the courtesy and kindness which has ever characterized its intercourse with this Society.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to transmit these resolutions to the Sanitary Commission, at Washington.

By order of the Society.

MRS. L. GARDNER,
Cor. Secretary.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY—NEW HAVEN.

In closing the business of this Society, it is due to our friends and co-laborers to give expression to feelings growing out of our long connection in labor for the amelioration of the soldiers of our armies in their struggles and sacrifices in the cause of human rights and the government of our fathers, vindicated and maintained by their

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noble sons, and re-established forever by their valor: it is therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a Branch of the "U. S. Sanitary Commission," express our pride in having formed a portion of that active organized benevolence, unparalleled in its proportions in any country, and tender our thanks to its officers for the uniform courtesy, sympathy and consideration extended to us as a society; and we further express our approval and admiration of all its satisfactory results in the great christian and beneficent objects of relieving the calamities of war and assuaging the woes of its avenging justice.

Resolved, That to our auxiliary societies words can but partially convey the expression of feeling that affects us in dissolving the ties that have united us in this holy cause. Reliance in our good faith, patience with our short comings, prompt and cheerful compliance with our repeated and urgent calls, can never be forgotten by us, individually or as a society, and calls forth deep and heart-felt gratitude.

Resolved, That our satisfaction is increased by the pleasurable reflection that in our country and in our midst there are women equal to the great emergencies of christian war; women who have not quailed before disease and death, or shrunk from the spectacle of hospitals or the horrors of the battle-field, but have left the comforts of home and the luxuries of wealth to serve and administer to the wounded soldier or to smooth the dying pillow, and carry the last whispered message to the loved at home. With such illustrations of the heroic element in wives, mothers, and sisters, have we not a sure guarantee that husbands, fathers, and brothers, with God's favor, will be forever invincible?

Resolved, That we are deeply indebted to the various transportation companies for long-continued and cheerful assistance in our operations. To Adams' Express Company especially, which, from the nature of its organization, was in more constant requisition, warmest thanks are due from the whole community, as well as from ourselves and our auxiliaries. Their aid has been, from the beginning to the glorious end, cheerful, untiring, and of great value.

Resolved, That we bow in humble adoration to the Giver of all good, that He has delivered our nation from the violence of enemies and the scourge of war, and preserved to us, for all generations, the country of our sires; and that we, the descendants of heroic mothers, have been able to add to the mite of our labor the contribution of prayers to the Giver of victory, for blessing and favor, and the consolations of sympathy with the sorrows of the widow and the orphan.

E. S. ROBERTS,
Cor. Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

At a meeting held by the Soldiers' Aid Society of Irvington, June 29, 1865, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do not dissolve the Soldiers' Aid Society, but consider its duties changed. Hereafter we will turn our attention to ascertaining and relieving the wants of the soldiers and their families who have enlisted from Irvington, or come here to reside after their discharge from service.

Resolved, That the materials and money remaining in the hands of the Society shall be used for the benefit of soldiers and their families in this place, who may at any time hereafter be in want of such aid; and that the same shall be in charge of the officers of this Society.

Resolved, That when any member of this Society becomes aware that a soldier or his family, residing in Irvington, needs assistance, she is to communicate the fact, at once, to any one of the officers of this Society, who shall forthwith call a meeting of the rest, to decide what aid to render. A meeting of *three* of the officers shall be considered sufficient to transact such business.

RESOLUTION OF THE WISCONSIN SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

MILWAUKIE, *July* 25, 1865.

Resolved, That in closing their long and arduous duties, the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society and its Branches (numbering over three hundred) take pleasure in acknowledging the uniform kindness and consideration manifested towards them by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, with which they have been connected as auxiliaries; that they feel a lively satisfaction in looking back upon a union of effort, which has proved so beneficent to others, and has been marked by so much harmony and fraternity between themselves; and that they take this occasion to express their entire concur-

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ence in the wise and humane course pursued by the Commission, and their admiration of the ability, integrity, and fidelity with which it has discharged the delicate and important trusts confided to it by a generous and patriotic people.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. CHAS. KEELER,
President.

MRS. J. S. COLT,
Cor. Sec'y.

Per MRS. J. B. DOUSMAN,
Asst.

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

To our Friends and Fellow-workers throughout New England:

It is deemed desirable that we should say a parting word to you, in this closing number of the *Sanitary Bulletin.* Many thoughts rush into our minds, and our hearts are full, but words fail us. You do not need them, we know. Your constant intercourse with us, for three years and seven months, has assured you, far better than any words could do, that we have valued your sympathy, and needed your aid at every step we have taken. We have asked much and constantly of you, and we have not asked in vain. We do not wish now to thank you for what you have done for the soldiers. In some respects we may speak in their behalf; but, in this case, we cannot worthily represent them. They must speak for themselves, either in this world, or in that better land, where, if sorrow and suffering do not enter, at least the memory of such relief as you have bestowed must find a place. Our gratitude to-day is only personal. For three years and a half you have touched us by your kindness; you have upheld us by your sympathy and ready aid; you have humbled us by a generous confidence, of which we could not feel that we were worthy. The success that has been gained is chiefly your own; we are thankful to have been in any way sharers in it.

Need we tell you that we honor, and trust, and love you in return; that the only pain we feel to-day, as we reflect upon our relation with you, is that it must end so soon; that the pleasant paths—"paths of peace," indeed they have been, in the midst of devastating war—which we have trodden so happily together, are to be ours no longer?

But new ways are before us, and life is full and rich in other directions, and beckons us on to fresh endeavors, in ever-changing experiences. The result of past labors and past enjoyments shall be to make us stronger for what is yet to come.

And, if in any new effort it should be our good fortune to meet with you again, we believe it will give you the same satisfaction that we shall feel in renewing a connection that, however long it may be laid aside, can never cease to be remembered as one of the greatest blessings of our lives.

And now farewell! May God bless you and yours forever.

In behalf of the New England Women's Auxiliary Association.

ABBY W. MAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

LETTER FROM N. W. BRANCH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, *July* 29, 1865.

DEAR DR. PARRISH: The happy termination of the war having so greatly reduced the field and hospital work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, that its gifted and venerated President, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, has felt warranted in announcing to the Branches and the Aid Societies a release from the further procuring and forwarding of supplies and money to the Parent Society, we would take this opportunity to speak in behalf of the Aid Societies and tributaries of the Northwest Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

We would express, as they have directed us, the deepest gratitude for the privilege of laboring in so sacred a cause in connection with the U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has so wisely, efficiently and faithfully ministered to the wants and met the necessities of our glorious army of patriots, from the beginning of this terrific rebellion until it has been subdued, our own armies disbanded—"the sword beaten into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning-hook."

We consider it a privilege, as well as a duty, to express our deep sense of satisfaction and admiration at the prompt, accurate and thorough mode of applying the gifts which the patient and self-denying people of the Northwest have poured into the great reservoir of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Our confidence has grown with added years of experience and co-operation, and our satisfaction has only been

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exceeded by our wonder, that so huge a scheme of benevolence, national in its resources and results, could so minutely and accurately dispense its benefits, and supervise and hold to a strict account, its most humble employees.

While it has embraced in its grasp armies of wounded heroes, and expended on battle-fields tens of thousands of dollars in a day, it has as carefully met and cared for the individual, emaciated, or wounded soldier, bound up wounds, furnished his cot, cooked his food, saved his pay, carried to his home, or dug his grave, and marked the place of his interment.

Our prayers and blessings must ever rest upon its founders, officers and aids, wherever found. We shall always feel grateful that we have been permitted to be humble co-workers with the most colossal humanitarian organization that the world has ever seen; one which has blessed a nation, and to which history will give her highest page. With these heartfelt sentiments of love, confidence and gratitude, we heartily respond to the words of cheer and approval contained in the letter of our beloved President. We pray that upon himself and his fellow-laborers the light of God's countenance may rest, and give them peace.

MRS. A. H. HOGE,
MRS. D. P. LIVERMORE,
Associate Managers N. W. Branch U. S. San. Com.

FROM MICHIGAN AGENT.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., *July* 24, 1865.

To HENRY W. BELLOWS, D.D.,
Pres't U. S. San. Com., New York.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: As the field and hospital work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission is, most happily, nearing its close, and the official relations of the various Aid Associations and members of the Parent Society are soon to terminate; as commissioner of Sanitary Supplies in Michigan, co-operating with the Northwestern Sanitary Commission at Chicago, Ill., I cannot, with any due regard to a sense of gratitude for the great and inestimable blessings of which the U. S. Sanitary Commission has been the able almoner, omit the opportunity of expressing, through you, to the Commission:

1. Gratitude to God for raising and sending forth, on its mission of love, good will, and beneficent deeds among our hero-sick and wounded, the United States Sanitary Commission.

2. Thanks to the Commission for the ever-efficient manner in which supplies of all kinds, from the various Aid Societies in Michigan, have been forwarded by its agencies to the front.

3. Admiration of the vast and constantly increasing labors and resources of the Commission; the careful supervision exercised in all its departments; the efficiency of its business method; its charity, impartiality, and economy in the distribution of its stores, together with the rigid accountability to which all its agencies have been held.

4. A grateful sense of obligation to the Commission for the service it has rendered to the whole country, in the many lives which, under God, it has been instrumental in saving—by hundreds here in Michigan, by thousands in the whole land; to the widowed mothers, self-denying wives, patriot-minded sisters, who have sent out their sons, husbands, and brothers, our national jewels, to do battle for the life of the nation, right, and liberty.

5. A God-speed to the Commission in all its remaining work in the general hospitals, its Soldiers' Homes, its Employment, Bounty, Back Pay, and Pension Bureaus, with the earnest prayer that those agencies may be continued, in all their past and present efficiency, until the head-stone of its great work shall be brought forth by the Commission in ample relief, rendered to the last hero-soldier needing its aid.

In the expression of these sentiments, reverend and dear sir, I not only speak from my long and varied experiences and observations on the front as a chaplain, but I am sure I give utterance to the long entertained, well established, and thoroughly tested opinions of tens of thousands of patriotic minds in Michigan who have been associated, as humble auxiliaries, with the United States Sanitary Commission, in its truly noble, great, patriotic, catholic, and christian work.

More than this I may not now add. Less it were unjust to have said.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL DAY,
Com. U. S. Sanitary Supplies, Mich.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

DEAR R.:—I cannot be with you in making up the last Bulletin.

You will insert the admirable address of the Board, to the Branches and Aid So-

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cieties. I forward to you divers letters and resolutions, which come fresh from the people, as expressive of their feelings in this time of parting, which you will put in their proper places.

I want to add, also, my own testimony to that of others, concerning the work in which we have been engaged with the people, and to express my appreciation of the cordial intercourse that has been so long maintained between the auxiliaries of the Commission and myself.

The single-mindedness and devotion of the women of the United States during the four years of sorrow and sacrifice through which we have passed, is without a parallel in history; but their own history must be written, and stand as a memorial for those who shall come after.

There is now being prepared a series of questions, to be submitted to them, which will enable all the societies in the country to return answers according to a uniform plan; and when these returns shall have been made, some idea can be formed of the magnitude and magnificence of the work.

The societies are still in existence, and will find it an agreeable service to collect incidents of their experience, and prepare the results of their labor, for permanent preservation by the Commission; while they will consider the future field that is open before them, appealing, as it does, to their sympathy, and awaiting the promptings of their genius for organization and labor, that has given such efficiency to the benevolence of the country during the war.

The Southern country—many parts of which are desolated by war—has a population which needs the aid of Northern enterprise and philanthropy. The people, depressed by defeat, schoolless and churchless, and without the energy and education which belong to a true social and civil state, look to the North for aid and instruction.

The Government has established a "Bureau for Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned lands," which, in the present crisis, stands before the people, as did the War Department in 1861, with the same kind of confidence in their willingness and ability to furnish the needed help.

As the women came forward then and organized to supplement the War Department, so they are beginning now to come forward to help the Government in this new field. That they may rise to the magnitude of the opportunity offered them is greatly to be desired; and if they resolve to do so, their record for the four years to come will be even more bright than it has been in the past. The country cannot afford to dispense with their services. The Government has depended upon the women of the land too long and too confidently, to spare them in the time of present trial.

The sore with which the South is bruised must be healed, until we can go in and out among them, as sharers of all the common industries and improvements of a wise civilization; and no power on earth is so efficient for good in this direction as woman's love and labor. Let these be spent in furnishing supplies to the needy, and instruction to the ignorant, and the next decade will show a new people, with new hopes, a new agriculture, new schools, new manufactories, and a blessing upon the sacred bond of domestic life.

I wish I could send you something about the new organization that is being formed, for the purpose of aiding and elevating the Freedmen; but I cannot now. I bespeak for it, however, a welcome support by the women who have organized and conducted the auxiliaries of the Sanitary Commission, and say farewell to them in this field of labor, with the hope of co-operation in the future.

Yours, faithfully,

JOSEPH PARRISH.

NEW YORK, *Aug.* 12, 1865.

We call the attention of all to the full list of Claim Agencies on page 1276. Thousands of dollars are being collected monthly, without any expense whatever to the claimant.

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FORM C.—MONTHLY RETURN FROM CLEVELAND BRANCH SANITARY CO MISSION SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, NORTHERN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, *July* 1, 1865.

MONTH OF JUNE, 1865.

Number of applications for employment:

By able-bodied men	36
By disabled men	44
Total	80
Number of applications by employers	22

Number furnished with employment:

Able-bodied men	20
Disabled men	6
Total	26

Kind of employment furnished:

Agricultural	5
Mechanical	3
Commercial	7
Laborers	2
Others, not included in above	9

REPORT OF J. C. HOBLIT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June* 29, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec'y West. Dept. U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR: On arriving in this city two weeks since, by your direction I immediately commenced visiting the troops located near the city, consisting of the 14th, 15th, and 17th Army Corps. I prosecuted this work until every portion of the army was reached. Substantial issues of vegetables have been made to every regiment, detachment, and headquarters, so far as I know, throughout the entire command. The issues made were at first once each week, but afterward twice, at the rate of four barrels of potatoes to each 100 men, one barrel of pickles to the regiment, unless there were more than 400 men, then two barrels. Onions were also distributed in considerable quantities, as well as other Sanitary stores, for the use of the sick in the regiments. There are no Division Hospitals as formerly. The sick are sent to the General Hospitals in and about Louisville. In some instances, however, there has been an attempt to retain and treat the patients, when they were not seriously sick, in the regimental quarters, rather than send them out of the command. Brown Hospital has received most of the patients from the army. This hospital is entirely too much crowded for its capacity, and number of surgeons and nurses. The patients have not been able to receive the attention they should, from this fact; the defect, however, is being corrected. The troops are exceedingly glad to receive the vegetables furnished by the Commission. The government is not supplying vegetables, and many have been the testimonies of both officers and private soldiers to the great value of our work. All the non-veterans have gone home, and now 15,000 of the veteran troops of the Army of the Tennessee are to be mustered out of the service immediately. One division of the 15th Army Corps has gone to Arkansas. Thus the large Army of the Tennessee will soon be reduced to a small command. I learn that the Corps organizations are to be broken up, and what troops are retained in the service will be sent to garrison different posts in the South. This will, perhaps, all have been accomplished by the last of July. Among all the troops I have been received with cordiality.

Yours, very truly,

J. C. HOBLIT.

REPORT OF DR. J. W. PAGE.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD, ESQ.,
General Secretary U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR: Mr. F. A. S. Perry, who has been Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in this department, since August of last year, left Newbern last week to report to the Central Office, at Washington. He went the inland route, via Raleigh and Greensboro to Richmond. Mr. Perry, after months of faithful service in this district, went forward with the advance stores on the spring campaign, and kept at the front until the capture of Kinston, where he remained in charge of the depot until the reduction of the garrison and the withdrawal of Sherman's army rendered the existence of a permanent depot unnecessary at that point. His efforts to forward our stores on the early marches, and his own personal labors and exposures in carrying supplies to the field hospitals, in the battles around Kinston, over roads which no vehicles but government wagons under military orders would venture to traverse, merit the high appreciation of the Commission, as they have gained him the thanks and gratitude of those who directly received the benefit of his self-sacrificing ministrations. I send you enclosed his special reports from March 4th to June 10th, which gives a fair exposé of his labors, and some inkling of the condition of the service, and the beneficial relations of the Sanitary Commission with it.

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Since the closing of our Sanitary depot at Raleigh, all our relief work has been done from the depot at Newbern. The chief position of our white troops in this district have been in *rendezvous* at "Camp Chattanooga," a wide clearing in the woods, some three miles from town—a wild, romantic spot—first occupied as an encampment by that rollicking Irish General, Meagher, with his nondescript brigade, the "*Les enfans perdus*" of our Southern armies. Here, in a space of rolling land, sufficient for the "Grand Army," are pleasantly bivouacked some dozen different military organizations, vieing with each other in camp decorations and artificial evergreen shade—a rural oasis, eclipsing in picturesque effect the novel representations of romantic encampments set off by the rich fancy and facile pen of Bulwer. Here some thousands of our veteran troops, with their hearts fixed on near visions of home, await the slow routine of red tape to unloose the leash in which they are held, and let them speed to the longing arms so impatiently stretched forth to receive them. This clerical delay is straining the patience and martial discipline of these brave fellows to the utmost. While some relieve the strain on their patience by letting off unmeasured strictures on the motives of delinquent officers, others, and far the greater portion, despondent at delay, and sickened by hope deferred, are yielding to the depressing influences of the advancing season. With comparatively few severe cases, hundreds are on the sick list, and some of the more sensitive or susceptible have succumbed to a low but rapid type of fever. Every effort is being made to sustain the *moralé* of the men. The more intelligent officers cheer the encampment with musical soirees and evening hops; the Christian Commission are in the field with their good reading and boiled blackberry root; and the Sanitary are doing all that their generous stores and the bountiful yield of luxuriant gardens can do for the soldiers, to console their "outward and inward man." Young, ardent boys, and old, hirsute veterans, who, in the rough bivouac and stern excitement of actual war, left these "sick charities" to their less hardy comrades, now seek our stores and beg a memento, if only a handkerchief, to show the gentle ones at home that their handiwork has been within their reach, while breasting the dangers which beset their homes and their country. This association of the Sanitary Commission with their homes at this juncture of their service is a gratifying evidence of the relations the Commission has borne to the soldier in the camp, and how well he has appreciated the home-felt comforts it has brought to his relief. The presence of the mustering officer, and the arrival of transports to take them home, will do more for these soldiers than any direct relief. Several regiments have already embarked, and are on their homeward track. The 23d Massachusetts, 16th Connecticut, and 3d New York Artillery have shipped. The 5th Rhode Island, 15th Connecticut, and some others are mustered out, and awaiting transportation. I enclose a tribute to the Commission, sent in to me just as they were leaving the department, by the officers of the 3d New York Artillery, an immense regiment, whose attachment to this department has been coeval with that of the Commission. This expression was a spontaneous one, and quite unexpected, from batteries which have been on active duty to the most remote parts of the department.

Our season thus far is remarkably uniform, like the winter preceding it. This month we have had but three days with the thermometer at noon below 80°, and no day above 88°. There are many cases of sickness, but all mild. Most every one has felt more or less *shaky*, even though not subject to actual chills. The town is now clean, and is occupied wholly by colored troops. The general hospital has been removed to Morehead City. The hospital at Wilmington is to be broken up immediately, and its archives brought to the Medical Director's Office in Newbern. Mr. Foster reports favorably of sanitary matters there. The chief Medical Director of the department, Dr. Hand, applied to me last week for chloride of lime, to be used in Raleigh. A fatal fever, I understand, has broken out in and near the town, more especially in the spacious insane asylum in the suburbs, for which more particularly the disinfectant was required. I sent up ten barrels. The recent arrival of an invoice of chloride of lime and stone lime, fifty barrels of one and one hundred of the other, has enabled me to fill another timely requisition of an able and watchful Medical Director; this time for Greensboro, to which I also supplied ten barrels of chloride of lime. I inclose the requisition, which speaks for itself.

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I shall make no requisitions at present on the general stores of the Commission.

The service seems to be gradually narrowing down to a *peace* establishment of black troops, the nature of whose duties will hardly necessitate the continued operation of extraordinary relief, but will assimilate itself to the condition and *regime* of the old regular army. The waning of the summer will probably witness the winding up of our hospitals, and the healing over of the human scars which are now the traces of the struggle we have passed through. Old mother earth will, however, with her ineffaceable trenches, and her serried graves, carry down to the remotest ages the balanced account between the dead and the living of the heaviest transaction since the formation of nations. Every element in nature has been drawn into the contest, and influences, more subtle and powerful than the fancy of heathen poets ever ascribed to their gods of war, have lent their might to turn the scale of the fight, making the moral effects of the war more imperishable and important on the welfare of the race than any revolution it may have effected in politics or in nationality. That the Sanitary Commission shall pass into history as the great humanizing spirit amid these stupendous powers of evil, now for the first time brought to bear collectively in the wars of mankind, immortalizes the period as the greatest triumph of practical Christianity over the passions of men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PAGE, M. D.,
Inspector U. S. S. C., Dept. N. C.

TESTIMONIAL.

HEADQUARTERS 3D RGT. N. Y. V. ART.,
NEWBERN, N. C., *June*, 1865.

DR. J. W. PAGE,
United States Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, officers of the 3d Regiment N. Y. V. Artillery, desire to return to the Sanitary Commission our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses bestowed through you to the soldiers of our commands during this great rebellion. Many comforts have been dispensed to the soldiers which would not have been were it not for the Commission.

To you and your Assistants in North Carolina we would return thanks, believing there never was a better institution for the soldier, and no better person to care for it, in a department, than Dr. J. W. Page.

We subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, yours,

Charles H. Stewart, Col. 3d N. Y. V.
Art'y; T. J. Kennedy, Lt. Col. 3d N. Y. V. Art'y.; J. W. P. Riggs, Maj. 3d N. Y. V. Art'y; A. D. Wilson, Surg. 3d N. Y. V. Art'y; F. W. Benjamin, Assist. Surgeon; J. E. Storke, 1st Lieut. and Adj't.; O. D. Ball, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M.; Samuel P. Russell, Captain Comdg. Battery A; William E. Mercer, Capt. Comdg. Battery C; Stephen Van Heusen, Capt. Comdg. Battery D; W. A. Kelsey, Capt. Comdg. Battery G; W. M. Kirby, Capt. Comdg. Battery I; S. H. Flowers, Capt. Comdg. Battery L; William Richardson, 1st Lieut. Battery A; G. H. Edward, 2d, 1st Lieut. Battery C; John Stevenson, Jr., 1st Lieut. Battery D; Edward Cunningham, 2d Lieut. Battery A; John Marley, 2d Lieut Battery A; Wm. H. Coffin, 2d Lieut. Battery C; Martin Webster, 2d Lieut. Battery C; Thomas Vanderberg, 2d Lieut. Battery D; J. I. Brinkerhoff, Jr., 2d Lieut. Battery D; Charles A. Moore, 2d Lieut. Battery G; R. D. Wade, 2d Lieut. Battery G; E. W. Seymour, 2d Lieut. Battery I; Wm. H. Goodnick, 2d Lieut. Battery I; L. S. Newcomb, 2d Lieut. Battery L.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NO. 91.

On the 22d March, 1864, the Sanitary Commission resolved to ask the aid and co-operation of an Auxiliary Finance Committee, to be composed of gentlemen of the highest position and standing, on whose advice it could depend in any questions that might arise as to the best management of its funds.

It was thought desirable that this Committee should also be requested from time to time, to pass upon and examine the accounts and vouchers of its Treasurer. These have been audited and examined by Committees appointed by the Commission and consisting of its own members, at intervals of not less than three months, ever since the Commission was appointed in June, 1861, and have been found correct. But the amount confided to the Commission by the people has been so large, and the responsibility thus imposed on it so heavy, that a thorough investigation of its expenditures by gentlemen not belonging to its own body seemed expedient for the protection of the Commission and the satisfaction of the public.

Messrs. A. A. Low, Jonathan Sturges and John Jacob Astor, Jr., having consented to act as such Auxiliary Finance Committee, all the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Treasurer from June 26, 1861, the date of the first entry they contain (including those of the Washington and Louisville offices) were laid before this Committee. It proceeded to engage the services of a professional accountant, and on the 30th May, 1865, reported the result of its examination down to January, 1865.

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The reports of the Committee and of its accountant are as follows:

NEW YORK, *May* 20, 1865.

GEO. T. STRONG, ESQ.,
Treasurer.

DEAR SIR: We hereby certify that Mr. James M. Halsey, Teller of the Seamen's Savings Bank, was selected and appointed by us to examine into the books and accounts of the Sanitary Commission, and after many months devoted to this work more or less continuously, the accompanying certificate shows the result of his examination.

His name is appended to a statement of receipts and disbursements from June 26, 1861, to January 1, 1865, sent herewith, the aggregate being $3,470,587 94.

Respectfully yours,
J. J. ASTOR, JR.,
A. A. LOW,
JON'N STURGES.

78, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, *July* 20, 1864.

Messrs. A. A. LOW, Esq., JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., J. J. ASTOR, JR., Esq.

GENTLEMEN: I have to report (pursuant to your instructions) that the accounts of the Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission have been carefully examined, and that I find them *correct* in all particulars.

The examination included the bank accounts kept by the Treasurer, and I find vouchers returned for the same, correct both as to *date* and amount.

Herewith I hand you a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Commission from June 26, 1861, to May 1, 1864, showing a balance of cash on hand of $394,598 62, which I find to have been the balance on the Bank Books at that date.

Any further information you may wish in regard to the accounts I shall be pleased to furnish, with the assistance of the Assistant Secretary, (Mr. B. Collins,) at any time when required.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. HALSEY.

NEW YORK, *March* 30, 1865.

Messrs. A. A. LOW, Esq., JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., J. J. ASTOR, JR., Esq., Committee.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I hand you my report of the operations of the U. S. Sanitary Commission from June, 1861, to January, 1865.

Upon a careful examination of the books, I find vouchers for all disbursements, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the enclosed account is correct in every particular.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
JAS. M. HALSEY.

The same Committee has been requested to continue its examination from 1st Jan., 1865, until the affairs of the Commission shall be finally wound up. The result of such future examination will be duly laid before the public.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President.

JNO S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary

823 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, *June* 1, 1865.

REPORT OF DR. J. S. NEWBERRY, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
LOUISVILLE, KY., *July* 8, 1865.

J. S. BLATCHFORD, ESQ.,
General Secretary Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR: I regret to say that the oppressively hot weather of the last month, combined with the unusual amount of work thrown upon us, have so far affected the the health of my associates and myself, that it is impossible for me, at present, to make the journey to Washington, and report in person the condition of our Sanitary work in this Department. I must try, therefore, to give you a brief synopsis of it by letter, trusting that this will afford all the information necessary to enable the Board to legislate for this, as all other parts of our field of labor, at its ensuing meeting.

In its general aspects, the work of the Sanitary Commission in the Western Department is not greatly different from what it has been during most of the past two years, and the changes which we had anticipated would take place as soon as the first of this month, have not as yet occurred. During the past quarter, all departments of our work have been nearly as active as at any former period, and our labors at this point have for the past month been greatly increased by the immediate presence of 50,000 troops, just returned from a campaign without precedent for its hardships, craving, and really needing, an amount of help from the Commission, which has taxed our power and resources to the utmost. The demand for assistance of various kinds in other parts of our extended department has, for various reasons, been even more importunate than heretofore; and it now seems probable that, contrary to all expectation,

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the last days of the Sanitary Commission will be among its busiest.

The movements of troops, the transfers of patients in hospital, the wholesale discharge of invalids, the mustering-out of large numbers of men, have produced a degree of activity, and even confusion, in military operations, that have thrown upon us much unusual thought, labor, and expenditure.

Our *Homes* have been filled with discharged and furloughed men; the *Hospital Directory* been burdened with the discussion of an unusual mass of records; and the confusion attending the disorganization and re-arrangement of a great and widely-scattered army, has left regiments and hospitals more dependent upon the attentions and charities of the Commission than when we had a larger force in the field, but that force—while enduring all the hardships and performing all the duties of an active campaign—stimulated by the excitement, and provided for by the necessary system of real and successful warfare.

The want of vegetables and other anti-scorbutics, which has been felt among our troops every spring since the war began, has been as plainly felt and expressed during the last quarter as at any former time. To meet this want we have gathered potatoes and onions, sourkrout and pickles, from all parts of the North-Western States, and even from Canada, and have sent them not only to all parts of this Department, but have forwarded several large shipments, at his request, to Dr. Blake, at New Orleans. Copies of his letters asking for and acknowledging these shipments are herewith enclosed

The Army of the Tennessee, which, war-worn, unpaid, and hungry, has been encamped at Louisville since the first of June, has been liberally dealt with, from considerations of both policy and philanthropy. The markets of the Ohio Valley being nearly exhausted of vegetables, almost nothing of the kind has been issued to this Army by the Commissary, while, by purchasing far north, we have been able to issue regularly to the entire Army a larger allowance of potatoes, onions, pickles, and krout than they have at any time received from the Government.

We have issued once and sometimes twice a week, for the past month, four barrels of potatoes, and one of pickles or krout to every two hundred men. We have also issued largely of other stores included in our supply table, but the items I have mentioned have been by far the most important. The effect of this special effort to feed a whole army hardly needs, I think, to be discussed before approval. Probably not all we have been doing for this army during the past three years has done so much to make them know and feel the value of the Commission. They will certainly leave here with a pleasant taste of the Sanitary Commission in their mouths, and are likely to be led by this comparatively unimportant service to give us something of the credit with our constituency at home, which all our silent and legitimate good-doing in hospitals would have failed to obtain.

Although the demand has, I have said, been kept up, the *supply*, so far as derived from contributions in kind, has considerably fallen off, especially during the past month. This has been a consequence of a general conviction that "the war is over," and the work of the Sanitary Commission about done. This impression was strengthened by the issue of Sanitary Commission Document 90, which, while giving a just view of our work at the East, anticipated the progress of events at the West by two or three months. For this reason our purchases have been unexpectedly large for the month of June.

The effect of our liberal issues to the Army of the Tennessee has been happy in more respects than one. Not only has the issue of vegetables, pickles, &c., had an important influence on the health and comfort of the troops, but has done much to make them contented in the peculiar and trying circumstances in which they have been placed. I am promised testimonials to this effect from a large number of officers.

In the Louisville office few changes have occurred which require notice. Mr. Thorne, having been most laboriously engaged in the service of the Sanitary Commission without intermission for more than a year, has taken a furlough for thirty days. Dr. Soulé was two weeks since taken sick, and has been since dangerously ill, but, I am happy to say, is now better.

The *Reporter*, having finished its second volume in May, has not been since published. I propose, however, to issue a supplementary number in a few days, bringing the record of our work down to the present time.

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The work of the *Hospital Directory* has been nearly as active during the last quarter as at any previous period. Reports have been regularly received from the hospitals to July 1, and information has not only been furnished to individuals, but not unfrequently to the officers of Government. Several inquiries have been received from the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, all of which have been satisfactorily answered.

In accordance with permission given me at the last meeting of the Board, the list of deaths in the prison at Andersonville was purchased, and has been incorporated with the other records of the Hospital Directory. This list included 12,456 names, giving the name, rank, company, regiment, disease, date of death, and place of burial, of every man who died in that prison during its existence, with the exception of some 428, who, dying without friends or papers, could not be identified. This record has proved of great value, and has told the fate of a large number whose friends have previously sought in vain to gain any intelligence of them.

The circular recently issued by the Surgeon General is likely to render it more difficult than it has been for us to gather the facts which form the Directory Record; but, in view of the great value of this record to the people and the Government, and the fact that not the slightest evil has ever been traced to it, I can hardly believe the medical authorities in this department will literally construe it.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

The work of the *Homes* at the West has as yet fallen off but little. The number of applicants for admission to those on and south of the Ohio river has somewhat decreased, but those admitted are now almost exclusively *furloughed* and *discharged* men

The Homes in the "home field"—as at Cleveland, Columbus, &c. — have been crowded by returning regiments, and have done, and are doing, a great and most popular work.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Agency of the Supply Department at Wheeling, having in a great degree lost its importance, has been discontinued. Any general work which may be necessary will be performed by the newly-appointed Claim Agent at that place.

KANSAS.

Mr. Brown writes from Leavenworth that the work of the Commission in his district is as urgent as ever, keeping him fully employed, and consuming all the stores he can procure.

DISTRICT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. Woodward has remained in charge of this district until the present time, but now enters upon a work of special inspection under Dr. Harris.

Our Agencies at Cairo and Memphis are still kept in full activity, though their work must soon diminish. Mr. Shipman remains in charge at Cairo; Mr. Christy and Mr. Way at Memphis. The Agency at Vicksburg has been discontinued, as no longer necessary, and our excellent representative there, Mr. Brown, has left the service of the Commission.

In Arkansas we have now no agent. Dr. Woodward has been there recently, but it has scarcely seemed necessary for us to do more during the past quarter than to make occasional shipments of stores from Memphis.

Mr. D. B. Carpenter, who formerly represented us so ably in Arkansas, is now in Montgomery, Ala., where he went in company with the 16th Army Corps. His services in connection with that Corps are recognized in the accompanying testimonial of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.

The Agency at Paducah has been discontinued since my last report, and Mr. Way, the Superintendent, has been transferred to Jeffersonville, where he takes the place of Major Smith, resigned on account of ill health.

At Seymour, fifty miles north of Jeffersonville, a Lodge and feeding station has been established for the benefit of soldiers detained at that important railroad crossing. This Lodge is in care of Mr. W. Ackley.

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

The Agency at Nashville still continues in the good hands of Judge Root, Capt. Brayton, and Mr. Jones, and is still doing a great and good work. During the past quarter the presence of the Fourth Army Corps has greatly increased the duties of our agents at Nashville, but, so far as I can learn, their responsibilities have been fully sustained, and the reputation of the Commission with the Army of the Cumberland maintained to its final dismemberment. During the past three years our Agency at Nashville has occupied large and commodious buildings furnished by the Gov-

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ernment. A few days since all the property held by military authority in the city, including some two hundred buildings, was restored to its owners. By this measure we are placed at the mercy of the proprietor of the premises occupied by us, for which they demand an aggregate rent of about $10,000 per annum. We shall therefore be compelled to look elsewhere for accommodations. If these are not readily found, the warehouse and Home will be closed. The office we shall retain control of, and it will be occupied by the Claim Agency, if one shall be established there.

CHATTANOOGA.

This post has lost much of its former importance, but it still contains something of a hospital population, and is the base of supplies for a number of garrisons. The hospital garden at Chattanooga is now in a fine state of cultivation, and is almost the only dependence for vegetable food of hospitals and troops in the vicinity.

The Agency at Knoxville is now scarcely less useful than at any time during the past year; but on the arrival of Mr. Seymour, the newly-appointed Claim Agent, the services of Dr. Starr and Mr. Mason can be dispensed with; Mr. Seymour taking charge of any relief or supply-work remaining to be done.

A large number of names are stricken from our roster this month, and in September I feel that we may dispense with all but a corporal's guard, whose duty will be simply to administer upon the estate of the then deceased Sanitary Commission, which shall at that time have entered upon its destined immortality.

Hastily, but respectfully, yours,

J. S. NEWBERRY,
Associate Secretary.

HOSPITAL GARDEN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *July* 1, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the successful operations of our Garden thus far. The past three or four weeks have been very hot and dry; regardless of this, our crops are looking well. The much-needed rain has come; we are getting a splendid shower, which seems likely to continue for the day.

Troops are being fast sent from here; still there are enough left to consume the products of the Garden, which have been considerable, as enclosed report will show. Our Garden is attended to with much less labor this season than last year, with as good or better results. Our present help will not number more than half that of last year. The vineyards, too, are looking well, up to this time. If the present rain does not continue, the prospects are favorable for a good crop of grapes. The owners of the vineyards are expected here in a few days: two of their servants have arrived. From the number of troops supplied during the season, I think almost every man must have enjoyed the fruits of our industry. I do not know of any requisition that has not been filled, the supply being sufficient for the demand up to this time.

Our floricultural arrangements this season are much enlarged, a number of varieties being added which are doing splendidly up to this time, and are visited by large numbers of persons, who are highly pleased with appearances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. WILLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF GEN. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, *June* 17, 1865.

Mr. D. B. CARPENTER,
Relief Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure of observing the amount of material and much needed aid which has been extended to the troops of my command by means of your agency, and I cannot permit you to go from among us without giving you a feeble expression of the deep feelings which we cherish towards the noble society which you have so faithfully represented, and whose benevolent objects you have so ably carried out. The war is over, and thousands of patriot soldiers are returning to their homes, carrying with them reminiscences of the eventful scenes of the past, which, for long years to come, they will rehearse to their children, and their children's children; and among their reminiscences, many will tell how, when they were wounded and faint and weary, "the agents of the blessed Sanitary Commission" came and cared for them "like ministering spirits," binding up their wounds, and, uttering words of hope and comfort, gave to them all the aid which man could render to his suffering fellows. In behalf of the officers and men of this corps, I tender to

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you and the Sanitary Commission our most heartfelt thanks for the many favors which we have received at your generous hands, and assure you that they will be gratefully remembered by us all.

I am, yours truly,

A. J. SMITH,
Major General, U. S. A.

REPORT OF BOSTON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SANITARY COMMISSION,
OFFICE EX. COM., 76 KINGSTON STREET,
BOSTON, *July* 10, 1865.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
Gen. Sec. U. S. Sanitary Commission,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I submit herewith a report concerning the Special Relief Service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in this city for the quarter ending June 30, 1865.

AID RENDERED.

Furnished transportation at Government rates	3,850
Furnished transportation paid by Commission	81
Furnished transportation by U. S. Quartermaster	12
Furnished carriage within the city	811
Furnished special attendance to their homes	3
Furnished lodging	6,283
Furnished meals	7,057
Furnished clothing	139
Furnished aid in arranging papers	94
Furnished aid in obtaining pay	104
Furnished medical advice	443
Wounds dressed	357
Loaned money	121
Gave money	23
Sent to hospital	22
Referred to Local Relief Associations	35
Amount of pay collected	$2,099 85
Furnished transportation by hospital cars	4,314
Number of soldiers aided	12,779
Daily average	140.13-30

Of the whole number that have received aid at our Relief Rooms, amounting to 8,465, as distinct from the "Hospital Car Service," Maine has furnished 2,317; New Hampshire, 286; Vermont, 19; Massachusetts, 4,396; Connecticut, 45; Rhode Island, 18; New York, 117; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 22; Maryland, 7; District of Columbia, 15; Delaware, 2; Ohio, 12; Michigan, 17; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 8; Iowa, 3; Minnesota, 9; Wisconsin, 7; Tennessee, 2; California, 10; Louisiana, 10; Alabama, 4; Georgia, 3; Kentucky, Kansas, North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, and rebel army, one each; U. S. Regulars, 265; U. S. Navy, 430; Veteran Reserve Corps, 381.

The following supplies have been drawn from the Supply Department of the New England Women's Auxiliary Association: sheets, 48; pillow cases, 96; woolen shirts, 276; woolen drawers, 264; socks, 264; handkerchiefs, 192; bandages, 6 lots; lint, 1 lot; caps, 12.

Transportation has been furnished by orders issued upon respective railroads, to	3,850
Transportation procured from U. S. Quartermaster	12
Transportation by hospital cars between New York and Boston has been furnished to	4,314
Cost of Hospital Car Service	$408 18
Average cost per man	10¼ cts.

The following supplies have been furnished to the hospital cars during the quarter: brandy, 5 bottles; whisky, 6 bottles; wine, 4 bottles; extract of coffee, 3 cans; pillow slips, 24; fans, 6; bay water, 2 bottles; kerosene, half gallon; wicking, 1 p'kg; soap, 1 lot; chloride of lime, 1 bottle.

The total expenditure for the quarter has been $8,197 19, classified as follows:

Rent and taxes	$225 00
Furnishing and repairs	214 58
Salaries	1,040 01
Travelling expenses	5 00
Advertising	78 84
Stationery and printing	164 01
Hospital stores	19 95
Superintendent's expense account	6,025 58
Miscellaneous	16 04
Hospital Car Service	408 18
Whole number of men aided	12,779
Whole expenditure	$8,197 19
Average cost per man	64.1-7 cts.
Number of soldiers furnished with meals	7,057
Number of meals furnished	15,946
Average No. meals per man	2¼
Amount paid for meals	$6,077 22
Average cost per meal	38½ cts.
Number of orders issued for transportation at Government rates	3,850
Aggregate miles of distance	279,533
Resulting in a saving to the soldier of	$2,975 12
Amount of money loaned and given	$25 89
Number of recipients	144
Average amount to each	$2 26
Amount returned	75 67
Average amount returned	13-34
Number furnished with clothing	139
Number of garments furnished	317
Average per man	2.3-13

Your obedient servant,

JAS. M. BARNARD,
Ch. Ex. Com. Boston Associates U. S. Sanitary Commission.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF—No. XII.

To the Members of Soldiers' Aid Societies, lately auxiliary to the Woman's Central Association of Relief:

DEAR FRIENDS: There are a few last words still to be said to you, and it is my privilege to be allowed to say them.

We asked you to continue your work until the 4th of July. On the 3d of July, the last day, we received 57 packages, a larger number than on any previous day for many months. Our receipts throughout the past fortnight have been also unusually large. We were not surprised; you told us you would go on with your work until we asked you to stop.

The Final Meeting of our Association was held on the 7th of July. It was de-

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SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT—CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EIGHTEEN

PLACES.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Nebraska.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.
Alexandria, Va.																										
"Soldiers' Rest,".....	...	...	...	30	17	...	...	...	96	60	26	...	6	...	64	28	88	36	27	...	2	...	31	66	286	...
J. B. Holt, Supt.																										
Annapolis.																										
"The Home" Relatives...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...
C. P. Howes, Supt.																										
Baltimore.																										
"The Home".....	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	6	...	15	6	11	...	...	...	1	...	2	11	52	...
A. E. Hastings, Supt.																										
Boston.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	1	...	10	9	...	6	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	667	...	904	7	3	...	...	...	137	...	35	...
Chas. E. Mudge, Supt.																										
Buffalo, N. Y.																										
"Soldiers' Rest,".....	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	17	18	...	1	...	1	...	6	6	1	...	1	...	1	...	92	...
Mrs. H. Indevine, Mat.																										
Camp Nelson, Ky.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	14	...	...	316	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thos. Butler, Supt.																										
Columbus, Ohio.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	50	188	11	...	109	...	2	5	10	118	...	7	...	...	2	6	79	...
T. E. Botsford, Supt.																										
Cairo, Ill.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	639	320	184	9	25	9	3	2	5	71	56	...	145	...	...	15	50	2
C. N. Shipman, Supt.																										
Jeffersonville, Ind.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	135	234	37	...	35	...	...	...	9	117	11	...	6	...	...	7	67	...
Egbert T. Smith, Supt.																										
Memphis, Tenn.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	246	126	62	29	23	...	4	2	10	73	62	2	75	2	...	11	41	...
C. W. Christy, Supt.																										
Nashville, Tenn.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jos. Gillson, Supt.																										
Portsmouth, Va.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	3	56	10	...	...	...	3	6	189	...
Jno. L. Alcock, Supt.																										
Cleveland, Ohio.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Jerome, Supt.																										
Nashville, Tenn.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	36	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	478	615	76	24	101	...	3	2	4	479	...	158	449	...	...	5	62	...
Isaac Brayton, Supt.																										
New Orleans, La.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	250	112	114	3	15	42	15	4	55	17	45	...	34	...	...	10	52	...
N. S. Bullard, Supt.																										
Paducah, Ky.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	22	30	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...
E. D. Way, Supt.																										
Washington, D. C.																										
"The Home,".....	...	...	1	22	10	...	...	...	17	13	6	...	5	...	50	17	114	55	4	...	...	...	38	25	344	...
J. B. Clark, Supt.																										
"The Home for wives and mothers,".....	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	42	...
J. B. Clark, Supt.																										
"Lodge No. 4,".....	...	...	1	7	5	...	...	...	41	18	8	2	3	17	47	9	149	20	3	...	4	1	14	17	188	2
D. G. Loomis, Supt.																										
"Lodge No. 6,".....																										
H. Y. McPherran, Supt.																										
Total.....	44	6	12	122	38	6	4	7	2,117	1746	580	59	654	68	878	90	1442	1178	212	167	730	3	235	195	1587	4

cided then that we should request you to send any supplies intended for us, and which you were unable to finish by the time specified for closing, to our old address, that being so well known by Express-men and carriers. The supplies will be received by an agent of the Sanitary Commission, at one of their storehouses, nearly opposite the Cooper Union. The letters, containing invoices, should be addressed "U. S. Sanitary Commission, 823 Broadway, New York." This is in answer to several letters recently received from you upon this subject.

At the same meeting, the proposition of having a History of the Woman's Central

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"HOMES," "LODGES," AND "RESTS," FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1865.

Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	U. S. Regulars.	U. S. Navy.	Vet. Reserve Corps.	Q. M. Department.	Paroled Prisoners.	Colored Troops.	Unclassified.	Total Soldiers.	Relatives.	Refugees.	Whole number.	Lodgings.	Meals.	Furloughed.	Discharged.	Under Orders.
88	294	46	...	...	33	...	8	26	19	...	13	...	100	...	224	1,714	61	12	1,787	1,294	4,912	76	100	1,538
1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	409	1,315	...	...	...
7	51	1	1	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	45	...	...	218	31	62	311	321	1,255	78	38	61
5	3	7	1	...	7	...	...	3	104	93	148	3	176	...	...	2,354	20	1	2,355	1,785	4,009	959	862	358
28	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	16	10	6	6	...	...	...	2	235	...	...	235	276	838	77	156	...
168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	30	...	238	...	1,002	17	19	1,038	1,068	2,916	26	198	778
1,720	31	4	55	...	...	15	...	6	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	2,544	...	...	2,544	2,436	5,948	556	1,096	892
174	36	2	72	2	2	5	5	1,437	...	...	...	...	206	9	...	3,488	...	1	3,489	1,608	7,849	1,221	237	20
237	18	...	7	...	...	1	...	63	236	...	362	4	66	2	...	1,662	8	8	1,678	218	2,437	594	332	688
142	44	1	102	...	2	...	6	192	4	1	...	51	465	3	...	1,799	...	40	1,830	1,007	3,410	159	161	940
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...
11	19	4	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	5	8	350	806	2,435	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656	...	...	1,656	683	3,832	...	...	...
705	87	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,029	49	...	4,078	3,006	8,630	675	3,337	...
84	29	19	7	3	14	...	...	113	1	...	9	...	...	114	43	1,218	...	...	1,218	3 100	15,452	263	611	344
23	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	7	...	33	...	254	...	...	254	800	3,671	25	25	204
41	224	5	3	...	13	10	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,044	2	4	1,050	3,438	9,168	253	314	477
6	39	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	21	160	715	1,476	...	...	...
56	163	16	5	...	13	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	...	...	824	3,322	12,431	241	543	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	20	7	25	50	...	117	...	10	127	30	1,400	...	...	...
3,509	1034	111	565	5	94	38	19	1,934	539	100	559	92	1,190	449	169	25,474	376	186	26,036	26,322	93,374	5,293	8,010	6,300

Association written for publication, was considered. It was decided to have it done; and a Committee, composed of members of the Board, was appointed to prepare it, at their own time and convenience.

Our books, letters, and papers will be turned over to the Sanitary Commission, at their request, and, with their own records and those of the other Branches, will finally be deposited for preservation in some public building, probably in Washington.

Should there be any unsettled accounts still open, which we have not thought of, or should extra copies of our Final Report be desired, or other pamphlets of the As-

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sociation, letters addressed to Miss Ellen Collins or myself, at the office of the Sanitary Commission, 823 Broadway, will reach us. And it will give us both great pleasure to hear from you, dear friends, at any time, upon any subject.

There is one explanation and apology which I wish to make to some of you. In No. II of the series of papers of which this is the last, we promised to send a lecturer in the course of the winter, to explain the work of the Sanitary Commission to any society desiring it. We were never able to fulfill the promise, and the annoyance and regret this has occasioned us have been, we trust, far greater than your disappointment. The explanation is, that we were obliged to depend for our lecturers upon the Canvassing and Supply Department of the Commission. Owing to the very numerous applications for lecturers, made simultaneously by all the Eastern Branches, this department was entirely over-taxed, and unable to obtain a sufficient number of gentlemen capable of filling the position. We are very sorry to have thus been obliged to break faith with you, for the first time.

I have been requested to say, that persons desiring Card Photographs of the Exterior of our Office, No. 11 Cooper Union, can obtain them by sending their names and addresses, and enclosing 25 cents, to Rockwood & Co., Photographers, 839 Broadway, N. Y. For larger photographs of the same, 75 cents.

Before closing I must thank you for your most precious, farewell letters, which have come to us during the past fortnight, and which have given us great pleasure. We would like to answer each separately, but there are many hundreds of them, and the winding up of our work will still keep us so busy for several weeks that it is impossible to do so.

We knew that we loved you, and we thought that we knew how you loved us, but we have never really known it until now—when the time has come for us to part. This spontaneous expression of such warm affection on your part has completely overcome us, and there have not been many dry eyes or clear voices at our rooms lately, after the receipt of the day's mail.

We feel *humbled* too. How can it be otherwise, when we see how entirely you have over-estimated our share in the work? Our part in it, with the stimulant and excitement of being so much nearer the centre of interest, with our great opportunities of seeing and knowing what was being done, and sustained by the sympathy received daily through your letters, has been nothing compared to the great difficulties which you have met and overcome in keeping up the interest of the work, and in raising the funds for the support of your societies. We know all about it—just how hard it has been sometimes for you to struggle on, the amount of time and labor often spent in raising the five or ten dollars, collected at many houses, in many little pieces of currency; the walks through the cold, and the heat, and the storm to go to that weekly meeting; the home sacrifices made by those who could not otherwise have given to the soldiers; and all this quietly, constantly, cheerfully. No, dear friends, these are not little things; we cannot forget them; and we could not, in all sincerity, have left your last letters unanswered without saying this to you.

We have all tried to do our duty; but, when we look back, we shall not think of how much we have done, but of how little, with the regret that we did not do more while the opportunity lasted. God has greatly blessed us in our work during the past four years—a work interwoven with prayer. And may His blessing rest upon us always.

Believe me, affectionately, your friend,

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.

NEW YORK, 11 Cooper Union,
July 8, 1865.

DR. C. F. TAFT'S FANNING MACHINE.

LINCOLN U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 29, 1865.

H. W BELLOWS, D. D.,
President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that I have performed the duty which the Executive Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission imposed on me, of awarding their premium for the best invention for fanning patients in military hospitals.

In calling your attention to that subject, you will recollect that I pointed out the desirability of having a contrivance something like the Indian punka, by which all the patients of a long ward might be gently fanned, so as to protect them from flies by day, and from mosquitoes by night—thus

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superseding the cumbrous and stifling curtains now in use; it being all-important, however, that the machine should work noiselessly, be simple, and cheap, requiring the labor of a single attendant to keep it in motion.

No sooner did the announcement appear in the newspapers that such a machine was needed, than plans were transmitted to me in great numbers, all of them exhibiting great ingenuity, many of them being the inventions of our ingenious soldiers, who, when in hospital, had often suffered for the want of fanning. I was unable, however, to form an opinion of the relative value of these plans from a mere inspection of the drawings, or the little models that were presented. The expense attending the construction of the apparatus on a scale sufficiently large to test its value, deterred all but two inventors from competing for the premium. One of the contrivances is the invention of Mr. Blonquist, of New York, who, under the patronage of L. E. Chittenden and T. B. Bunting, Esqrs., and at considerable expense to the last-named gentleman, came to Washington, and put up a fanning-machine in one of the wards of this hospital—Dr. McKee, U. S. A., surgeon in charge, kindly favoring this attempt of accomplishing a hospital desideratum.

This invention afforded much satisfaction to Profs. A. C. Post and C. A. Lee, of New York, and Prof. Bacon, of New Haven, who witnessed its operation. Mr. Blanquist also exhibited an automaton punka, which is admirably adapted for domestic use—for single beds, offices, dining-rooms, and the like.

But a machine, the invention of Surgeon Taft, A. A. S. U. S. A., in charge of the Signal Corps Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., has been put up in an adjacent ward, which, for military and municipal hospital purposes, is, in the opinion of Dr. McKee, myself, and others, entitled to the palm. It is so simple, that any carpenter attached to a hospital can construct one; so inexpensive, that twenty-five cents will cover the expense for each bed; and, withal, capable of being kept in tion by a single attendant, who can thus fan two rows of beds, thirty or more in a row. Its action can be suspended over any single bed when desired, or its fan may be extended, so as to keep flies from a suppurating foot.

With true professional feeling, Dr. Taft declines taking out a patent for his invention. He is only desirous of having its benefits extended to patients.

There is now, thanks be to God, who hath given us the victory, comparatively little occasion for a hospital fanning-machine; but it is needed, nevertheless; and as it is desirable that it should be speedily brought into general use, I hope you will make the public acquainted with the invention, and through your own publications give the technical description herewith transmitted.

While the humane and patriotic deeds of the Sanitary Commission will be embalmed in history, an ever-active memento of its beneficence will be afforded in hospitals by this hygienic appliance, which it has been the means of calling into existence.

Most respectfully,

D. J. MACGOWAN.

LINCOLN U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 29, 1865.

MY DEAR DR. BELLOWS: Everybody hereabouts—nurses, patients, surgeons, and visitors—are delighted with the fanning invention. If the instrument does not come into general use, it will be because there is no Sanitary Commission to stimulate hospital authorities. I wish you could get some one to come to see the contrivance in operation. It is expected that you will publish my report *immediately* in the New York dailies and in your own publications. And also that, either in one of these latter or in a circular to be sent to the hospitals, you will publish Judge Taft's technical description of his son's invention.

Please direct that the premium be sent to Dr. Taft, care of Judge Taft, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Most truly, yours,

D. J. MACGOWAN.

A Rough Sketch and Description of Dr. C. S. Taft's Hospital Fanning Arrangement, for the Mechanic.

A braced bracket (A and B) is projected from the wall of the hospital ward about two feet, or to suit the position of the bed. (D) is a strip of board, nailed fast to the top of the bracket, and running the length of the ward. (C) is the oscillating-block, hung loosely on a strong wire, (E), which is tightly driven into (D) These brackets are placed at convenient distances apart. The *blocks* are, of course, placed over each bed, usually six or seven feet from the floor. (F) is a stiff wire, bent something as represented, and driven fast into the block. The fan-rod (G) is run through this bent wire, (as seen,) the middle portion resting on the rod as a spring, to keep it in place. The same arrangement is at the bottom of the fan-rod, to hold the

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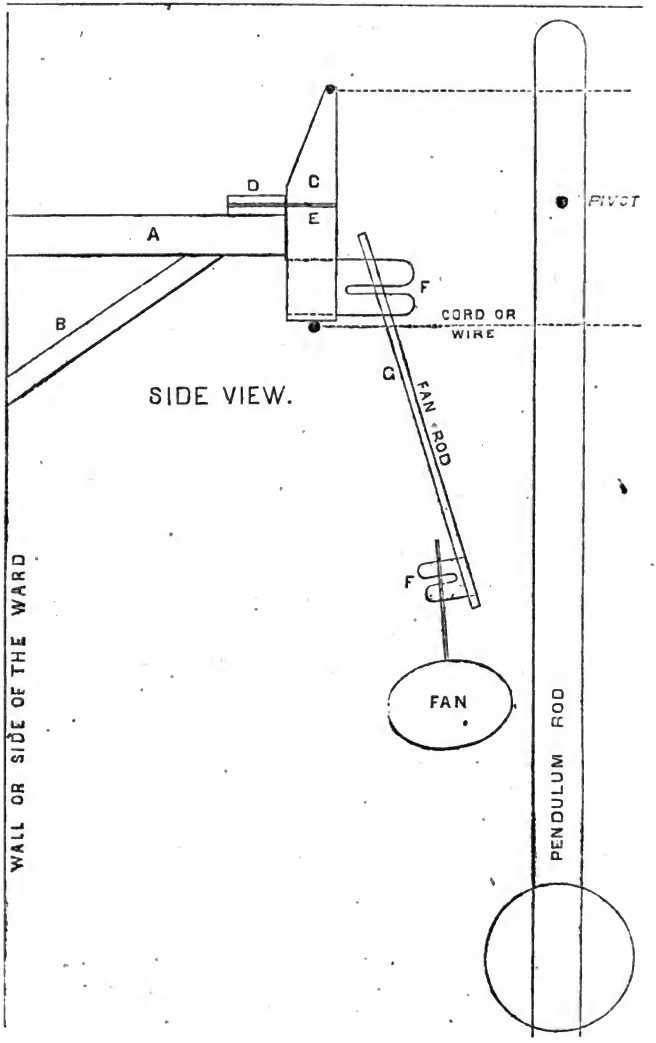

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fans which may be the common palm-leaf. These wires, or clasps, allow both the fan-rod and the fan itself to be placed in any position to suit the patient.

A cord, or wire, (copper wire is best,) is strung from one end of the ward to the other, or from the two outside blocks, and is attached to the top of each block; another cord, or wire, is attached to the *bottom* of the two outside blocks; both cords, or wires, are tightly drawn, while the blocks stand perpendicular. In this condition, the movement or oscillation of either of the outside blocks moves or oscillates the whole. And the whole *may* be worked by a *lever* from either end of the ward. But to give steadiness and regularity of motion to the fans, it is found best to extend the cords, or wires, at one end, and attach them to the rod of a pendulum, at equal distances, *above* and *below* the *pivot* upon which the rod swings. A weight, weighing fifteen or twenty pounds, is attached to the bottom of the rod. This pendulum may be on the outside of the ward, if desirable. By hanging the pendulum so as to swing transversely at the end of the ward, and extending the wires from the fan-blocks from *each side* of the ward around *pulleys*, and attaching them to the pendulum-rod as above, the movement of the pendulum operates *all* the fans in the ward, and is done by one man.

Such is the arrangement now in operation at the Lincoln Hospital, fanning sixty beds—thirty on each side of the ward.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MEIGS.

Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 19, 1865.

JOHN S. BLATCHFORD, Esq.,
General Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., covering a Resolution of the Sanitary Commission, acknowledging the co-operation of the Quartermaster's Department, in the efforts and operations of the Sanitary Commission, during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion

I shall take pleasure in communicating the Resolution of the Commission to the officers under my command, and desire to express my thanks for the manner in which the Commission has acknowledged the assistance and aid which we have been able to render them.

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of transporting and delivering to the troops, whether in garrison, hospital, camp, or field, nearly all the supplies essential to life and comfort.

It stores and transports not only the supplies of clothing, equipment, shelter, and means of transportation, but the subsistence, hospital supplies, and ammunition, which are provided by other Departments.

Upon the efficient performance of its duties depend, therefore, in a great measure, the military efficiency, comfort, and health of the troops, and thence the success of military operations.

The Sanitary Commission, organizing sympathy, has given unity and character to the efforts of the friends and relatives of the soldier on a gigantic scale, and borne an important part in the war. It has supplied, without the delays which are inseparable from a complete official, pecuniary, and personal accountability, much which the regular Departments of supply could not so soon, or could not at all distribute.

Its agents have been everywhere, and have aided and assisted the officers, cheered many a weary and wounded man, and saved many a life. When the Secretary of the Commission first called upon me, at the outbreak of the war, I well remember the interview, and the joyful expression with which, after comparing our opinions and views, as to the manner in which the Commission could best fulfil its objects of usefulness, he said that I had given him a new hope and confidence, and that he then, for the first time, felt as though he had "touched bottom," and had found firm ground to stand upon.

Since then I have seen the operations of the Commission, not only in this city, and the extensive hospitals which surround it, but at the bases of supply, the temporary depots through which the wounded were passing after great battles, I have gratefully recognized the value of its labors to the soldier, to the officer and to the cause, and rejoiced that I was early brought into contact with it, and that I had been able to aid it by my own efforts and by those of officers under my direction.

This country has many proud memories to mingle with the sadness of the late war, and among the proudest will be the magnificent voluntary sympathy and charity to its representative soldiers, organized and conducted by the Sanitary Commission.

Wishing the members and officers of the Commission health and happiness, and long life to enjoy the honor and regard with which their names are crowned by a free people,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obt. servant, M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. General.

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MISAPPLICATION OF SANITARY COMMISSION SUPPLIES.

LETTER FROM REV. F. N. KNAPP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letters were duly received calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that a returned soldier in your neighborhood is said to have in his possession various articles of clothing with the mark of the Sanitary Commission upon them, and you suggest the importance of having the affair cleared up by an investigation at the hospital near Washington where the soldier was recently an inmate.

Probably the facts are just as stated to you; it would be strange if to every thousand soldiers, honest in themselves, and grateful to the Commission for its services, as most of them are, there were not at least one man so unprincipled and devoid of gratitude as to lead him to steal sanitary stores, just as he would any other goods he could lay his hands on. And moreover, in the process of "breaking up" the general hospitals, now going rapidly on, though the system of issue by the Commission may have been, as we believe it has, eminently wise, and though the surgeons in charge may be watchful, it is simply impossible to prevent cunning men from secreting some of the articles which may be in use in the various wards, and which, of course, having been once appropriated to the hospital and regularly accounted for in the issues of the Commission, the Commission cannot keep a personal watch over.

The hospital you refer to was "broken up" some weeks ago, with ten or fifteen other hospitals in this vicinity. Of course no investigation can be made at the hospital itself in the case you refer to. But it seems to me eminently the duty of any friend of the Commission, who is cognizant or suspicious of the existence of such facts as you state in his own neighborhood, to see the man himself, and make a thorough examination in an open and straightforward manner. If such investigation should be made in the present case, as I trust it may be, will you inform me of the result?

One word more. Considering the vast amount of supplies issued by the Sanitary Commission, and the utter impossibility of the agent of the Commission keeping a personal watch over these supplies after they are once issued; considering, too, how soldiers, after they are once well, will sell articles of clothing which have been furnished to them when sick; considering these points, it really seems strange to me, not that occasionally goods bearing the Sanitary Commission mark are found in the wrong hands, but that such occurrences are rare as they are. Am I not right in this view of the case?

Sincerely your friend,

FRED. N. KNAPP,
Superintendent Special Relief.

Mrs. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Buffalo Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission.

WOMENS' PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

1307 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1865.

To the Aid Societies contributing to the Women's Pennsylvania Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission:

We send you to-day document No. 93, being the Farewell Address of the Sanitary Commission to its tributary branches and aid societies.

We have, of course, accepted it to guide our action at this office. Our Ladies' Executive Committee feels it a duty and a proud privilege once more to communicate with those who have worked with it so long, so faithfully, and so harmoniously. The close of the war has come upon us so suddenly that we feel like those who dream, as if the peace or the war were, one or the other, a vision. Yet the peace is a glorious present reality, and the cruel war, which yet was the means of banding us together in a work of holiest sympathy and love, is, with the necessity of our banded labor, among the things of the past As we have toiled together in our days of sorrow, so let us together rejoice and give thanks, on this day of joy, to the great Ruler who has held the destinies of our dear country in His hands, and has preserved to us this precious heritage of our fathers, "now and *forever*, one and indivisible." We thank you for your warm, earnest, and untiring co-operation, feeling that, if the Philadelphia Agency of the Sanitary Commission is able to look with grateful satisfaction upon results accomplished, the praise is largely due to you as faithful co-workers in this blessed ministry to the suffering. Our work is closing, dear friends, but shall we ever forget, how our hearts have been knit together during its accomplishment? Our memories of these years will never perish. The sorrow and

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the agony cannot be forgotten; but, like a rainbow upon the storm, we shall look back with ever-returning joy to the help we were enabled to give to that most noble of instrumentalities for good whose work has been so vast and so beneficent—the United States Sanitary Commission.

MARIA C. GRIER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Army and Navy Claim Agency.

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

This Agency is established to prosecute the claims of those who have been in the service of the United States, in the Army and Navy, and their dependents, for Pensions, Arrears of pay, Bounty, Prize-Money, and all other Army and Navy claims on the Government, *WITHOUT CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND WHATEVER TO THE CLAIMANT.*

CENTRAL OFFICE, 244 F ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DARIUS FORBES,
General Agent.

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Troy.....Sewell Sergeant
Utica.....Geo. C. Carter
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La Fayette.....Taylor & Watson
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Terre Haute.....Thomas C. Bailey
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Kalamazoo.....Chas A. Thompson, Jr.
Jackson.....G. Thompson Gridley
Grand Rapids.....Isaac H. Parrish

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LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.....C W. Seaton

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.....M. P. Barry

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U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

Central Office, 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

This Bureau is established with the following objects:

1. To aid those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment.

2. To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.

3. To lessen the pauperism and crime necessarily more or less a consequence of war, and which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.

4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

The services of the Bureau are given gratuitously.

Information and suggestions are solicited relative to employments adapted to maimed and disabled men. Employers are earnestly requested to make application to this Bureau for every class of labor; and are reminded that our Army and Navy have contained many of the best and most trustworthy young men of the nation—skilled in every occupation.

It is demanded by both patriotism and humanity, that the light occupations of all towns, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, be given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health, and their blood to the nation.

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THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its pre ent organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D. D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M. D., New York:
W. H. Van Buren, M. D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M. D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M. D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, Providence, R I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago. Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penn.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

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Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.
C. R. Agnew, M. D. Charles J. Stillé.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

F. N. Knapp, Supt., Washington, D. C.
J. B. Abbott, Chief Asst., Washington, D. C.

"SOLDIERS' HOMES" AND "LODGES."

[Objects. Temporary aid and protection,—food, lodging, care, &c.,—for soldiers in transitn, chiefly the discharged, disabled, and furloughed.]

Alexandria, Va. "Alexandria Lodge." Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Superintendent.

Annapolis, Md. "Home for Soldiers' Wives and Mothers." Mrs. Hopes Sayres, Matron.

Baltimore, Md. "Soldiers' Home." No. 62 Conway Street. A. E. Hastings, Supt.

"Soldiers' Lodge." Opposite Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Station. ——, Superintendent.

Boston, Mass. "Soldiers' Home." No. 76 Kingston street. Charles F. Mudge, Supt., near Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

Buffalo, N. Y. "Soldiers' Rest." Exchange street, opposite Central Railroad Depot. Mrs. H. Indevine, Matron.

Cairo, Ill. "Soldiers' Home." C. N. Shipman, Superintendent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. "Soldiers' Home." Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Cincinnati, O. "Soldiers' Home." Third street. Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Supt.

Cleveland, Ohio. "Soldiers' Home." Joseph Jerome, Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio. "Soldiers' Home." T. E. Botsford, Superintendent.

Detroit, Michigan. "Soldiers' Home." No. 81 Jefferson Avenue.

Harrisburg, Pa. Near the Railroad Depot. "Soldiers' Lodge." W. H. Hadley, Supt.

Hartford, Ct. "Soldiers' Lodge." Near Railroad Depot. O. B. Segir, Superintendent.

Jeffersonville, Indiana. "Soldiers' Home." New Market street, near the Depot. E. T Smith, Superintendent.

Louisville, Ky. "Soldiers' Home." V. Scott, Superintendent.

Memphis, Tenn. "Soldiers' Lodge." Near landing. C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Nashville, Tenn. "Soldiers' Home." Captain I. Brayton, Superintendent.

New Orleans, La. "Soldiers' Home." Corner Magazine and Julia streets. Sumner Bullard, Superintendent.

New York City. "Discharged Soldiers' Home." No. 45 Grove street, near Bleecker. Dr. M. M. Marsh, Superintendent.

Paducah Ky. "Soldiers' Home." E. D. Way, Superintendent.

Portsmouth, Va. "Soldiers' Home." John Alcooke, Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Pa. "Soldiers' Lodge." Corner 13th and Christian streets, near Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Depot. Col. C. E. Soest, Supt.

Richmond, Va. "Soldiers' Home." Geo. T. Williams, Superintendent.

Washington, D. C. "The Home." No. 374 North Capitol street. J. B. Clark, Supt.

"Home for Soldiers' Wives and Mothers." No. 380 North Capitol street. J. B. Clark, Supt.

"Lodge No. 4." No 389 H street ——, Supt.

"Lodge No. 5." Maryland Av., near Washington & Alexandria R.R. Station. ——, Supt.

"Lodge No. 6." Foot of Sixth street. Howard McPherran, Superintendent.

Wilmington, N. C. "Soldiers' Lodge." Market street. F. B. Foster, Supt.

SPECIAL RELIEF OFFICES.

[Objects.—To give aid in procuring pay, pensions, bounty, prize money, arrears of pay and bounty, and other claims upon government. To supply clothing, hospital delicacies, crutches, &c. To give transportation, information, &c.]

Alexandria, Va. Office in Soldiers' Lodge. Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Agent.

Annapolis, Md. Office of United States Sanitary Commission. W. H. Holstein, Agent.

Baltimore, Md. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 288 West Baltimore street. J. T. Pancost, Agent.

Boston, Mass. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 76 Kingston street.

Buffalo, N. Y. Branch United States Sanitary Commission, Adams' Block, No 209 Washington street.

Cairo, Ill. Office in "Soldiers' Home." C. N. Shipman, Agent.

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Camp Nelson, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." Thomas Butler, Agent.

Chattanooga, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Chicago, Ill. United States Sanitary Commission.

Cincinnati, Ohio. United States Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth streets.

Cleveland, Ohio. Branch United States Sanitary Commission.

Detroit, Mich. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned street.

Dubuque, Ia. United States Sanitary Commission. Rev. E. S. Morris, Agent.

Harrisburg, Penn. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge." W. H. Hadley, Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind. Office in "Soldiers' Home," New Market street, near railroad depot. E. T. Smith, Agent.

Knoxville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Leavenworth, Kansas. United States Sanitary Commission. J. R. Brown, Agent.

Louisville, Ky. United States Sanitary Commission, Fifth street.

Memphis, Tenn. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge," near landing. C. W. Christy, Agent.

Milwaukie, Wis. Mrs. Colt.

Nashville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission. E. Root, Agent.

New Orleans, La. Special Relief Office, United States Sanitary Commission, No. 96 Julia street. O. C. Bullard, Agent.

New York City, N. Y. "Special Relief Office," Cooper Union, No. 10 Third Avenue. Mrs. W. P. Griffin, Chairman Special Relief Committee.

Paducah, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." E. D. Way, Agent.

Philadelphia, Pa. United States Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut street, third story, back. Colonel Soest, Agent.

Portsmouth, Va. Office in "Soldiers' Home." John Alcooke, Agent.

Vicksburg, Miss. United States Sanitary Commission. J. G. Brown.

Washington, D. C. "Special Relief Office," No. 389 H street, between 13th and 14th streets. J. B. Abbott, Chief Assistant.

Wheeling, Va. United States Sanitary Commission.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., No. 18 West st., Boston, Mass.
U. S. San. Com., Nos. 10 & 11 Cooper Union, New York.
U. S. San. Com., State House, New Haven, Ct.
U. S. San. Com., 1307 Chestnut st., Philada.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. San. Com., 244 F st., Washington, D. C.
U. S. San. Com., Camp Distribution, Va.
U. S. San. Com., 288 W. Balt. st., Balt., Md.
U. S. San. Com., Harper's Ferry, Va.
U. S. San. Com., Annapolis, Md.
U. S. San. Com., Camp Parole, Md.
U. S. San. Com., Norfolk, Va.
U. S. San. Com., City Point, Va.
U. S. San. Com., Newbern, N. C.
U. S. San. Com., Beaufort, S. C.
U. S. San. Com., New Orleans, La.

Temporary Depots or distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., corner Vine and Sixth sts., Cincinnati, O.
U. S. San. Com., No. 95 Bank st., Cleveland, O.
U. S. San. Com., No. 66 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. San. Com., No. 2 Adams' Block, Buffalo, N. Y.
U. S. San. Com., No. 59 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Penna.
U. S. San. Com., No. 32 Larned st., Detroit, Mich.
U. S. San. Com., Columbus, O.
U. S. San. Com., Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to Geo. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall street, N. Y.

PROTECTIVE
War-Claim Association

OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE 35 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT.

LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1st. *To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2d. *To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3d. *To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4th. *To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

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